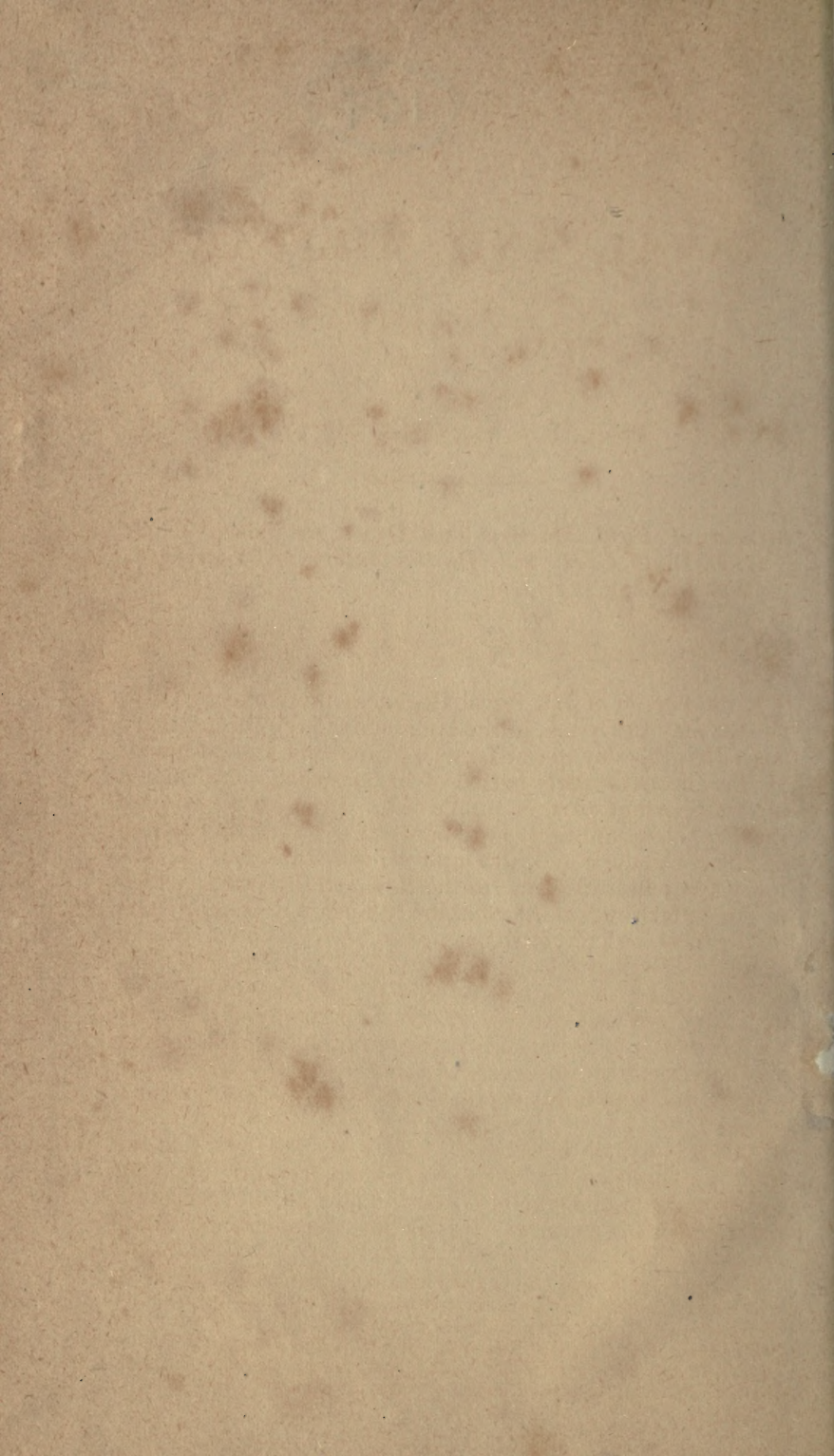


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THE

NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

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*Memoir of Field Marshal THE DUKE OF YORK, K. G.
G. C. B. G. C. H. &c. By the Author of Waverley*;
(with Notes:)*

AND

Narratives of His Royal Highness's Campaigns.

IN the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, we may justly say, in the language of Scripture, "there has fallen this day in our Israel a prince and a great man." He has, from an early period of his manhood, performed a most important part in public life. In the early wars of the French revolution, he commanded the British forces on the continent; and although we claim not for his memory the admiration due to the rare and high gifts, which in our latter times must combine to form a military genius of the first order, yet it has never been disputed, that in the field His Royal Highness displayed intelligence, military skill, and his family attribute, the most unalterable courage. He had also the universal testimony of the army for his efforts to lessen the distresses of the privates, during the horrors of an unsuccessful campaign, in which he acquired, and kept to his death, the epithet of "The Soldier's friend."

But it is not on account of these early services that we now, as boldly as our poor voice may, venture to bring forward the late Duke of York's claims to the perpetual gratitude of his country. It is as the reformer and regene-

* We have given this sketch from a consciousness of the avidity with which every document from the elegant and prolific pen of the 'Author of Waverley' is sought after: and also because it is a paper that properly belongs to a Military Magazine, where it may be more easily referred to at any period, than if its publication were confined to daily journals. We have taken the liberty of pointing out certain inaccuracies.—Ed.

rator of the British army, which he brought from a state nearly allied to general contempt, to such a pitch of excellence, that we may, without much hesitation, claim for them an equality with, if not a superiority over, any troops in Europe. The Duke of York had the firmness to look into and examine the causes, which, ever since the American war, though arising out of circumstances existing long before, had gone as far to destroy the character of the British army, as the natural good materials of which it is composed would permit. The heart must have been bold that did not despair at the sight of such an Augean stable.

In the first place, our system of purchasing commissions*, itself an evil in a military point of view, and yet indispensable to the freedom of the country—had been stretched so far as to open the way to every sort of abuse. No science

* The opinion of Sir J. W. Gordon, the present quarter-master-general of the army, on this point, merits attention.—ED.

“ I believe that the origin of the purchase and sale of commissions arises pretty much as follows. In every other service in Europe it is understood that the head of the army has the power of granting pensions to the officers of the army, in proportion to their rank and services; no such power exists in the head of the army of this country; therefore when an officer is arrived at the command of a regiment, and is, from long service, infirmity, or wounds, totally incapable of proceeding with that regiment upon service, it becomes necessary to place a more efficient officer in his stead. It is not possible for His Majesty to increase the establishment of the army at his pleasure, by appointing two lieutenant-colonels where one only is fixed upon the establishment; nor is it consistent with justice to place an old officer upon the half-pay, or deprive him altogether of his commission; there is, therefore, no alternative, but to allow him to retire, receiving a certain compensation for his former services; what that compensation should be, has been awarded upon due consideration by a Board of General Officers, that sat, I think, forty or fifty years ago, somewhere about 1762 or 1763; they taking into consideration the rank, and the pay of each rank, awarded a certain sum that each officer who was allowed to retire should receive upon retiring; that sum is called, ‘ the regulation price of commissions.’” The bearing that this has upon the army is a very extensive question, but there can be no doubt that it is extremely advantageous for those officers who cannot purchase. I cannot better illustrate it to the committee, than by stating an example: We will suppose, of the first regiment the third captain cannot purchase; the first and second can: if those two officers could not purchase, it is very evident that the third captain would remain much longer third captain, than if they were removed out of his way, by purchase in the great body of the army; and if no officer can be allowed to purchase, unless he is duly qualified for promotion without purchase, there cannot possibly be any objection to such regulation, nor can it be said that any unexperienced officer is appointed, by purchase, over the heads of others better qualified than himself, no officer being allowed to purchase but such as is duly qualified by His Majesty’s regulations.

“ Upon the whole, you consider the present mode in which purchases and sales of commissions is limited, as advantageous to the service? As a matter of opinion, I certainly do.”

was required ; no service, no previous experience whatsoever : the boy, let loose from school the last week, might in the course of a month be a field-officer, if his friends were disposed to be liberal of money and influence. Others there were, against whom there could be no complaint for want of length of service, although it might be difficult to see how their experience was improved by it. It was no uncommon thing for a commission to be obtained for a child in the cradle ; and when he came from college, the fortunate youth was at least a lieutenant of some standing, by dint of fair promotion. To sum up this catalogue of abuses, commissions were in some instances bestowed upon *young ladies*, when pensions could not be had. We know ourselves one fair dame, who drew the pay of captain in the — dragoons, and was probably not much less fit for the service than some who at that period actually did duty ; for, as we have said, no knowledge of any kind was demanded from the young officers. If they desired to improve themselves in the elemental parts of their profession, there was no means open either of direction or of instruction. But as a zeal for knowledge rarely exists where its attainment brings no credit or advantage, the gay young men who adopted the military profession, were easily led into the fashion of thinking, that it was pedantry to be master even of the routine of the exercise, which they were obliged to perform. An intelligent serjeant whispered from time to time the word of command, which his captain would have been ashamed to have known without prompting ; and thus the duty of the field-day was huddled over rather than performed. It was natural, under such circumstances, that the pleasures of the mess, or of the card or billiard table, should occupy too much of the leisure of those, who had so few duties to perform, and that extravagance, with all its disreputable consequences, should be the characteristic of many ; while others, despairing of promotion, which could only be acquired by money or influence, sunk into mere machines, performing without hope or heart a task which they had learned by rote.

To this state of things, by a succession of well-considered and effectual regulations, the Duke of York put a stop with a firm, yet gentle hand. Terms of service were fixed for every rank, and neither influence nor money were permitted to force any individual forward, until he had served the necessary time in the present grade which he held. No rank short of that of the Duke of York—no courage and determination inferior to that of His Royal Highness, could have accomplished a change so important to the service,

but which yet was so unfavourable to the wealthy and to the powerful, whose children and *protégés* had formerly found a brief way to promotion. Thus a protection was afforded to those officers, who could only hope to rise by merit and length of service, while at the same time, the young aspirant was compelled to discharge the duties of a subaltern before attaining the higher commissions.

In other respects, the influence of the Commander-in-Chief was found to have the same gradual and meliorating influence. The vicissitudes of real service, and the emergencies to which individuals are exposed, began to render ignorance unfashionable, as it was speedily found, that mere valour, however fiery, was unable, on such occasions, for the extrication of those engaged in them; and that they who knew their duty and discharged it, were not only most secure of victory and safety in action, but most distinguished at head-quarters, and most certain of promotion. Thus a taste for studying mathematics, and calculations applicable to war, was gradually introduced into the army, and carried by some officers to a great length; while a perfect acquaintance with the routine of the field-day was positively demanded from every officer in the service, as an indispensable qualification.

His Royal Highness also introduced a species of moral discipline among the officers of our army, which has had the highest consequences on their character. Persons of the old school of Captain Plume and Captain Brazen—men who swore hard, drank deep, bilked tradesmen, and plucked pigeons—were no longer allowed to arrogate a character, which they could only support by deep oaths and ready swords. If a tradesman, whose bill was unpaid by an officer, thought proper to apply to the Horse-Guards, the debtor received a letter from head-quarters, requiring to know if there existed any objections to the account, and failing his rendering a satisfactory answer, he was put on stoppages until the creditor's demand was satisfied*. Repeated applications of this kind might endanger the officer's commission, which was then sold for the payment of his creditors. Other moral delinquencies were at the same

* This is a mistake. The Commander-in-Chief only interfered in extreme cases: and moreover, the power of suspending an officer's pay, or putting him under stoppages, is not vested in the Commander-in-Chief. Nor are commissions sold as here stated. Military men are as liable as other persons to the proceedings of civil courts, and consequently any interference on the part of the Illustrious Duke, with their private affairs, (except in very particular cases) would have been ungracious to that army by whom he was venerated.—ED

time adverted to ; and without maintaining an inquisitorial strictness over the officers, or taking too close inspection of the mere gaieties and follies of youth, a complaint of any kind, implying a departure from the character of a gentleman and a man of honour, was instantly inquired into by the Commander-in-Chief, and the delinquent censured or punished as the case seemed to require. The army was thus like a family under protection of an indulgent father, who, willing to promote merit, checks with a timely frown the temptations to license and extravagance.

The private soldiers * equally engaged the attention of His Royal Highness. In the course of his superintendence of the army, a military dress—the most absurd in Europe—was altered for one easy and comfortable for the men, and suitable to the hardships they are exposed to in actual service. The severe and vexatious rules exacted about the tying of hair, and other trifling punctilios (which had been found sometimes to goad troops into mutiny), were abolished, and strict cleanliness was substituted for a Hottentot head-dress of tallow and flour. The pay of the soldier was augmented, while care was at the same time taken that it should, as far as possible, be expended in bettering his food and extending his comforts. The slightest complaint on the part of a private sentinel was as regularly inquired into, as if it had been preferred by a general officer. Lastly, the use of the cane (a brutal practice, which our officers borrowed from the Germans) was entirely prohibited ; and regular corporal punishments by the sentence of a court-martial have been gradually diminished.

If, therefore, we find in the modern British officer more

* The following extract of a letter, addressed to colonels of regiments, and marked "Confidential," fully corroborates this remark.—ED.

"The Commander-in-Chief is confident that the officers of the army are universally actuated by a spirit of justice, and impressed with those sentiments of kindness and regard towards their men, which they on so many occasions have proved themselves to deserve ; but His Royal Highness has reason to apprehend, that in many instances sufficient attention has not been paid to the PREVENTION OF CRIMES. The timely interference of the officer, his personal intercourse and acquaintance with his men, (which attentions are sure to be repaid by the soldier's confidence and attachment), and above all his personal example, are the only efficacious means of preventing military offences ; and the Commander-in-Chief has no hesitation in declaring, that the maintenance of strict discipline *without severity of punishment*, and the support and encouragement of an ardent military spirit in a corps, without licentiousness, are the criteria by which His Royal Highness will be very much guided in forming an opinion of the talents, abilities, and merit of the officers to whom the command of the different regiments and corps of the army are confided."

information, a more regular course of study, a deeper acquaintance with the principles of his profession, and a greater love for its exertions—if we find the private sentinel discharge his duty with a mind unembittered by petty vexations and regimental exactions, conscious of immunity from capricious violence, and knowing where to appeal if he sustains injury—if we find in all ranks of the army a love of their profession, and a capacity of matching themselves with the finest troops which Europe ever produced,—to the memory of His Royal Highness the Duke of York we owe this change from the state of the forces thirty years since.

The means of improving the tactics of the British army did not escape His Royal Highness's sedulous care and attention. Formerly every commanding officer manœuvred his regiment after his own fashion; and if a brigade of troops were brought together, it was very doubtful whether they could execute any one combined movement, and almost certain that they could not execute the various parts of it on the same principle. This was remedied by the system of regulations compiled by the late Sir David Dundas, and which obtained the sanction and countenance of His Royal Highness. This one circumstance, of giving a uniform principle and mode of working to the different bodies, which are after all but parts of the same great machine, was in itself one of the most distinguished services which could be rendered to a national army; and it is only surprising that, before it was introduced, the British army was able to execute any combined movements at all.

We can but notice the Duke of York's establishment at Chelsea for the orphans of soldiers, the cleanliness and discipline of which is a model for such institutions; and the Royal Military School, or College, at Sandhurst, where every species of scientific instruction is afforded to those officers whom it is desirable to qualify for the service of the staff. The excellent officers who have been formed at this institution, are the best pledge of what is due to its founder. Again we repeat, that if the British soldier meets his foreign adversary, not only with equal courage, but with equal readiness and facility of manœuvre—if the British officer brings against his scientific antagonist, not only his own good heart and hand, but an improved and enlightened knowledge of his profession, to the memory of the Duke of York, the army and the country owe them.

The character of His Royal Highness was admirably adapted to the task of this extended reformation in a branch of the public service on which the safety of England abso-

lutely depended for the time. Without possessing any brilliancy, his judgment, in itself clear and steady, was inflexibly guided by honour and principle. No solicitations could make him promise what it would have been inconsistent with these principles to grant; nor could any circumstances induce him to break or elude the promise which he had once given. At the same time, his feelings, humane and kindly, were, on all possible occasions, accessible to the claims of compassion; and there occurred but rare instances of a wife widowed, or a family rendered orphans, by the death of a meritorious officer, without something being done to render their calamities more tolerable.

As a statesman, the Duke of York, from his earliest appearance in public life, was guided by the opinions of Mr. Pitt. But two circumstances are worthy of remark. First, that His Royal Highness never permitted the consideration of politics to influence him in his department of Commander-in-Chief, but gave alike to Whig as to Tory the preferment their services or their talents deserved. Secondly, in attaching himself to the party whose object it is supposed to be to strengthen the Crown, His Royal Highness would have been the last man to invade, in the slightest degree, the rights of the people. The following anecdote may be relied upon. At the table of the Commander-in-Chief, not many years since, a young officer entered into a dispute with Lieutenant-Colonel — upon the point to which military obedience ought to be carried. "If the Commander-in-Chief," said the young officer, like a second Seid, "should command me to do a thing which I knew to be civilly illegal, I should not scruple to obey him, and consider myself as relieved from all responsibility by the commands of my military superior."—"So would not I," returned the gallant and intelligent officer who maintained the opposite side of the question. "I should rather prefer the risk of being shot for disobedience to my commanding officer, than hanged for transgressing the laws and violating the liberties of the country."—"You have answered like yourself," said His Royal Highness, whose attention had been attracted by the vivacity of the debate; "and the officer would deserve both to be shot and hanged that should act otherwise. I trust all British officers would be as unwilling to execute an illegal command, as I trust the Commander-in-Chief would be incapable of issuing one."

The religion of the Duke of York was sincere, and he was particularly attached to the doctrines and constitution of the Church of England. In this His Royal Highness strongly resembled his father; and, like his father, he en-

tertained a conscientious sense of the obligations of the coronation oath, which prevented him from acquiescing in the further relaxation of the laws against Catholics. We pronounce no opinion on the justice of His Royal Highness's sentiments on this important point; but we must presume them to have been sincerely entertained, since they were expressed at the hazard of drawing down upon his Royal Highness an odium equally strong and resentful.

In his person and countenance, the Duke of York was large, stout, and manly; he spoke rather with some of the indistinctness of utterance peculiar to his late father, than with the precision of enunciation which distinguishes the King, his royal brother. Indeed, His Royal Highness resembled his late Majesty perhaps the most of any of George III.'s descendants. His family affections were strong; and the public cannot have forgotten the pious tenderness with which he discharged the duty of watching the last days of his royal father, darkened as they were by corporeal blindness and mental incapacity. No pleasure, no business, was ever known to interrupt his regular visits to Windsor, when his unhappy parent could neither be grateful for, nor even sensible of, his unremitted attention. The same ties of affection united His Royal Highness to other members of his family, and particularly to its present Royal Head. Those who witnessed the coronation of his present Majesty will long remember, as the most interesting part of that august ceremony, the cordiality with which His Royal Highness the Duke of York performed his act of homage, and the tears of affection which were mutually shed between the royal brethren. We are aware, that under this heavy dispensation His Majesty will be chief mourner not in name only, but in all the sincerity of severed affection. The King's nearest brother in blood was also his nearest in affection; and the subject who stood next to the throne was the individual who would most willingly have laid down his life for its support.

In social intercourse the Duke of York was kind, courteous, and condescending, general attributes, we believe, of the blood royal of England, and well befitting the princes of a free country. It may be remembered, that when, in "days of youthful pride," His Royal Highness had wounded the feelings of a young nobleman, he never thought of sheltering himself behind his rank, but manfully gave reparation by receiving the (well-nigh fatal) fire of the offended party, though he declined to return it.

We would here gladly conclude the subject; but to complete a portrait, the shades as well as the lights must be in-

serted; and in their foibles as well as their good qualities, princes are the property of history. Occupied perpetually with official duty, which to the last period of his life he discharged with the utmost punctuality, the Duke of York was peculiarly negligent of his own affairs, and the embarrassments which arose in consequence, were considerably increased by an imprudent passion for the turf and for deep play. Those unhappy propensities exhausted the funds with which the nation supplied him liberally, and sometimes produced extremities which must have been painful to a man of temper so honourable. The exalted height of his rank, which renders it doubtless more difficult to look into and regulate domestic expenditure, together with the engrossing duties of His Royal Highness's office, may be admitted as alleviations, but not apologies for their imprudence.

A criminal passion of a different nature proved, at one part of the Duke's life, fraught with consequences likely to affect his character, destroy the confidence of the country in his efforts, and blight the fair harvest of national gratitude, for which he had toiled so hard. It was a striking illustration of the sentiment of Shakspeare:—

“The Gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
“Make whips to scourge us.”—

The Duke of York was married to Frederica, Princess Royal of Prussia, September 29th 1791, and lived with her on terms of decency, but not of affection. The Duke had formed, with a female called Clarke, a connexion justifiable certainly neither by the laws of religion nor morality. Imprudently, he suffered this woman to express her wishes to him for the promotion of two or three officers, to whose preferment there could be no other objection than that they were recommended by such a person. It might doubtless have occurred to the Duke, that the solicitations of a woman like this were not likely to be disinterested; and, in fact, she seems to have favoured one or two persons as being her paramours—several for mere prospect of gain, which she had subordinate agents to hunt out for, and one or two from a real sense of good-nature and benevolence. The examination of this woman and her various profligate intimates before the House of Commons, occupied that assembly for nearly three months, and that with an intenseness of anxiety seldom equalled. The Duke of York was acquitted from the motion brought against him, by a majority of eighty; but so strong was the outcry against him without doors, so much was the nation convinced that all Mrs. Clarke said

was true, and so little could they be brought to doubt that the Duke of York was a conscious and participant actor in all that person's schemes, that His Royal Highness, seeing his utility obstructed by popular prejudice, tendered to His Majesty the resignation of his office, which was accepted accordingly, March 20th, 1809. And thus—as according to Solomon, a dead fly can pollute the most precious unguent—was the honourable fame, acquired by the services of a lifetime, obscured by the consequences of what the gay world would have termed a venial levity. This warning to those of birth and eminence, is of the most serious nature. This step had not been long taken, when the mist in which the question was involved began to disperse. The public accuser, in the House of Commons, Colonel Wardle, was detected in some suspicious dealings with the principal witness, Mrs. Clarke; and it was evidently expectation of gain that had brought this lady to the bar as an evidence. Next occurred, in the calm moments of retrospect, the great improbability that His Royal Highness ever could know on what terms she negotiated with those in whose favour she solicited. It may be well supposed she concealed the motive for interesting herself in such as were his own favoured rivals, and what greater probability was there, that she should explain to him her mercenary speculations, or distinguish them from the intercessions which she made upon more honourable motives? When the matter of accusation was thus reduced to His Royal Highness's having been, in two or three instances, the dupe of an artful woman, men began to see, that when once the guilt of entertaining a mistress was acknowledged, the disposition to gratify such a person, who must always exercise a natural influence over her paramour, follows as a matter of course. It was then that the public compared the extensive and lengthened train of public services, by which the Duke had distinguished himself, in the management of the army, with the trifling foible of his having granted one or two favours, not in themselves improper, at the request of a woman who had such opportunities to press her suit; and, doing to His Royal Highness the justice he well deserved, welcomed him back, in May 1811, to the situation from which he had been driven by calumny and popular prejudice.

In that high command His Royal Highness continued to manage our military affairs. During the last years of the most momentous war that ever was waged, His Royal Highness prepared the most splendid victories our annals boast, by an unceasing attention to the character and talents of the officers, and the comforts and health of the men.

Trained under a system so admirable, our army seemed to increase in efficacy, power, and even in numbers, in proportion to the increasing occasion which the public had for their services. Nor is it a less praise, that when the men so disciplined returned from scenes of battle, ravaged countries, and stormed cities, they reassumed the habits of private life as if they had never left them; and that of all the crimes which the criminal calendar presents, (in Scotland at least,) there are not above one or two instances in which the perpetrators have been disbanded soldiers. This is a happy change since the reduction of the army, after peace with America in 1783, which was the means of infesting the country with ruffians of every description; and in the prison of Edinburgh alone, there were six or seven disbanded soldiers under sentence of death at the same time.

This superintending care, if not the most gaudy, is amongst the most enduring flowers which will bloom over the Duke of York's tomb. It gave energy to Britain in war, and strength to her in peace. It combined tranquillity with triumph, and morality with the habits of a military life. If our soldiers have been found invincible in battle, and meritorious in peaceful society when restored to its bosom, let no Briton forget, that this is owing to the paternal care of him to whose memory we here offer an imperfect tribute.

Campaigns in Flanders in 1793 and 1794.*

IN the year 1793 the Duke of York was selected for the command of a small corps of British troops destined to co-operate in the defence of Holland, which had been invaded by a French army under General Dumouriez, to whom Breda and Gestruydenbeg surrendered towards the end of February. H. R. H. having upon this occasion been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, proceeded with a brigade of guards, and some artillery, which landed at Helvoet Sluys on the 1st of March, and the successes of the Austrian arms having soon after removed the war from the frontiers of Holland, he joined the allied Austrian and Prussian army; his force having been increased at Antwerp by a brigade of the line, subsequently at Tournay by some regiments of British dragoons, and successively augmented by a considerable body of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, taken into British pay.

The first affairs at which H. R. H. assisted, occurred in

* This Narrative, with some alteration, appeared in the Military Calendar in 1815: we avail ourselves of it on the present occasion, conceiving it to be the only authentic account that has been drawn up of these campaigns.—Ed.

the neighbourhood of Tournay, and near St. Amand and Vicogne, in the month of May, in the course of which he was promoted to the rank of General. In the subsequent battle of Famars, on the 23d May, he commanded a principal column of the allied army, and bore a distinguished share in the success of that brilliant day, the result of which was the investment and siege of Valenciennes. The direction of this operation was entrusted to H. R. H. while the Prince of Coburg covered it on the side of Bouchain and Cambrai, on the left bank of the Scheldt.

Valenciennes having capitulated on the 28th July, the Duke of York joined the main army, and co-operated on the 7th and 8th of August in the movements against the enemy's positions at the camp de César, Bois de Bourlon, &c. upon the line of the Scheldt, from all which they were dispossessed, or retired, although without material loss, thanks to the indecision and slowness of the movements of the allied army, against which H. R. H. had in vain remonstrated in frequent communications to the Prince of Hohenlohe, then Quarter-Master-General, who had objected to an earlier and more decided movement of the army on the 8th, by which the enemy's retreat would have been intercepted.

The Prince of Coburg, after these operations, laid siege to Quesnoy, and subsequently invested Maubeuge, while the Duke continued his march in the direction of Orchies, Tourcoing, and Ménin, with the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops, to which was added a body of Austrians, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Alvintzy.

The object of this separation was the siege of Dunkirk, which had been determined upon by the British cabinet, and which was viewed with regret, not only by the Austrian Chiefs, but also by H. R. H., who had remonstrated against it, as far as he could; at the same time that, when he found his representations unavailing, he proceeded with the utmost zeal to the execution of a measure, from which may reasonably be dated the subsequent reverse of fortune on the French frontier. The Dutch troops were to cover the march of H. R. H.'s army by the frontier of West Flanders, but having on the 18th August been driven with loss from several posts, which they occupied during the passage of the British troops through Ménin, H. R. H. ordered the brigade of Guards to their support, which occasioned the action of Lincelles, in which that corps so greatly distinguished itself.

H. R. H. proceeded without further interruption to Furnes, whence he advanced with a part of his force by Gyvelde towards Dunkirk, while F. M. Freytag, with the remainder, took the direction of Bergues and Mount-Cassel,

in order to cover the operations of the siege. After a succession of severe and sanguinary actions, fought by the besieging and covering armies with success, though without any positive effect, the principal of which occurred on the 24th August, (when the gallant Gen. D'Alton fell,) and on the 6th and 8th Sept. ; the Duke found himself under the necessity of raising the siege, and retiring to Furnes on the night of the 8th Sept. in consequence of the covering army being driven from Bambecke, Roesbrugge, Rexpoede, &c. on the 6th, and defeated on the 8th by Gen. Houchard, near Hondshoote, by which H. R. H.'s left flank and rear were exposed, and his communications rendered insecure. He had contended with perseverance against numerous and increasing difficulties, arising from the rapid accumulation of the enemy's means of resistance, the delay on the part of the British government in forwarding the necessary ordnance and stores, and the neglect in providing any means of naval co-operation, even such as might secure his positions from molestation by the enemy's small craft on the coast. The retreat was effected in good order, and without any other loss than that of the heavy iron ordnance, which, being on ship carriages, could not be removed, and the army re-assembled at Furnes and Dixmude.

H. R. H.'s corps after this was stationed for some time on the frontier of West Flanders, (the head-quarters being at Dixmude and Thoraut), occasionally co-operating with Gen. Beaulieu in repelling the enemy's attacks upon Ménin, and other points. Towards the middle of Oct., H. R. H. moved with 6000 men, chiefly British, to the support of the Prince of Coburg, then before Maubeuge. He made a rapid march to Englefontaine, where he arrived on the 16th, the day on which was fought the battle of Wattignies, in consequence of which, although *both* parties, considering the advantage to be with the enemy, had retired from the field, and although the Austrian army was superior in number and quality of troops, the Prince of Coburg thought fit to abandon the operation in which he was engaged.

The Duke returned to Tournay, in which place, and the neighbourhood, he continued until the close of the campaign. On the 22d and 26th Oct the enemy were repulsed in some attempts upon his advanced posts near Baisieux and Cysoing. On the 28th Oct. H. R. H. made an attack upon Lannoy, in co-operation with a movement, which Gen. Walmoden undertook, by his direction, against Ménin, which the enemy had occupied. The result of these operations was the evacuation by the enemy of Ménin, and their abandonment of

the investment of Ypres, and of the siege of Nieuport*, which they had been encouraged by H. R. H.'s march to Englefontaine to undertake.

On the 29th October, a very brilliant attack and surprise of the enemy and fortified post of Marchiennes, in which they lost more than 2000 men, was executed by Gen. Kray, under the orders of H. R. H.

Some trifling affairs in front of Tournay, and on the Lys, towards the end of November, terminated the campaign in West Flanders.

The army went into winter-quarters ; the Duke's headquarters being at Ghent, whence, attended by Gen. Mack, he proceeded to England, to concert the plan and measures for the ensuing campaign with the British government.

In Feb. 1794, H. R. H. returned from England to Courtrai, to which place the British headquarters had been removed upon a forward concentration of the cantonments. The army had been considerably reinforced by drafts for the British regiments, and by additional corps of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Darmstadt troops, taken into British pay. The troops under his command moved successively to Tournay, St. Amand, and the plains of Cateau, where the greater part of the allied army was united under the command of the Emperor on the 16th April. On the following day a general and successful attack was made upon the enemy's positions at Vaux, Prémont, Marets, Catillon, &c., and Landrécies was immediately invested. H. R. H. commanded the right wing of the covering army during the siege. A detachment of cavalry from his corps gained a considerable advantage on the 24th April, near Villers en Cauchie, towards Cambrai, and on the 26th H. R. H. completely defeated, near Troixville, with great slaughter, and the loss of 35 pieces of cannon, a corps of 30,000 men, which, under the orders of Gen. Chapuy, attacked his position. Gen. Chapuy was taken prisoner, with a considerable number of officers and men.

In consequence of the serious diversion made by Gen. Pichegru on West Flanders, which was favoured by the absence of Gen. Clerfayt, who had marched with a considerable portion of his force from Tournay to support the post of Dénain, Sir W. Erskine was detached on that very evening (26th April) with a part of H. R. H.'s corps, and

* In the defence of Nieuport, part of a detachment which had landed at Ostend, under Sir Charles Grey, as a temporary reinforcement to the Duke of York's army, had co-operated.

the Duke followed on the 30th, as soon as Landrécies had fallen, with the remainder, which reached Tournay, by forced marches, on the 1st and 2d of May.

In the meantime Gen. Pichegru had obtained possession of Courtrai, defeated Gen. Clerfayt at Mouscron on the 29th April, and invested Ménin; from which, however, Gen. Hammerstein, with four battalions of Hanoverians, and four companies of Emigrants, cut his way through the enemy on the 30th April, and effected his retreat to Ingelmunster. On the 10th May the enemy, in considerable force, attacked the Duke of York's position in front of Tournay, but H. R. H. by a judicious and well-executed flank movement of the cavalry, defeated and drove them across the Marque, with a great loss of men and that of 13 pieces of cannon. Towards Courtrai, however, Gen. Clerfayt had, with very inferior numbers, made some gallant though unsuccessful attempts to retrieve affairs; the situation of which in West Flanders becoming daily more critical from the great increase of the enemy's force in that quarter, the Emperor sent reinforcements to Tournay under Gen. Kinsky; and finally moved to that point himself with the greater part of his army, after providing for the defence of the line of the Sambre; thus abandoning offensive operations in the centre.

The general attacks of the 17th and 18th May, were the result of this assembly of the allied force. The circumstances attending them, the failure of the operations, and the share which H. R. H.'s corps had in the events of these days, and in the loss sustained, are generally known. Suffice it to say, that H. R. H. executed most zealously the directions which he received from the Emperor, and may indeed be said to have alone, of all those entrusted with the direction of columns, fulfilled the part assigned to him on the first day, while the disaster which attended his corps on the 18th, was imputable solely to want of co-operation on the part of those who were to have supported him, principally of the Archduke Charles's column moving from the Marque, and to the postponement of Gen. Clerfayt's movement from the 17th to the 18th, who was to have co-operated on the first of those days from the Lys. H. R. H.'s corps was thus left to contend against the entire force of the enemy, who were enabled to assail it in front, flank, and rear. Every exertion of gallantry was unavailing against such fearful odds, so disposed; and the retreat was with difficulty, and with a loss proportionate to the arduous nature of a contest, maintained against large masses of troops whose attention was to have been engaged by the

Archduke Charles on the one side, and Gen. Clerfayt on the other. The former never moved from Pont à Marque, the latter did not cross the Lys, until after the Duke of York's corps had been surrounded and defeated. Had the Emperor's orders been as punctually executed by the Archduke and Gen. Clerfayt, as they were by the Duke of York, the result could not have been disastrous, although it might not have succeeded to the full extent proposed; the attacking columns being certainly too little connected, and an operation which engaged two days, affording sufficient time to the enemy to collect their force. To prove that no blame was considered to attach to the Duke of York, or the gallant troops under his orders on this occasion, it is only necessary to quote the following extract of a letter from the Prince of Coburg, addressed to H. R. H. soon after the event.

“Sa Majesté m'enjoint de donner à V. A. R. les assurances les plus positives que non seulement elle est parfaitement satisfaite de la maniere pleine de zèle, d'intelligence, et de valeur dont V. A. R. ses braves généraux, et ses braves troupes ont executé tous les mouvemens qui ont eu lieu successivement dans les journées du 17 et du 18, mais qu'elle lui donne par cette lettre le témoignage certain et bien décidément irrécusable que V. A. R. n'a fait aucune manœuvre, qui n'ait été une suite essentielle de la disposition générale, ou qu'elle n'ait engagé V. A. R. à faire par les messages successifs, que dans le courant de l'affaire elle a reçue de ce Monarque.”

The allies resumed their positions in front of Tournay, the left wing being formed of the troops under the Duke of York's orders. Upon this position, or rather the right and centre of it, Gen. Pichegru made a formidable attack on the 22d, for which he had collected nearly 100,000 men. With the exception, however, of successive attacks on the posts near Templeuve, and on the village of Pontechin, in which the contest was close and sanguinary; and by which it appeared to be Gen. Pichegru's object to penetrate to the Scheldt and Tournay; the battle, which was maintained from day break until late in the evening, was an useless fire of cannon and musquetry, between lines forming nearly parallels to each other. The village of Pontechin on the right, was taken and retaken several times in the course of the day, and was alternately disputed by Austrians, Dutch, and British; the Duke of York having detached Maj.-Gen. Fox's brigade from the left, to the support of that point, the effort made by this brigade decided the contest, and the village remained in the possession of the allies. Gen.

Pichegru retired towards dark, after sustaining considerable loss, and no attempt was made by the allies to interrupt his retreat. The enemy left seven pieces of cannon in the hands of the allies.

Towards the end of May, the Emperor proceeded to the Sambre with a strong reinforcement drawn from the position near Tournay; in which the allies, under the command of the Prince of Coburg, were consequently obliged to remain on the defensive. Gen. Clerfayt in the meantime had continued at Thielt, to which place he had retired after the failure of the general attack on the 18th.

Gen. Pichegru, shortly after the defeat experienced near Tournay, directed his attention to Ypres, which he caused a part of his army under Gen. Moreau to invest, and of which he commenced the siege early in June. At this period the enemy's operations on the Sambre, had been prosecuted with increased vigour; and they had frequently crossed that river with a view to the siege of Charleroi, and as often been defeated and forced to repass it, by Gen. Kaunitz and the Prince of Orange; who successively commanded the allied army on that line. The Emperor had joined it on the 1st June, with the reinforcement, and on the 3d, completely defeated the enemy, and drove them across the Sambre; His Majesty proceeded to Brussels on his way to Vienna, but returned to Tournay on the 10th, for a few hours, and then resumed his journey.

In consequence of this advantage on the Sambre, the Prince of Coburg drew from thence a small reinforcement to the corps at Tournay, and for that under the orders of Gen. Clerfayt, which latter also received a few battalions from Tournay.—Gen. Clerfayt, who had not ventured to interrupt the siege of Ypres, which was conducted by Gen. Moreau, and covered by a corps under Gen. Souham, posted near Passendael and Hoogleede, was ordered to make an attempt for its relief, in which a part of the army from Tournay was to co-operate by movements towards Courtrai and the Lys, where Gen. Bonneau was stationed with another French corps of observation. These were attempted on the 9th and resumed on the 10th, but suspended in consequence of some very insignificant demonstrations made by the enemy from the Marque towards the posts in front of Tournay, while Gen. Clerfayt, who, in execution of the general plan, attacked the enemy on the 10th near Hoogleede, was repulsed, and forced to retire on Thielt.

Gen. Clerfayt renewed the attempt on the 13th by a very vigorous attack on the enemy's positions at Hoogleede and Rousselaer; the contest was obstinate, but, although com-

menced with some appearance of success, proved ultimately unavailing.—Gen. Clerfayt retired upon Thielt, Gen. Hammerstein, with the Hanoverian troops, forming part of Clerfayt's corps, on Thorout, whence he continued his retreat to Bruges, after detaching to Ostend the 8th light dragoons and 38th and 55th British regiments, which (with the 12th infantry) had arrived at Ostend from England early in May, and formed part of Gen. Clerfayt's corps since the middle of that month, and had distinguished themselves by their conduct on various occasions. The 12th regiment had remained in Ostend.—When this intelligence reached Tournay, the Duke of York proposed to renew the effort without loss of time, and for that purpose he urged a junction of the whole force from Tournay with Gen. Clerfayt. This vigorous measure, which alone offered a prospect of retrieving affairs, was, however, objected to by the Prince of Coburg and other Austrian generals, on the score of its uncovering Tournay, and they dwelt on the expediency of waiting for a small reinforcement from the Sambre before any further attempt should be made.

Experience ought by this time to have shown to them the ruinous effects of the attempt to preserve any point of a long line by the formation of several corps at intervals too great to enable them to afford to each other immediate or effectual support.

Whilst these events were passing in West Flanders, the enemy, having been reinforced by 30,000 men under Gen. Jourdan, had recrossed the Sambre, and had again been defeated by the Prince of Orange with considerable loss.—The Prince of Coburg, who had continued in the command of the troops near Tournay, encouraged by this success, determined to renew the attempt for the relief of Ypres, by a more direct movement, in which Gen. Clerfayt was to have closely co-operated, but still leaving a considerable part of the army near Tournay. The troops destined for this operation (of which the British under the Duke of York constituted a proportion) were however not put in motion until the 18th, when they crossed the Scheldt and proceeded to Pottes and Escanaffles, whence the Prince of Coburg retraced his steps on the following day, upon learning that the enemy had again crossed the Sambre, and that the march of the reinforcement from thence (trifling as it was,) had been suspended. At all events this dilatory movement would not have saved Ypres, which surrendered on the 17th, the garrison being prisoners of war.

The enemy, sensible of the superior importance of prosecuting their operations on the Sambre, and having re-

ceived fresh reinforcements, had again crossed that river on the 18th, and resumed the siege of Charleroi.—Upon this, the Prince of Coburg determined to join the Prince of Orange with nearly the whole of the Austrian troops from Tournay, where the Duke of York was left with forces wholly inadequate to the task of defending the position near that town, if it should be attacked, or of maintaining the possession of any portion of West Flanders against the superior numbers which Gen. Pichegru was at liberty to direct upon various points.

Recent measures had confirmed the suspicion for some time entertained by H. R. H., that the Austrian cabinet had determined on the abandonment of the Netherlands, and certainly of West Flanders, for the maintenance of which the British cabinet, on the other hand, was most solicitous. H. R. H. had in vain remonstrated against the establishment of a system of warfare so injurious to Great Britain, and had equally in vain urged, upon every occasion, the adoption of more vigorous attempts towards checking the enemy by a concentration of means and efforts. This jarring of interests between the two countries increased the irritation and jealousy, which had resulted from the failure on the 18th of May, upon which occasion the British troops accused the Austrians (not without reason) of having sacrificed them. The Duke was well aware of these feelings, and had himself ample reason to be hurt and mortified by the inattention shown to his advice, and the turn which affairs had taken; but his endeavours were invariably directed to the preservation of harmony, and while the Austrian generals resisted his urgent representations, they acknowledged the spirit of conciliation, which influenced H. R. H.'s language, and the zeal with which he was ever ready to co-operate in any measure tending to the support of the general cause.

On the 20th June, Gen. Pichegru advanced towards the Mandel, and obliged Gen. Clerfayt to retire upon Deynse. This movement of the enemy, by bringing them nearer to the Scheldt, rendered the Duke's position in front of Tournay, which, since the departure of the Prince of Coburg, had been hazardous, no longer tenable, and H. R. H. quitted it on the 24th June, with all the British and a part of the Hessian troops, (leaving only a small garrison, or rather a rear-guard, in the town), and encamped between Rénaix and Oudenarde, with a view to the support of the latter place, which the enemy threatened, and in order to preserve a connexion with Gen. Clerfayt, which their late movements had interrupted.

The Prince of Coburg had joined the Prince of Orange

towards Nivelles on the 22d. He delayed the attack of the enemy until the 26th, although the object was the relief of Charleroi, which he knew to be hard pressed, and which in fact capitulated on the 25th. Upon learning this event, he suspended the attacks in which his columns were engaged, at the very moment when they afforded a fair prospect of success, which, independently of its general effect, would probably have recovered Charleroi, the more limited object of the battle of Fleurus.

This was the last effort which the Austrians even pretended to make for the preservation of the Netherlands, and their operations during the remainder of the campaign, were a series of retreats, which carried them across the Rhine, and which naturally influenced every successive movement of the Duke of York's army. H. R. H. had continued in his position at Rénaix, whence he supported Oudenarde, against which Gen. Pichegru had sent a detachment, while he obliged Gen. Clerfayt to abandon his position at Deynse, and to retire upon Ghent; upon this, Gen. Walmoden with the Hanoverians evacuated Bruges, and fell back upon Landemark, where he joined the right flank of Gen. Clerfayt. The enemy again attacked Gen. Clerfayt near Ghent, but were repulsed. The consequence of these movements was the interception of the communication with Ostend, where Lord Moira had arrived from England on the 26th June, with a reinforcement of 5000 infantry. His lordship, however, determined to attempt a junction with H. R. H.'s army, and by an able and a rapid march (which was covered by Gen. Walmoden's demonstrations to the front), reached Ghent between the 28th and 30th. On the latter day, Ostend was evacuated by Col. Vyse, whom Lord Moira had left there with a brigade of British troops, which were embarked and removed with the artillery and stores. The enemy had made some attempts on Oudenarde, which were repulsed, but this place was incapable of protracted defence, or indeed of any defence, against regular approaches; and it is almost unnecessary to observe here, that Tournay, Oudenarde, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, and other places in West Flanders, which had been dismantled by the Emperor Joseph, had, with the exception of Ypres and Nieuport, not been repaired, and could only be considered as field-posts or cantonments.

It appears to have been Gen. Pichegru's intention to penetrate by Oudenarde between the corps of the Duke of York and Gen. Clerfayt, and that his first movements in that direction were conformable to that plan, but that he received orders from the Directory to occupy Ostend, and to detach a part of his army against the island of Walche

ren. He moved in consequence by Deynse on Bruges, which Gen. Moreau had occupied on the 29th June, and on the 1st July a detachment of his army entered Ostend. Another was employed at the siege of Nieuport, in which place Gen. Diepenbrock had been left with a garrison of Hanoverians, and which was gallantly defended for some weeks.

About this period (the beginning of July) it was agreed, in consequence of a proposal from the Prince of Coburg, that the Duke of York should exchange positions with Gen. Clerfayt, by which measure all the troops in the pay of Great Britain should be united, and Gen. Clerfayt be in close connexion with the main Austrian army. Before, however, the movements in execution of this change could be undertaken, the Prince of Coburg retired from the positions near Soignies and Nivelles, which he had occupied since the battle of Fleurus, and ordered Gen. Clerfayt to fall back from Ghent upon Alost. His Royal Highness in consequence, on the 3d July, marched to Grammont, and on the 4th to Sombeck. On the 5th, Gen. Clerfayt moved from Alost to Asche, and Lord Moira from Termonde, to which place he and Gen. Walmoden had retired, and continued his march to Alost. On the 6th, H. R. H. moved to Asche, and thus established the junction of the several corps now forming his army. On that day, the enemy attacked Lord Moira's out-posts at Alost, drove in the piquets, and penetrated into the town, but were soon repulsed on the arrival of support. On the 8th, H. R. H., in consequence of the Prince of Coburg's further retreat, was under the necessity of directing his across the Dyle upon Contich, near which his army occupied a position, having its right to the Scheldt, the left to Lier. The out-posts were attacked on the 14th and 15th, and the enemy on the latter day obtained possession of Malines, from which Lieut.-Gen. Dalwig retired with the Hessians by Waelheim across the Nethe. Lord Moira's corps was then ordered to occupy Duffel.

In this position H. R. H. continued until the 22d, having in vain, during this interval, made two proposals to the Prince of Coburg to concentrate the allied forces, and to resume the offensive. But the Prince of Coburg, having retired first from Tirlemont to Landeu, and on the 19th and 20th to Maestricht, H. R. H. fell back on the 22d to a position near Camphout, between Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom. Between the 23d and 24th the Prince of Coburg quitted the position near Maestricht, and retired across the Maese, and the Duke marched on the 25th for Rosendal, near which place he encamped, and continued until the 4th August, when he fell back to some ground in front of

Oosterhout, the army being encamped with its right to Breda, and its left to the little river Dougen. During these movements, the enemy offered no molestation. They had occupied Antwerp, and advanced towards the Nethe, between Turnhout and Herenthals.

The Duke continued near Oosterhout until the 29th August; but the enemy having attacked and carried some of his out-posts, and appearing to threaten his left flank in great force, H. R. H. fell back behind the river Aa, having his right to Bois le Duc, his left to the Peel Morass. Towards the end of August, the Prince of Coburg resigned the command of the imperial army to Gen. Clerfayt, who immediately sent Gen. Beaulieu to confer with the Duke of York and the Prince of Orange, on the possibility of attempting a forward movement to relieve the fortresses on the French frontier, and to re-occupy Flanders. H. R. H. eagerly entered into this project, and engaged to co-operate to the utmost of his means; but the surrender of Condé and Valenciennes caused Gen. Clerfayt to give it up, although the Duke persisted in urging a concentration of force, in order to attack the enemy, and if successful, to resume the offensive generally.

The enemy had continued in his position between Turnhout and Meerle until the 14th Sept., when Gen. Pichegru, who had been much re-inforced, moved towards the Dommel, and attacked the advanced posts of H. R. H.'s right, upon that river. The enemy carried that of Boxtel with considerable loss to the Hesse Darmstadt troops which occupied it, and Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, who was detached with a strong body to regain the post, found the enemy in such force, that he retired to the position of the main body behind the Aa.

The Duke of York did not think it advisable to risk an action, against very superior numbers, in a position of which the left flank was very vulnerable, and therefore fell back on the 15th towards Graves, where he crossed the Maese on the 16th, and encamped near Wichem. The enemy advanced to the Aa, but did not press H. R. H.'s army in its retreat.

On the 18th, the enemy attacked the Austrians, and forced the passage of the Ourte, obliged them to abandon the position of the Chartreuse near Liege, to retire upon Juliers, and behind the river. Here again Gen. Jourdan attacked them on the 2d October, and forced the passage of the river and their several positions, obliging them to retire upon Kerpen, whence Gen. Clerfayt continued his retreat to the Rhine, which he crossed at Mulheim on the 5th October, abandoning Maestricht to its own force, and all the

country on the left bank, and leaving the left flank of the Duke wholly uncovered, while H. R. H. was opposed in front by a very considerable army under Pichegru. Under these circumstances, and as there no longer existed any hope of effecting that combination of force and operations for which the Duke had not ceased to press Gen. Clerfayt, H. R. H. determined towards the 6th October to retire to a position in front of Nimeguen, still preserving his communication with Graves, which he was using every exertion to provide with the means of defence, the Dutch having wholly neglected to supply this place, as indeed most of the others.

H. R. H. had detached a strong corps to his right, which rested on the island of Bommel, the defence of which, however, had become more difficult from the loss of the fort of Crevecouer, which had been shamefully surrendered on the 29th September by the Dutch commandant. A body of cavalry was also sent to observe the Rhine from Shenken-schantz to Wesel, to maintain as far as possible a communication with the Austrians.

The enemy had invested Bois le Duc, but although they had not the immediate means of attacking it, the Prince of Hesse Philippestahl surrendered this place a few days after (on the 10th October). This acquisition was a most important one to the enemy, and afforded great facilities to their further operations on the line of the Maese. Graves had been invested on its left bank about the same time. They had occupied Fort St. André, but were driven from it by Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby on the 11th October. On the 19th, the enemy crossed the Maese in force above Graves, and attacked the advanced line of posts on the right, which they forced after considerable resistance, particularly at Appelthorn and Druten, where Maj.-Gen. Hammerstein and Maj.-Gen. Fox commanded. The 37th reg., in its retreat, having unfortunately mistaken some French hussars for the corps of Rohan, was broken, and in great measure taken. The infantry of Rohan's corps also suffered severely.

The communication with Graves, with a view to its supply, had been the Duke of York's principal motive for occupying the position in front of Nimeguen, and this object having been effected previously to the enemy's attack upon his advanced posts, H. R. H. withdrew the chief part of his army across the Waal on the 20th, leaving Gen. Walmoden with a corps to maintain possession of Nimeguen as long as the imperfect state of its defences, and the deficiency of heavy artillery, (which the Dutch had neglected to supply) would admit.

H. R. H. had some time before taken measures for the

construction of a bridge of boats, across the Waal, and for establishing batteries on the prominent points of the right bank.

The enemy appeared before Nimeguen on the 23d, and completed the investment of Graves on the right bank of the Maese. On the 28th they drove in the out-posts in front of Nimeguen, and established themselves within a short distance of the works. Every exertion was making to repair the neglect of the Dutch government. Venlo had yielded to the French on the 26th, as easy a conquest as other places held by Dutch garrisons.

On the 28th Gen. Clerfayt came to Nimeguen, and agreed to send eight battalions and 14 squadrons of Austrians under Lieut. Gen. Werneck, which should reach Nimeguen on the 3d November, and thence co-operate in an attack upon the enemy, for which the greater part of H. R. H.'s corps would assemble at the same point. Lieut. Gen. Werneck arrived on the 30th October, and held out hopes that his troops would join on the 1st November, and it was the Duke of York's intention to have crossed the Waal on the 2d and to execute the attack without loss of time; but on the 1st Gen. Werneck declared that he could not be ready to co-operate until the 7th, and proposed a diversion to be made by his corps crossing the Rhine at Wesel, instead of the direct attack from Nimeguen. H. R. H. finding it in vain to expect more, yielded to an alternative which ill agreed with his own sentiments, and from the result of which he hoped for no benefit.

The enemy broke ground before Nimeguen on the night of the 2d November, and H. R. H. (in the hope of protracting its reduction) was induced to augment the garrison on the 4th, the Prince of Orange having also engaged to add six Dutch battalions to it. On the afternoon of the same day Gen. Walmoden directed a sortie to be made by nine battalions (of which six British) under Maj. Gen. De Burgh, supported by some squadrons of cavalry; which succeeded in partially destroying the enemy's works, spiking their guns and checking their progress until the 6th, when they opened six batteries upon the bridge and one upon the town. The bridge was soon so much damaged that H. R. H. determined to withdraw from the town all the troops, excepting the picquets, (about 2500 men), and the Dutch battalions which were left in it, under Maj. Gen. De Burgh, with a view to maintain the place until the result of Gen. Clerfayt's promise of co-operation should be known.

It was, however, soon evident that no material aid was to be looked for from that quarter, and the enemy's fire having rendered the preservation of the bridge hourly more

precarious, H. R. H. ordered Nimeguen to be finally evacuated on the night of the 8th. The British troops withdrew without loss ; but a proportion of the Dutch troops, who were crossing on the flying bridge, were taken, in consequence of an accidental shot carrying away the top of the mast on which the hawser was fastened, and of their not admitting of the measures proposed by Lieut. Popham of the British navy and his seamen, for their relief. The bridge of boats was burnt, and the flying bridge, of which the French had obtained possession, destroyed by the fire of the British batteries.

The diversion held out by the Austrians was confined to the passage of two battalions and two squadrons across the Rhine at Burich, which were soon driven back by the enemy. The corps under Lieut. Gen. Werneck continued, however, in communication with H. R. H., occupying the posts upon his left, along the Rhine, as far as Pannerden. H. R. H.'s army was encamped and cantoned between the Waal and the Leek, occupying the line of the former river as far as the island of Bommel, in which Dutch troops were stationed. In this position the army continued unmolested, until H. R. H.'s return to England, which took place early in December, the general command devolving on Gen. Walmoden, that of the British troops on Lieut. Gen. Harcourt. When H. R. H. quitted the army he was justified in entertaining every hope that the attempt of the enemy, on the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, would be checked by the line of defence which it occupied ; but this hope was subsequently disappointed, the uncommon severity of the season (which rendered all the rivers passable on the ice) having concurred with the indifference of the inhabitants, or their disaffection, in facilitating the enemy's conquest of the Dutch territory.

Is it thus shewn from a statement of positive facts, that, in the course of the retreat from the French frontier to the Waal, the retrograde movements of H. R. H.'s corps were invariably the result of those made by the Austrian army upon his left, and that, while he abstained from committing the army entrusted to his charge in partial and desultory operations, which, from the superiority of the enemy, must have proved sanguinary, without producing any positive or sufficient effect, H. R. H. as studiously sought, or availed himself of every opportunity to urge the adoption of a more vigorous system of warfare, by a concentration of means, and a combination of efforts. Amidst the difficulties under which he laboured, should be particularly noticed the small aid which he derived from the troops, or the government of Holland, in his endeavour to protect that country. There

was no army in the field which could effectually co-operate: the fortresses, of which the resistance might have seriously interrupted the progress of the enemy, were either inadequately garrisoned and supplied, or entrusted to officers who shamefully surrendered them on the first appearance of the enemy. Graves alone made a gallant and protracted defence, and its brave governor owed the means of so doing to the exertions of the Duke of York in throwing in supplies; for when he retired across the Meuse it was destitute of every thing. It is not meant by this to say that the Princes of the House of Orange were wanting at this crisis in the zeal and activity for which its importance so urgently called, or that there were not among those who served them, some few individuals who were willing and ready to step forward, and to risk their lives and properties in support of the cause; but those were few, and the mass of the Dutch people either viewed with apathy and indifference the approach of the French armies, and the danger which threatened the existing government, or indulged with satisfaction the prospect of a revolution, possibly on no other grounds than a love of change, and a disposition to licentious liberty, which had at this period infected so many parts of Europe. These feelings were shown, not only in the reluctance of the inhabitants to step forward in defence of the country, but also in individual acts, amounting often to open hostility, against detachments and individuals of the Duke of York's army, although its correct discipline and orderly conduct, during the retreat, afforded no just cause of complaint. They were imbibed in a more or less degree by the Dutch troops, and they naturally had the general effect of producing in those who would have directed the energies and resources of a well affected people, a dread of calling forth exertions of which the application might become so doubtful.

[His Royal Highness the Duke of York's Campaign in North Holland, in 1799, will be given in our next Number.]

Mayor's Court, London.

Sir William D'Arcy Todd, Knt.	- - - - -	PLAINTIFF.
William, Count Linsingen	- - - - -	DEFENDANT.
Charles Greenwood, Richard Henry Cox, and Charles } Hammersley, Esquires	- - - - - }	GARNISHEES.

BEFORE proceeding to detail the facts of this very important case, it will be proper to give an account of the Mayor's Court, and of its jurisdiction and practice, so far as is applicable on similar occasions to the present.

The Mayor's Court of London, in which the Recorder, representing the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, presides as

judge, is a Court of Record of very ancient origin. It has jurisdiction in actions of all descriptions, where the cause of suit arises within the limits of the city. Actions may, however, be removed from this court to the superior courts at Westminster.

The suit in the Mayor's court for the recovery of a debt, is instituted by an affidavit made by the party suing, called *the plaintiff*, of the amount due to him from the party sued, denominated *the defendant*. The action may be thus commenced, and indeed the money due may ultimately be recovered, while the defendant is absent from this country, and even without his having any notice of the existence of the action. He may, however, if he has knowledge of the action, give bail, or sureties for the payment of whatever sum may be found due from him at the end of the suit, or for his giving himself up to imprisonment. If he does this, the action rests between himself and the plaintiff alone; and no person becomes, or, having become, continues *garnishee*, (a term which will be explained presently) and a party to it.

Immediately after the institution of the action, the plaintiff is entitled to an attachment against any property of the defendant, which may be in the hands, or legal possession, of any person within the city of London. It is not necessary that this third person should be *resident* within the city; it is sufficient if he merely comes within its limits. A notice of the action, and that the property in question is attached in his hands, is given to this party while he is actually within the jurisdiction, and he thereby acquires the appellation of *garnishee*. From the instant the notice is given, not only all such monies as the garnishee may then owe to the defendant, and all other property of an attachable nature belonging to the defendant, which the garnishee may then have in his possession, but also all monies which the latter may thereafter owe to the former, and all attachable property of the former, which may at any time afterwards, until the garnishee pleads to the attachment, come into the hands of the latter, are subject to the plaintiff's demand. Supposing then, that the defendant does not come forward, and emancipate the garnishee by putting in bail, the latter either submits at once to satisfy the plaintiff's demand to the extent of the property in his possession, or he appears and pleads to the attachment for the purpose of taking the opinion of the court as to whether the property in his possession is, or is not, really the property of the defendant; a question which occasionally arises, and which, in fact, was raised in the case now before us. On the trial of the attachment, which, be it observed, is not the trial of

the action, the justice of the plaintiff's demand cannot be disputed: the issue between the plaintiff and the garnishee being simply whether the garnishee has, or has not, in his possession the property, which he is alleged to possess, and whether that property is, or is not, really the property of the defendant. In conclusion to these prefatory explanations is to be added, that no injustice can accrue to the defendant from this proceeding; for the plaintiff, before he can receive the sum demanded, either upon the voluntary submission of the garnishee, or after the verdict of a jury upon the attachment, must give sureties for the repayment of the amount, if, at any time within a year and a day, the defendant shall come forward and defend the action with success.

The facts as they appeared on the present trial (29th Nov. 1826,) were shortly these. The defendant, Lieut.-Col. William Count Linsingen, Capt. half-pay, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of 657l. 8s. on a judgment recovered in the court of King's Bench. About the beginning of the month of Sept. last, the defendant applied for, and obtained permission to dispose of his half-pay. He was gazetted on the 10th of Oct., and, on the same day, Sir Herbert Taylor, by command of His Royal Highness the commander-in-chief, sent to the garnishees, Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co., an order to pay to him, through his agents, 1200l., being the amount to which he was entitled under the regulations, and directing that the surplus, 600l. (the whole price of the commission being 1800l.) should be held at the disposal of the lords commissioners of the treasury. On the 12th, Mr. Cox, being at the Bank of England, received notice of attachment.

On the part of the plaintiff the following evidence was adduced:—

The gazette of the 10th Oct. was put in. From this document it appeared that four lieutenants, among them Lieut. Ewen Macpherson, were promoted to be captains of infantry, by purchase; and that four captains, among them the defendant, had been allowed to dispose of their half-pay.

Major Thomas Maling, assistant secretary to the commander-in-chief, produced a list, signed by the King's own hand, of officers promoted in lieu of others; in which appeared the name of Lieut. Ewen Macpherson, "*vice* Linsingen." This witness deposed, that the appointment depended on certain regulations; and that purchasers were never gazetted until they had deposited the prices of their commissions in the hands of Greenwood and Co., who were the agents for the purpose, in a general fund which was under the controul of the commander-in-chief.

Mr. Robert Miller (under whose superintendence this department of the office of the garnishees is placed) proved the receipt of the purchase money, for an unattached company, from Lieut. Macpherson, on the 22d Sept. The witness also produced and proved the order of the 10th Oct. for payment of the money to the defendant. No money was transferred from Count Linsingen's account in consequence of that order.

(*The Recorder.*—Whether they put it to his account or not, as it stands at present they are his debtors.)

On the part of the garnishees, it was insisted that this was not the money of the defendant. The regulations of 25th April (general order 2d May,) and 3d Nov. 1825, were referred to and commented upon. It was urged that the resignation of the officer applying to sell must be unconditional, and that the fund consisting of sums deposited for purchase was entirely under the controul of the commander-in-chief; and it was said that the commander-in-chief had countermanded his order for payment, and that this countermand had been verbally communicated to Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co. on the 11th.

The evidence for the garnishees was as follows:—

Sir Herbert Taylor proved a letter from him to the garnishees, apparently dated 12th Oct., desiring them to suspend the issue of the purchase-money. Sir Herbert stated, that on the 11th, an application having been made to the commander-in-chief by Messrs. Pearse, army clothiers, advancing a claim on the defendant, he, Sir Herbert Taylor, on the evening of that day, received the verbal commands of His Royal Highness in consequence of which that letter was written. Sir Herbert was also examined as to the connexion of the two sets of regulations. (It appeared that the regulations had been altered after receiving the King's sign manual, and that the alterations had never received that mark of His Majesty's approbation; but the plaintiff's counsel waived all objection on that ground, although Sir Herbert Taylor, in answer to a question from the Recorder, said that the omission certainly affected this case.)

On cross-examination, Sir Herbert Taylor's attention was called to an erasure on which the date of the letter apparently dated the 12th, was written. He stated: the letter was not sent till the 13th. I took His Royal Highness's directions on the 11th; and afterwards received instructions to confirm the previous verbal directions for suspending payment. I gave orders for writing the letter on the 12th, but it was not brought to me for signature till the 13th.

Mr. Miller was then called by the garnishees, and he said he received directions on the 11th from Mr. Cox, not

to issue the money. (No directions to suspend the issue, beyond the letter actually sent on the 13th, from the commander-in-chief's office to the garnishees, were proved).

Mr. Edw. Beard, of the office of the garnishees, proved that they had no money in their hands belonging to the defendant; unless the money in question were his.

(The counsel for the garnishees closed his case with a technical objection, which, he said, he felt it his duty to make, although there had been many decisions which were unfavourable to it: the objection was, that the cause of action had not been proved to have arisen in London. *The Recorder*: The plaintiff, in his trial between him and the garnishees, is not bound to prove it as he would be on a trial of the action between him and the defendant. The burden of proof, that it did not arise within the city, lies upon you.)

For the plaintiff, in reply, it was urged, that the scale of the commission was complete—that the regulations, from beginning to the end, had been complied with—that the money, from being Lieut. Macpherson's, had, by the operation which had been effected, become the money of the defendant—that the commander-in-chief had, by his letter of the 10th, exercised his control, and was *functus officio*. Supposing, for a moment, that the Duke could countermand his order for payment, yet, before he did so, the hand of the law had been laid upon the money, and taken it out of his power. But the regulations gave His Royal Highness no such power. He could revoke his order for the purpose of correcting a mistake, perhaps, but not for the purpose of impeding the course of the law. The revocation was not intended to divest the defendant of his property, but merely to afford an opportunity for terms to be made. Upon the whole, it was clear, that when the notice of attachment was given, this money was the money of the defendant, (for, if not his, whose was it?) and therefore the plaintiff must recover.

The Recorder addressed the jury to this effect: This is a very clear case. There is no question, that Greenwoods have in their hands more than the sum attached, the produce of the sale of a commission. The law, generally speaking, forbids the sale of offices; therefore, here the validity of the sale depends on military regulations. The articles of war (*qu.* regulations?) permit the sale of commissions, under the control of the commander-in-chief. On the 10th of October, Greenwoods receive an order for payment. The attachment is lodged on the 12th. Greenwoods receive the money under the control of the commander-in-chief. If it is not under the control of the com-

mander-in-chief, how can he say to them, pay only 1200*l*.? They are army agents; they are not bankers. If they were bankers, the evidence would be against the claimant. On the 11th, there was a verbal order to suspend conveyed, which was afterwards confirmed by letter of the 13th: that, in my opinion, was a revocation of the order of the 10th: then the money was not payable to Count Linsingen; it was not his money. Supposing that the order of the 11th was not complete, on the 13th a letter was received by the army agents, not from Linsingen, but from the party lodging, (*qu.* from the commander-in-chief?) They receive it as military money under military control. Any order for payment is revocable until actual payment. There was no privity between them and Linsingen. If Linsingen brought an action against them, and they set up the order of the commander-in-chief as a defence, I have no doubt he must be nonsuited. Linsingen could not bring an action. Under all circumstances, I conceive, the money is not such as Linsingen could receive against the authority of the commander-in-chief. I conceive, your verdict must be for the garnishees.

A Juryman. I conceive, the money was actually paid by the laying of the attachment.

Recorder. The money was subject to the order of the military board (commander-in-chief).—

Juryman.—which had been given.

Recorder. But it had been revoked.

Another Juryman. The letter of the 13th is the only evidence we have of a revocation of equal force with the order for payment.

First Juryman. The money was not recalled until after it was attached.

Second Juryman. Here is a legal attachment on money, made by the order of the 10th the money of Count Linsingen.

Recorder. The party who directs can recal.

Juryman. But there was no recal until after the attachment.

(A confused discussion, of considerable length, took place between the Recorder and the Jury, in the course of which several of the latter respectfully expressed their dissent from the opinion of the judge, and said, they considered that the garnishees were liable. On the Judge's pressing his argument with much energy, one of them said, "It cannot be expected, that we would give a verdict contrary to the evidence that has been adduced.")

First Juryman. By setting apart 600*l*. for the Treasury, H. R. H. made the remainder of the money Linsingen's.

Second Juryman. If, on the 10th, Linsingen's agent had applied, would he not have received it?

Recorder. Yes; but if they pay after a counter-order, it would be misconduct in them: they are agents of a military board.

Juryman. Is not the first order tantamount to the order of an individual?

Second Juryman. My lord, I know nothing of legal technicalities; but, as a plain man, upon what I have seen and heard to-day as evidence, I must find for the plaintiff.

The rest of the jury concurring—Verdict for the plaintiff for 657*l.* 8*s.*

Sir Herbert Taylor sat on the bench with the judge, during the whole of the trial.

The following letters were referred to:—

“ Horse Guards, 10th Oct. 1826.

“ Gentlemen,—Lieut.-Colonel William Count Linsingen having obtained permission to dispose of his situation as captain on the half-pay of the 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, I am directed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to desire that you will pay to him, through his agents, out of the money lodged in your hands by the purchasers of half-pay commissions, in conformity to instructions which have been issued to them, the sum of 1200*l.*, being the amount to which he is entitled under the regulations. The surplus 600*l.* to be held by you at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “ H. TAYLOR.

“ Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co.”

“ Horse Guards, *12th Oct. 1826.

“ Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Messrs. J. and B. Pearse, respecting their claim upon Lieut.-Colonel Linsingen, of the late King's German Legion, and as he has sold his commission, to desire you will suspend the issue of the purchase money lodged with you by his successor, until you receive further instructions on the subject.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “ H. TAYLOR.

“ Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co.”

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Bolland and the Hon. Chas. Ewan Law: solicitors, Messrs. Archibald Rosser and Jones.—Counsel for the garnishees, Mr. Mirehouse: solicitors, Messrs. Fynmore, Clarke, and Fynmore.

* Originally 13th, on which day it was sent.

The Tomb of MARCOS BOTZARIS, the modern Leonidas, translated from the French of M. Camille Paganel, by the late Henrietta Elizabeth Wheeler, and now first published.*

INTRODUCTION.—The cause of the Greeks is of the deepest interest. During their protracted sufferings, for nearly four centuries, they have constantly had on their side the generous souls and enlightened minds of all nations and all parties. Never have more illustrious suppliants invoked the pity of men—never have more noble victims been immolated by more barbarous oppressors.

The sentiment which animates us towards the Greeks is not confined to that natural benevolence which exists, or should exist, between all the members of the great human family; there are bonds still more intimate; there is a commiseration that penetrates more deeply into our hearts; because it is mixed with gratitude. Do we not owe them every thing—from the arts that sustain life, to those which embellish it; from the master-pieces of Demosthenes, Euripides, and Sophocles, to the immortal lessons of Thermopylæ? They are our relatives—they are our brothers. Are not the fairest and happiest years of our youth passed amongst them in the gardens of Plato, in the midst of a host of celebrated persons, under the plantains of the academy, and in the gymnasium of Lacedemon? If our country is in danger, is it not Leonidas that teaches us to die for her holy laws? If the injustice of men pursues us, where do we seek for courage? In the prison of Socrates—in the humble asylum of Phocion—or from the exiled Aristides? How have the Raphaëls, the Michael Angelos, the Canovas, and so many other great masters, stolen from nature the secret of her sublime creations?—it is in calling, through the night of ages, upon Apelles, Phidias, and Praxiteles. And has not that Homer†, with whom Zoilus alone disputed the title of *Divine*, and which seems

* The translator thinks it necessary to state that a slight liberty has been taken with the original, in making the young stranger, to whom Xenocles relates his own misfortunes and those of his country, an Englishman; but as the generous sympathy and noble sentiments expressed by him have been equally felt and manifested by high-minded and enlightened individuals of both nations, the translator has the less scruple in indulging in that excusable *amor patriæ*, which bestows on a countryman the honour of being the friend of Xenocles.

† “His superiority is so perfectly acknowledged,” says Barthélemy (*Travels of the Young Anacharsis*), “that one is no more jealous of him, than of the sun which gives us light.”

more strongly confirmed in proportion as time removes him from us—has he not formed the Virgils, the Tassos, the Camoens, and the Miltons ?

Was it not the Greeks who still kept alive in Europe the sacred fire of letters, at those fatal epochs when ignorance and barbarism were spreading darkness fast around ? Read *Lascares*, and you will see what were the remains that were driven by the tempest towards Italy, after the great wreck of 1453.

In short, do we not adore the same God ?—are they not Christians ?—do not they follow, like us, the precepts of the Gospel ? Was it not in Greece that arose the first Apostles ?

These are the claims of the Hellenes to our admiration, to our liveliest sympathy ; and I rejoice in saying that the world is not ungrateful towards them. Since the day when “ all the blood that remained in the hearts of these unfortunate people rose indignantly ; when these men, enslaved by force, began to defend themselves even with their chains* ; ” do they triumph ?—we triumph with them : have they to mourn over a defeat ?—we shed tears for them. The diplomacy of Europe, it is true, coldly sacrifices them on the altars of Mahomet, but the people of every country is favourable to them. They have found in our orators, eloquent defenders ; amongst our poets, Tyr-tæus’ ; intrepid warriors have gone to conquer and die in their ranks ; our youth consecrates to their necessities the mite deducted from their pleasures, and our women envy those of Sparta and Athens the honour of weaving crowns for the brows of heroes.

Let us not doubt but that one day the Hellade will triumph :

“ Les travaux, les dangers, accroîtront son courage,
Les revers son orgueil, les blessures sa rage :
Alors rien n’est à craindre ; on lasse le malheur
Et l’on sort de la lutte en lambeaux, mais vainqueur†.”

* The happy expressions of M. de Chateaubriand, in his “ *Note sur la Grèce*,” second edition. One is proud and happy to quote such an authority ; but this illustrious writer did not wait for the new glory of Greece, to offer her the aid of his powerful voice. When she could only excite compassion, his pity was expressed in prophetic accents. Posterity will assuredly not forget his fidelity to her long misfortunes.

† M. Auguste Fabre, “ *la Calédonie, ou la Guerre Nationale*,” canto 3. One cannot think of the terrible situation of Greece, and the prodigies of her defenders, without being brought back to the scenes of this fine epic poem. It is a work that would be useful to translate and disseminate amongst the Hellenes. They will there find, in precept and example, all that ought to be known and dared by a people, who, attacked by immense forces, determine to be free, or perish.

Yes, sooner or later, the Cross shall triumph over the Crescent; and Turkey, like a bloody spot, shall disappear from Europe. Then, upon the scattered ruins of Minarets and Mosques, the doctrines of Christianity shall spread throughout the land; Olympia shall see renewed her national pomp; and then the people, and their magistrates, will have a great duty to fulfil. In the midst of the sacred ceremonies, and public acclamations, the names of the benefactors of Greece shall be proclaimed. History, justly severe, will proclaim also other names: she will devote to the execration of ages to come, this immoral, this inhuman policy, which delivers up an entire people (and such a people) to the sword of the Mussulman. Do not these supreme directors of the cabinets of kings fear that their contemporaries will brand them with the name of the allies of barbarism, and suspect them, in short, of rejoicing that they have it in their power to make Greece expiate the honour of having enlightened the world?

The Russian Colossus might, with a word, a gesture, have long since terminated this terrible drama; he would have done better in preventing it. Religion, the wishes and interest of the nation, all, in short, prescribed this to him as a duty. In speaking of Alexander, in a work published in 1819, it was said, "That there remained services still more memorable for him to render to humanity. Besides the civilization which he has spread throughout those of his provinces which were covered with the weeds of barbarism, Providence would seem to have selected him for a renown the most just, for a restoration the most brilliant—that of giving a political and civil existence to that Greece which was the cradle of liberty; and, under the auspices of liberty, the land of the arts and sciences, the school where the Romans, perhaps, learned every thing, except to moderate power during peace, and to be humane during war. This noble conquest is still wanting to European civilization.

"The Ottoman power had long desolated the fairest land of Europe, and was on the point of establishing there her dominion and superstitious fatalism, with all their consequences. This danger is no longer to be feared, but there remains a blot to be effaced. Byzantium and the Bosphorus look for another sway, and other laws. The possessions of the Grand Signor in the east of Europe, form a barrier, where light and the progress of civilization stop short. If he refuses to return again to his own territory, it is as just as it is easy to drive him back into it."

Since this hope was expressed, which was too shortly disappointed, the aspect of things has changed. Deprived of

her natural support, without an ally, Greece, for five campaigns, has warred alone against her executioners;—after the victory, to her then alone will belong the right of organizing her political existence; all intervention in her affairs would be an aggression. Alexander has descended into the tomb; he is gone to join Catherine; not without having mourned for the Greeks (his noble heart, it must be allowed, at least did this), but without having succoured them. What course will be pursued by the successor of his power? Of this, Europe is still ignorant; but if the Emperor Nicholas comprehends the extent of his mission, sure we may hope that he will say, “Woe to the stupid possessors of Stamboul.”

But let us not anticipate the future. Greek blood still flows; and whilst I trace these lines, the ferocious Ibrahim*, worthy representative of his master, covers with ruins and corpses the plains of the Morea; a formidable fleet threatens five years of triumph. Let the present then occupy all our thoughts; let us increase our efforts and our sacrifices; and may our fraternal offerings, in passing into the land of heroes, be converted into swords, into cannons, into victories.

For myself, with whose heart is identified the holy love of liberty and a pious respect for the benefactors of the human species, with a tender solicitude for their intrepid descendants, I join my feeble voice to those powerful accents of genius, to those touching inspirations, which have awakened in all minds pity and indignation, and have honoured the English and French nation in the eyes of the universe. But my zeal may make amends for my want of talent.

If the reader is interested by the narration of an old Greek, relating, in a few words, near the tomb of Marcos Botzaris, the death of this great man, and his own misfortunes; if the discourse of Xenocles furnishes an animated picture of the most legitimate of insurrections; if the execrable fanaticism of the Ottomans shall appear in this sketch, in some of its hideous colours; in short, if my fellow citizens reply to this appeal, coming from a heart deeply affected, my aim will have been fulfilled; and I shall

* Shame, eternal shame to those infamous speculators, whose vessels transported hordes of Africans to a christian soil—to drag from thence thousands of women and children devoted to slavery! And these outcasts, that even the Mahometan wonders to find in his ranks! for a little gold, what contempt, what execration, do they not accumulate upon their heads!

rejoice, hoping to have done something worthy of remembrance.

At the entrance of the Gulph of Patras, almost on a level with the sea, and upon a soil that seems to have been very lately covered by the waves, rises Missolonghi, like an advanced sentinel; it is the strongest place of Etolia, and one of the keys of the Peloponnesus. Its inhabitants are handsome and brave, worthy of their ancient country, and of their new destinies. An irresistible power had drawn me to Greece: long pursued by a kind of vague uneasiness, tired of living in the midst of a people submitting like slaves to all the caprices of blind fortune, indignant at seeing virtue oppressed by intrigue, and all those daily insults offered to the dignity of man, I reflected on a means of breaking the yoke, and breathing in freedom; when the insurrection of the Hellenes opened to me that path for which I had so long sighed. Some slight ties, however, still bound me; I tore them asunder, and rushing with enthusiasm on a future of glory and danger, I felt that then alone, I began to live.

In a few days, favourable gales had wafted me from the ancient colony of the Phoceans, to the threshold of that brilliant theatre, where a new Homer would find to-day so many new Achilles to celebrate. An unexpected pleasure awaited me at Missolonghi. As we touched the shore, Lord Byron had just landed, with all the treasures of civilization: he stood before the Greeks, a glave in one hand, his lyre in the other, and his brows bound with laurels: it is thus that their ingenious ancestors would have represented the god of the arts, about to combat barbarism; it is thus that grateful Europe, seemed to send back to Greece, by this illustrious representative, a portion of the benefits she had received from her. Never can I forget the undefinable impression produced upon my mind, by this extraordinary man; there was in his words, in his slightest gestures, and as it were, pervading his whole person, a kind of all-powerful fatality, against which, he seemed sometimes to struggle, and which was perhaps the secret of his genius. The presence of Byron became for the Greeks a magic talisman. Even his shade, now that eternity has commenced for him, still seems to lead them on to victory.

Whether the habitual melancholy of my thoughts had disposed him favourably towards me; whether (and this conjecture is precious to me) it was that he found something of himself, in those occasional bursts of that proud and free character, the cause of all my misfortunes; or it

might be also, that the pure and disinterested zeal that attached me to the Hellenic standard awakened the sympathy of this glorious Briton, who inaccessible to many others, deigned to honour me with his attentions.

Often did he open to me his noble heart and generous views: ah! why cannot I here recal those flashes which escaped from his ardent mind, giving at once light and life to every subject upon which he touched!

One day, when, under the influence of his sublime inspirations, he drew aside the veil which hides the future from our sight, and revealed to me the new destinies of Greece; I quitted his presence, dazzled by a crowd of brilliant images: the prophetic enthusiasm of the great man, had subjugated all the faculties of my soul.

In my profound abstraction, I had wandered far from the town, and on awaking from my reverie, the shadows of evening had already descended on the mountains, and spreading towards the horizon, were gradually deepening into night.

At that moment, under a group of olive trees and cypress, I perceived an old man, whose costume, at once sombre and picturesque, announced a Greek of a distinguished class; he seemed to mourn over a recent loss; the grief that was painted on his strongly-marked features suited well with his sable garments; a staff of aloes was in his hand; it was his guide, for his eyes were closed to the light.

The old man stood leaning against a tomb, recently constructed, and seemed absorbed in profound meditation. The noise of my steps did not rouse his attention. I stopped: the grief of an old man has something affecting in it that commands respect; it seems the last struggle of expiring sensibility.

When I perceived he was about to quit this place of mourning, I approached gently, so as not to startle him: "oh, father!" said I to him, "whose ashes does this monument contain? Pardon the curiosity of a stranger."

"My son," replied the old man, with a deep sigh: "here sleeps Marcos Botzaris." At these words, I knelt and kissed the stone, whilst my heart beat violently.

"Young stranger," continued he, groping to find my hand, "you appear affected: this emotion does not astonish me; by your accent I recognize in you one of the noble sons of Britain. They have never figured amongst our executioners." "Yes, father," replied I, rising, "Britain is my country, which I could quit only for Greece. The name of Botzaris has resounded throughout the world, and his glory is as eternal as Thermopylæ; but hitherto I have heard of

him only through the voice of fame. Oh! venerable fellow citizen of this hero, deign to trace for me a faithful image of him; let me hear from a Grecian voice some details of his death. But already night is coming on; permit me to conduct you back to the town; I shall return, and meet you at this spot to-morrow” “No,” said the old man, interrupting me, “I shall not quit to-night this solitary retreat; day and night, alas! are the same to me! the iron of the Turks has for ever shut out the light from my eyes.”

I could not restrain a shudder of horror. “They are extinguished,” continued he, “but there remains still, tears for my country. Ah! how sweet it is to me, to describe to you a triumph, which recalls the days of our ancient glory. This triumph has cost us a great man, but it has given birth to many heroes. Come, my son, let us sit down under the shade of these thick branches, and near this column, which every day receives my homage.”

The air was calm and pure; it was one of those transparent nights* unknown in our climates: a light breeze coming from Mount Aracynthus, spread a soft and balmy freshness around, and gave to the reeds of a little lake, an undulating motion, accompanied with a plaintive murmuring sound: the quivering rays of an unclouded moon span-gled here and there the foliage, and the vast sea: above the funeral urn, the bird of Minerva, perched mournful and mute, a living monument.

Xenocles (for this was the name of the old man) having reflected for a moment, commenced in these terms: “When I look back on past events, and all the perils that have threatened my frail existence—when our tyrants appeared to me in all their frightful ferocity, I would try to believe that Providence reserved for my old age some happier days, some reward for my long sufferings But for me there is no longer any felicity but in the independence of my country. I have lost all—wife! children! friends! All, all, have been massacred by the Turks. Formerly, the head of a numerous family, I awoke each morning to the sweet accents of affection; I saw but joyous countenances—Alas! what now remains to me?—solitude, mourning, night! Travellers relate in your more fortunate country the horrors of our situation, and these pictures awaken public commiseration; but what are those narratives to

* One can easily conceive, that in the infancy of astronomy, the lively and poetical imagination of the inhabitants of this fair land should have conceived the sky to have been an immense plate of glass.

the frightful reality? I have experienced, but cannot describe it.

“Young stranger, from excessive suffering I have acquired some right to hope in Divine goodness:—my head bends under the weight of eighty winters! Oh! how often have my hopes been deceived! I have seen the Gregory Papadopoulos, the Stephano Pikkolos, and all those deceitful agents of the powerful Empress of the north: at their voice the hardy mountaineers of Laconia, Sellæd, and Acroceraunie*, fired with enthusiasm, flew to arms; all believed that the happy moment of their deliverance was at hand, all held out their arms to the fair-haired nation†. In the spring of the year 1770, (if my memory does not deceive me) the Russian fleet anchored in the Bay of Ætylos, and I fought at Tchesma; but the illusion soon vanished never had Catherine intended the independence of Greece:—she sacrificed us without pity!

“Made prisoner by the Turks, I was conducted to Constantinople, where I languished fifteen years in an infectious dungeon. In short, after this living death, after having seen my companions, one by one, expire around me, I was myself left to die: the horrible stake was erected, and I had offered up my last prayers to heaven, when suddenly a red flame illuminated my dungeon, and the air resounded with cries of terror. My affrighted guards fled; I followed them, and forced my way through the midst of an infuriated populace. Constantinople was the prey of a conflagration that had been kindled by the Janissaries:—fifteen hundred Greeks bore the penalty of this crime!

“Thank God, I never again have seen this impious land; where, without respect for his virtues, his grey hair, or his august ministry, our holy patriarch Gregory, was afterwards barbarously sacrificed‡.

“Since this time I have gone over Greece, calling down upon my brothers, the protection of heaven, sustaining them with my councils, and aiding them with my wealth. Ah! notwithstanding four hundred years of slavery, how many virtues are to be found amongst this shamefully calumniated people, amongst this people whom they ac-

* Pouqueville. *Histoire de la Régénération de la Grèce.*

† “The Christians of the east have always preserved a tradition, by which they believe that the Ottoman empire will be destroyed by a fair-haired nation, called Ros, coming from the north, with which they are united by the bonds of religion.”—POUQUEVILLE.

‡ He was hung up, at eighty-four years of age, in his pontifical habits, on Easter day, at the door of his church.

cuse, not to be obliged to pity! Notwithstanding the most atrocious persecutions, have they not preserved the faith of their fathers? when have they adopted the manners or the language of their tyrants?—when have they deserted the soil of their country? How often, to restore her to freedom, have they not lavished their blood? All that is evil or uncultivated in us we owe to our masters?—and thus, like a beautiful but mutilated statue of Phidias, which still claims your admiration for the hand that all but gave it life, Greece, even in her misery and degradation, has preserved the stamp of her noble origin. A day will come when our implacable detractors will blush for their venal impostures;—after having so long celebrated the executioners, perhaps they will at length mourn over the victims.

“At last the hour of combat arrived; from that moment a new era opened for my country. I shall not recal those achievements, known to the entire world: our glory and our misfortunes, our great men and our oppressors, belong to history. I shall go at once to the period when Providence brought me in contact with the hero whom we now deplore. You will pardon some necessary details;—I feel I am going to open all my wounds;—but no matter;—there are crimes which cannot be too loudly published.

“I retired to Chios, and inhabited for twenty-one years that delightful island. Around me a beloved companion, two fine sons, and three daughters, already mothers, formed the happiness of my existence:—loaded with the gifts of fortune, my chief pleasure was in sharing them with those to whom they have been denied. Heaven seemed to have shed a blessing on my house.

“Chios is an enchanting residence: under the cheering sky of Ionia, nearly a hundred thousand Christians tasted, in the lap of civilization, all the charms of an innocent and joyous life;—some days later, and there could be scarcely counted nine hundred victims, wandering amidst the smoking ruins of their habitations.

“Oh! ye who hear me from the celestial abode, beloved wife! tender children! may the recollection of your sufferings inspire me with strength to paint them! and thou, O God! sustain my courage.”

At these words, Xenocles knelt down, and bowing his venerable forehead to the earth, he remained for some time motionless, as if absorbed by grief. He at length arose, and taking my hand, said,—“Pardon, my son, this emotion of a broken heart;” and, wiping away a tear, the old man continued thus:—

“Whether from self-confidence, or that she was not yet

in a position to declare herself, Chios took no part in the glorious rise of the Hellade, and thus hoped to escape the cruel cupidity of the Mussulman, I know not; but she was doomed to perish. Impatient to rush upon their prey, some Asiatic hordes had already laid siege to the castle and the port, when the imprudent step of the Archistrategus, Lycurgus Logothetes, and of some Samians, furnished to the barbarians that pretext which they had sought with so much ardour. In vain had the primates sent to Samos two of their own people to conjure its inhabitants to renounce their fatal enterprize; in vain had they, animated by a holy patriotism, delivered themselves as hostages into the hands of Vehib Pacha;—superfluous care! fruitless devotion! a host of Mahometans—the vile refuse of society*, inundated our shores! At their head, advancing tumultuously, were Dervishes, Calenders, and Faquirs, eager for carnage.

“Ah! why were we lulled by a deceitful security? How could we be seduced by the fallacious promises of the Turk? the monsters! in promising life, prepared death! and what a death!

“It was at the memorable epoch of the month of April, 1822; dressed in her richest garb, nature smiled upon man, and never in our ancient mythology had the chariot of the sun run a more refulgent course. I then inhabited, with my family, one of those Gothic castles erected by the industrious children of Venice: around this monument, contemporary of the Crusades, were bowers of orange-trees, whose verdant heads were soon to be crowned with golden fruit, here and there tufts of jasmine, roses, and myrtle, the emblem of love, and the laurel consecrated to glory. In all parts of this happy country were heard songs of gladness: as beautiful as the mother of the graces, the young girls of the mountains were engaged in pastoral occupations; others, whilst reciting old chivalrous ballads†, stripped the hives of their balmy treasures, and the mastic of its gum, so famous in the east, or, adding their fine voices to Homeric voices‡, prepared those exquisite perfumes with which the voluptuous Odalisques bathe their hair, in order to obtain degrading favours. At a short distance,

* “They had,” says M. Pouqueville, “pressed into the service, even the galley slaves!” There will be found in this interesting work, the details of this catastrophe, in which an entire Christian population was exterminated. Undoubtedly posterity will ask if Christian Europe did not at once avenge religion and humanity. Unhappily the answer is ready, and the indifference of the one will appear to our descendants as incredible as the crimes of the others.

† Pouqueville.

‡ Pouqueville.

their husbands, their brothers, their lovers, directed with a vigorous arm the ploughshare.

"Seated with my children under the shade of some palm trees, I contemplated with pleasure this charming group, and my heart rose with gratitude towards the author of so many blessings, when suddenly, oh! horrible recollection, the air resounded with cries of terror, the ground trembled under our feet, the cannon roared, the town appeared on fire; to the noise of artillery were added voices of wailing, an icy chill seized our hearts. 'Beloved daughters,' cried I, 'let us hasten from this spot! Chryseis, Helena, sustain my steps, let us run to your mother.'—Unfortunate man! I leaned upon my children for the last time.

"We arrived; all my servants, bathed in their blood, were extended at the door, as if still to defend the entrance. 'Fly,' cried one of them to me, with a dying voice, 'fly: already the Turks—' and he expired. At that moment plaintive cries proceeded from my house; I shuddered on entering it . . . oh! God, what a scene! . . . Dragged along by the hair, my wife was struggling between three Mussulmen; one of her hands had been struck off, whilst with the other she embraced the inanimate body of her youngest son!

"Chained, immoveable, and as if insensible, the eldest appeared to have lost the use of his reason: whilst torrents of blood flowed from his numerous wounds, a ghastly smile played upon his livid lips.

"At this sight, I fell at the feet of the barbarians, I bathed them with tears, I implored them to spare what was so dear to me, offering my riches, my life, my liberty.

"'*Vile Christian,*' replied one of them, '*we are just; here, take back these treasures; they belong to thee;*' and the monster, with one stroke of his sabre, made my daughters' heads roll at my feet, and immediately throwing himself upon the palpitating bodies. I cannot go on in this terrible moment, life seemed suspended in me, and when I reflect, it almost leaves me anew.

"Since then, death has deprived me of the remaining branches of my family! Why has he not granted to me the same pity?

"Tied to the tail of a fiery horse, I was dragged by the Turks, in this state, to the town, where new scenes of horror awaited me. Some words that had escaped from my executioners revealed to me my fate; they reserved me for the honours of a Christian triumph—martyrdom.

"During four hours the conflagration raged in Chios. On entering it, I was almost suffocated by the vapours of

blood*. On all sides piles of corpses encumbered the streets; here and there soldiers (but shall I give this name to such monsters) were raising pyramids of human heads, around which danced, uttering the most frightful cries, dervishes, drunk with wine and carnage. Young girls, stabbed in the arms of their mothers, invoking as they expired the Saviour of the world: near these, other victims, still more to be deplored, became the prey of a brutal fury: they were then cut down, but, like the vestals under Tiberius, dishonoured by their executioners.

"But what do I say? the temples, the temples themselves, served as theatres for these abominable outrages. Dragged in the mire, plunged into seas of blood, the Cross of salvation was exposed to all the insults of a ferocious multitude; immolated like so many sheep, the ministers of the altar fell in praying for their assassins.

"Oh! my son, you, born on a more fortunate soil, can scarcely believe all this.

"I have seen mothers cleft in two by the cimeter, and the infants they were carrying dashed without pity against the walls, or thrown to devouring dogs: I have seen the asylum of the dead violated, and a horde of these ferocious tigers vent their rage upon young girls recently interred—Is this *the happy country of Homer* †? and are these the masters to whom we are abandoned, by an iron policy?

"But you appear profoundly affected; let us throw a veil over these distressing scenes; and felicitate me, for having triumphed over whips armed with iron spikes, boiling oil, and red-hot pincers: nothing has shaken my resolution: a Christian and a Greek, God and liberty, have given me the victory.

"At last, tired out by my patience, and determined to put it to a further trial, the Turks threw me into a vessel belonging to the fleet, which was to carry to Constantinople some hundred victims. The sublime sultan expected with impatience, the spectacle of our torments ‡.

"The massacres had continued for more than a month §, and this country, formerly so flourishing, now offered but the image of desolation, when the plague rose out of this

* Pouqueville.

† Adventures of Aristonöus. Every one knows that Chios was one of the seven towns that claimed the honour of having made this magnificent present to the world.

‡ All the hostages demanded by Mahmoud were massacred before his eyes; several of these unhappy men underwent impalement.

A number of young Greek girls, condemned to the hideous caresses of the Turks, stabbed themselves in the Bazaar.

§ Pouqueville.

immense tomb, as if to destroy in her turn the barbarians. Terrified, they fled to their vessels for refuge. But how weak is crime, or rather, what an awful warning Providence was pleased to send to those, whom one day is to exterminate!

“All were apparently wrapped in a profound sleep. I alone was waking, in the midst of so many unfortunate people, devoted to approaching death. The night was dark; over our heads, blown about by the winds, were the bodies of the eight hundred Greeks, hostages*, with which the Turkish admiral, in contempt of the most sacred laws, had decorated his yards: from the receding shore, the flames were still seen, rising at intervals. Suddenly the cry of *to arms, to arms, here is the enemy!* was heard amongst the infidels. Vainly did the Capitan Pacha rush upon the deck with fury, and hailing the vessel which was fast bearing down-upon them, commanded it to lay to; it, however, advanced in silence, under cover of the night; the dashing of the waves alone, from time to time, announced its presence, like plaintive mournful voices. They were about to apply the match to the cannon, when the moon bursting through the clouds† which had hitherto concealed it, displayed a multitude of corpses floating round the vessels; amongst them we recognized, by their pontifical habits, the archbishop Plato and his clergy‡. At the sight of this gloomy company, which the waves brought up to the port-holes, cries of terror burst from the barbarians; and notwithstanding their efforts, this convoy, worthy of themselves, accompanied them as far as Thesma.

“From our dungeons we saluted, with painful respect, the sad remains of our relations, our friends, our countrymen. But this was not an illusive presage, and the vengeance of heaven was not far off.

“Whilst the Capitan Pacha was conducting his prey towards the Bosphorus, the intrepid Canaris bore down upon him, set fire to his proud vessel, decorated with Christian heads, and then disappeared as rapidly as the thunderbolt launched by the hand of the Eternal. Oh! divine justice! pierced with wounds and half consumed by the flames, the executioner of the Greeks came to expire on those shores, which had been the theatre of his crimes. Such was the panic amongst the Mussulmen, that we easily succeeded in getting out the boats, in which we rowed to land. A sacred duty called me to that spot where once I had been surrounded by so many adored beings. I flew

* Pouqueville.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

there—but what a scene, what silence!—every thing, even the trees, had disappeared. Some bones, which the fire had not entirely consumed, were all that remained to indicate that there had been once inhabitants in this devastated country.

“An icy chill struck my heart; my trembling knees were bending under me, but still some strong attraction chained me to these ruins. At length, after fruitless researches, and having vainly called upon echo, who had become deaf to my voice*, I was about to retire, carrying in the folds of my mantle some of the ashes of my country. I had just crossed the limpid rivulet, that had for so long witnessed the sports of my children, when a slight noise, coming from a heap of ruins, struck my ear; I approached; the sound increased, but nothing yet appeared; then seizing the broken blade of a sabre, I succeeded in removing some of the obstacles: what did I see? a Turk extended upon the ground, struggling with death, and calling from time to time upon his prophet: at his feet was a bloody crucifix I recognized it Beloved wife! it had been thine—young man, it is this that you now see upon my bosom. At the sight of the assassin I shuddered, and taking up a stone, was going to crush the head of the infidel but pity stopped my hand; yes, my son; for such is our divine law. When my arm was going to crush a monster, the Christian saw but the man; and raising the august symbol of salvation, I departed from the spot.

“My family had entirely disappeared, but my country remained; and upon this I had reposed all my affections. My country! how sweet it is to pronounce this name, after four centuries of slavery! long servitude does not wear out chains, it makes them heavier; courage alone can break them, and we will break ours.

“After innumerable perils I arrived at Athens, where a favourable wind had conducted, at the same time, a number of vessels freighted with the sad remains of Chios. It was an affecting sight to behold mothers, young girls, desolate old men, hailing with their plaintive acclamations the town of Cecrops. They were all mutilated: some raised to heaven arms from which the hands had been severed, seeking with an eager eye, if amidst the multitude that covered the shore, they could recognize a son, a wife, a

* It is unnecessary to observe, that, deprived of their natural or accidental circumstances, such as trees, edifices, &c. &c. certain spots lose the faculty of reproducing sounds. This is, therefore, not a false or far-fetched metaphor.

father; others rushing forward with tears of joy, to cover with delirious caresses their new fellow-citizens.

“One of those unfortunate men, whom I shall never forget, yet breathed, although he presented to the eye nothing but a shapeless trunk, upon which a cross had been cut with the sabre; for such are the pleasures of the Turks. It was a priest of the name of Gorgios, a man of the most unbounded charity, and whose tutelary hand had for forty years distributed, with equal zeal, his abundant alms to the indigent of both nations.

“At his aspect, the people, deeply affected, used the utmost caution in lowering him from the vessel, but the strength of the virtuous martyr was exhausted:

“Hold, my brethren,” cried he, making a last exertion: “hold: my career is terminated; it is, however, sweet to die in your arms, and near the cradle of our glory”

“At these words he expired.

“A great happiness awaited me in Attica: my son was there restored to my tenderness; to lose him soon afterwards, it is true, but to lose him with honour. His death, the circumstances of which you shall know, has cost me none but pleasing tears.

“A slave myself, I formerly wandered silently through enslaved Athens: afterwards free, I felt proud and happy to survey liberated Athens! It was no longer the same town: every thing had changed its aspect,—so fatal is the breath of tyranny! so pure and vivifying is the air of liberty!

“But the barbarians still sullied with their presence the antique temple of Minerva: reduced by famine, crushed by the artillery, they were at length obliged to evacuate it, and notwithstanding a just indignation, they were transported in safety to the coast of Asia*.

“Oh! what enthusiasm, what transports, burst forth at the sight of this second labarum floating upon the Acropolis! what intoxication, at once religious and patriotic, took possession of all hearts, when the archbishop, followed by his clergy, the primates, the army, and the people, advanced towards the Propylæa! a glorious sun enlivened this august festival: moving through clouds of incense and paths strewn with flowers, we raised our voices to celebrate the praises of the Almighty, and the resurrection of our country.

“Arrived at the Parthenon, the ministers of the Lord purified it, by throwing around the holy water†, and the

* Would the calumniators of the Greeks have done this?

† Pouqueville.

Cross rose again triumphantly on the altar of the true God.

“ During my short residence in Attica, I had an opportunity of seeing some of our most illustrious defenders. At their head was the distinguished Odysseus, whom the Athenians had just proclaimed their chief. The son of Andris-cos is a man whose stature, valour, and agility, recalls the heroes of the Iliad. As brave as Achilles, he would have equalled him in the race: more than once he had been seen to outstrip the rapid coursers of his former master, Ali Te-belen. Prudent, and even wily—in this respect, he does not cede to the cunning lord of Penelope. Worthy son of the Hellade, he protects the friends of science; he is humane, and is unwilling but in combat to shed the blood of the infidel. Like Leonidas, he has immortalized himself at Thermopylæ: may he, more fortunate than this great man, and always devoted to his country, long survive his exploits*. I also clasped in my arms the virtuous, the intrepid Miaulis: as skilful on the deck of his vessels as he is a good citizen, his name alone strikes terror into the Mussulman.

“ I might mention many others; but I must recollect old age is garrulous, and that I must not too long occupy your attention; however, before I take leave of Athens, I would once more pay a just tribute of gratitude to two friends of the Greeks, to two Britons, well worthy from their respect for the monuments of genius, to represent the country of Shakspeare and Otway, in the country of Sophocles and Euripides. Although in no official capacity, and without any incentive, but an ardent love for the arts and humanity, these generous and learned travellers left every where traces of their benefits and their light. Their names

* “ We perceived him,” says M. Raybaud, “ climbing with incredible agility the path of the citadel. His escort could scarcely follow him; nothing distinguished him from his soldiers but his stature, and the air of vigour that pervaded his whole person, and appeared in all his motions. A coarse drapery covered his shoulders, whilst round his legs was wrapped a piece of woollen stuff, and the rest of his garments, and his arms, suited with this simplicity.

“ He had just been visiting a small mosque built between the columns of the temple of Minerva, and converted by his orders into a store-house for provisions. They had there accumulated the corn necessary for the wants of the garrison for two years. Odysseus asked our opinion of the different works that he had had executed, but we discovered in him too much the appearance of a proprietor who is desirous of repairing and improving his habitation.”—*Mémoires sur la Grèce*, chap. 35.

The hopes of Xenocles have been deceived: Odysseus is no more. In many respects this is a great loss for the Greeks, but they must be consoled in reflecting on the ambition of this captain.

have remained a mystery for me, but their memory is for ever engraved on my heart. Ah! if such men sat in the council of kings, the descendants of Aristides, of Cimon, and of Epaminondas, would not be abandoned to the sword of the Tartar—the indignant world would not behold ferocious hordes enjoying the horrible diversion of a *Christian hunt**.

Profoundly affected by these last words, Xenocles stopped for a moment, and his voice faltered; a glow of indignation suffused his countenance; and, raising his sightless eyes to heaven, he seemed to call upon it as a witness. Contemplating this Greek, who possessed all the antique beauty, one imagined they beheld the blind, immortal Melesigenes†, calling to his aid, on the sea shore, the pity of the gods against the cruelty of men.

After a short silence, the old man resumed his discourse in these terms:—"I did not quit the town of Pallas without offering my homage to the manes of its great men. I conducted my son to that spot where, close to Chabrias, Pericles, and Thrasybulus, repose Harmodius and Aristogiton. It is there that one learns to live and die for one's country. Formerly, the tombs of these illustrious dead were on each side of the path that led to the academy, as if to enforce the lessons of wisdom by the authority of these great examples."

"Would you believe it, young stranger? since the invasion of the barbarians, and as long as the iron arm of tyranny weighed upon us, no Athenian, no Greek, went to that spot to indulge in those proud recollections which it afforded. Chilled by servitude, bending under the yoke of the Imans, this wretched people had no longer any sensibility but for suffering; and if some words of their ancient glory sounded on their ear, they repulsed with horror this importunate remembrance, as the unfortunate, striving against want, tries to put away all that can recal former opulence. But now, that in breaking their chains they have uttered the cry of war; now that the god of battles leads them on to victory; now that regenerated Greece, on the eve of freedom, is about to re-appear upon the scene of the world, it is no longer thus; and each day sees them arrive in crowds to visit these august ruins; they love to wander amongst these illustrious shades, whom they now invoke, having become worthy to imitate them.

* A familiar expression of the Turks.

† Homer, born on the banks of the Meles, whence he was called Melesigenes; when he lost his sight, he exchanged it for that of *Homer*, which signifies *blind*.—*Note of the Translator*.

“With what joy, with what pride, I perceived tears in the eyes of my son ! I pressed my dear Cleobulus in my arms : he has since fulfilled my expectations.

“Directing our steps towards the west, we went to salute the Pnyx, where so many eloquent voices had resounded ; where Demosthenes had launched those thunders which could not save Greece.

“Tribune, now overturned, but of immortal memory, thou shalt rise again ; for the Gospel, that law of the *unknown God*, which was expected by our fathers, and preached by St. Paul, will have no slaves—a free people, a people enlightened with that which was unknown to their ancestors, shall confide to thee the defence of their rights and of their happiness.

“Not far from thence, upon another hill, rose the Areopagus.

“Theseus had been for a long time the benefactor of Athens : in passing before his temple, we offered him a just homage. One of the children of the north, a valiant German*, killed at the siege of the Acropolis, sleeps in this asylum, worthy of a brave man.”

“And the prison of Socrates,” cried I, interrupting Xenocles, “has that entirely disappeared ?—are there no vestiges of it, to eternalize the shame of Militas ?”

“More than once,” replied the old man, “my son and myself remained seated for hours upon the grass which grows round this spot, formerly so fatal to virtue ; and certainly, when hearing from the mouth of his judges the sentence of his death, the master of Plato was more calm than ourselves, after more than two thousand years, at the bare recollection of this iniquity.

“But it was not long ere new dangers called us far from Athens : I to console our brothers ; my son, still more happy, to defend them. In vain had Greece extended her supplicating hands to the monarchs assembled at Verona ; vainly had this noble mourner, shewing the shroud that covered her children, called upon them, in the name of that faith for which they had received so many wounds. Deaf to her prayers, insensible to her groans, a congress of Christian kings devoted an entire Christian people to death.

“Ah ! I wish to believe that it was not without regret—yes, they have been deceived ; perfidious insinuations alone could have stifled pity in their souls : it has been base courtiers, and vile flatterers, that have terrified them, in

* Lieutenant Stralendorf.—RAYBAUD, “Memoire sur la Grèce.”

representing us as seditious* ; as if our sufferings of four centuries were still tolerable ; as if our chains were not each day stained with our blood ; as if, in short, our masters were not usurpers, and that we ourselves were not soldiers of Christ !

“ As soon as this sentence was known to the innumerable victims which it condemned, a cry of grief was heard throughout Greece. But this first feeling of despair was succeeded by a generous enthusiasm ; all bound themselves by a solemn oath, to defend their country to the last, whilst the echoes of the plains, with those of Pindus, Olympus, and Thermopylæ, repeated simultaneously the heroic vow.

“ Providence watched over us, and granted to our arms, at this epoch, some brilliant successes. Canaris, who seemed to have been created for the destruction of Capitans-Pachas, had just set fire to another admiral’s vessel : Tenedos had witnessed this triumph ; and, after so many ages of interval, the torch of a new Achilles, more intrepid than the first, (since all was imperfect in him, save his courage,) had lighted up the shores of the Troad.

“ This exploit, and a thousand other partial advantages, had exalted the ardour of our warriors. It was then that Marcos Botzaris† occupied all the voices of fame. Beautiful as the god of day, as our fathers would have said, eloquent as Nestor‡, this undaunted son of Greece, after having signalized himself by a thousand prodigies of valour, had retired to Missolonghi. Finding Etolia threatened by the Turks, he laboured assiduously to fortify this place. Recently appointed Stratarque of Western Greece, Botzaris soon proved how well he merited this honour.

“ It was under his orders, that my son wished to place

* Nothing can be more absurd than those qualifications of *revolutionists*, *carbonari*, &c. &c. lavished upon the Greeks, by certain *Turkophile* writers—really, fear makes very little men of our great European diplomatists !

† Never did a purer patriotism regulate the ardour of more enterprising valour. Modern Greece may compare, with pride, Marcos Botzaris, to her greatest heroes of antiquity. This is a noble reply to many calumnies.

“ Marcos Botzaris,” says Mr. Blaquière, in his admirable work on the present struggles of Greece, “ besides those advantages which are derived from science and education, was also endowed with those nobler qualities which humanity is sometimes permitted to reach, and these were heightened in him, by a simplicity of character, of which one finds no examples but in the heroes of Plutarch.”—*Translator*.

‡ Botzaris had received from nature the gift of eloquence ; study had also developed in him this advantage. Doubly favoured by the muses, Epirus still repeats the harmonious sounds that he extemporized on his lyre.

himself; and I could not but applaud his choice. A Hydriot *scampavia* was on the point of sailing; we descended to the shore. 'Bless me! my father,' said Cleobulus, kneeling before me; 'bless me! and I shall become strong.' Salamine was before us! At the sight of this imperishable witness of our ancient glory, which seemed now to rise from the waves, to call the descendants of Themistocles to independence, I felt a consoling hope dawn upon my mind. 'Yes, my son,' cried I, raising my hands to heaven, 'I bless thee! Go, where thy country calls thee; and if thou fall-est by the sword of the infidel, pronounce, in dying, these sacred words: God and liberty! Adieu: either here, or in a better world, we shall meet again.' I had scarcely concluded these words, when the sailors, crowned with flowers, chaunted the hymn of Rego, in unfurling their sails, to catch the rising breeze.

"As for myself, whose arm, enfeebled by age, could no longer wield the sword, there remained but one means of serving Greece. Gathering together the small remains of an immense fortune*, I laid them on the altar of our country, as the last pledge of my love for her. Happy to have witnessed her resurrection, and now, desiring only to die in some obscure retreat, I directed my steps towards Samothrace; but a fate more cruel than death awaited me there. We disembarked during a dark night, where no star enabled us to distinguish any object, as if to conceal from our sight, for a few moments longer, one of those horrible pictures, which once seen, can never be forgotten.

"We stretched ourselves for some hours upon the seaweed. Day at length appeared: oh! my son! women, children, priests, all crucified, lined the beach! One of them still lived. This unfortunate man was a monk of Mount Athos, whom the benevolent commiseration of the Hydriots had saved from the ferocious Pacha of Salonica†.

"Striving to arrest for a moment, the spark of life that was about to leave him, he informed us, that during the massacres that desolated this second Thebæde, his zeal, and the courage of some other cenobites, had concealed from the impious researches of Aboulouboud‡ the august

* How many sacrifices of this nature have they not made during several years! A great number of Greeks, accustomed to all the enjoyments of luxury, and all the splendour of affluence, have voluntarily reduced themselves to the absolute necessities of life.

The frugality of the soldiers is admirable. Amongst the peasants, the aptitude to learn is truly astonishing.

† Pouqueville.

‡ " . . . I have long hesitated whether I should relate these facts," says M. Pouqueville, after a horrible picture of the cruelties of Aboulou-

Cross, given formerly by Constantine to the monks of the Virgin of Blaquernes *, and that had been recently brought by the Greek fleet from Samothrace to Hydra, where triumphant honours awaited it †.

“ ‘I declined,’ added he, ‘the benevolent prayer of Miaulis to come on board his vessel. As he could not bring with him all these unfortunate people, whom you see dead around me, I resolved to share their fate; and I do not repent having done so. Some days after the departure of the Greeks, the infidels landed on these shores, with the determination of dragging in the mire the venerated symbol of redemption. Furious at having missed their prey, they exhausted their rage upon us. Alas! I should not complain: look around you. Some of our brethren, covered with pitch, have been slowly consumed by the flames; others, whose bodies you may perceive extended on the beach, have undergone a still more odious punishment; saddled like horses, they introduced bits into their mouths, by breaking their teeth; then springing upon the backs of these old men, the Turks rode thus about the island.

“ ‘Those of our poor countrymen who did not expire under the lash, and the bastonade, were massacred. . . . But what fatal gale has brought you to this shore? Oh! my friends my country!’ At these words the poor monk expired.

“ ‘Whilst my companions and myself were occupied in taking down the numerous victims from the fatal Cross, and performing towards them the last duties, a shower of grape shot accompanied this duty, with savage shouts I know not what passed in this cruel moment: in a state of insensibility, I was only awoke from my lethargy by the most excruciating torture red-hot irons had for ever destroyed in me the organ of vision.—The insulting shouts of laughter of a ferocious horde, the cries of the unfortunate people around me, whom they were torturing in a thousand different ways, soon informed me that we were prisoners of the Osmanlis; and I felt by the spray which

boud, “but the imperious voice of truth commands me to speak, and I declare before the Deity, the age in which I live, and posterity, to whom I am responsible for the truth of these details, that they are unhappily but too true; when I am forced to relate, that the unfortunate women to whom they proposed to deny their God, were exposed to such trials, that I shudder with horror in tracing these lines Several of them were enclosed naked, in sacks, which were filled, some with cats, others with rats, that were kept famishing, in order that they might gnaw by degrees the flesh of these unhappy victims.”—*Book vii. chap. 8.*

* Pouqueville.

† Ibid.

dashed over us, the keenness of the air, and the rolling of the vessel, that the sea was bearing us fast away.

“But let us abridge the recital of so many horrors. A WOMAN, for amongst us no sex is excluded from Glory*, the intrepid Bobolina put an end to our sufferings. Already we were entering, in full sail, the gulf of Lepanto, which was formerly so fatal to the infidels, when the heroine, favoured by a dense fog, bore down upon the enormous floating prison; and forcing the bowsprit of her brig into one of the port-holes, began to board her; when the barbarians, seized with terror, fell at her feet Perhaps she would have shewn mercy, but the sight of our mutilation kindled the vengeance of her warriors; they raised us up in their arms, put us under the protection of the flag of the Cross, and soon the last Turk, the last of those monsters with a human face, had ceased to live. Dragging her capture after her, upon which the standard of the sultan still floated, Bobolina landed us at Missolonghi.

“Oh! how inspiring is liberty, and what a happy influence it exercises on the fate of nations! This town, formerly so silent and so gloomy, had entirely changed its aspect; a number of Greeks from Epirus and Albania, had doubled its population†; poor fishermen had all at once become warriors; a wide ditch and sixty pieces of cannon defended this place, but it found a still stronger rampart in the valour of its inhabitants.

“Deprived of the happiness of contemplating with my own eyes such a scene, I was gratified, in approaching the town, to hear these details from the lips of my companions: ‘Sacred ground,’ cried they with enthusiasm, ‘liberated country, how beautiful thou art! How sweet is the clash of arms after the rattling of chains!’ Another sentiment agitated my mind; it was there, following the standard of Marcos Botzaris, that I was in hopes of finding my dear Cleobulus, already perhaps distinguished by some proud achievement.

“However, as we advanced, a confused clamour was heard, manifesting a violent fermentation in the public mind. Here, individuals were seen running in different directions; there, groups presented themselves animated by some all-engrossing idea. We had some difficulty in making our way through the crowd which was pressing

* The noble daughter of Nicolas Mavrogueni, nephew and *spathar* of the Hospodar Mavrogueni, merits, by her devotion to the public cause, the eternal gratitude of her countrymen. The most amiable qualities, a great deal of talent and knowledge, in her are united to an elevation of character truly remarkable.—See Raybaud, *Mémoire sur la Grèce*, c. 19.

† See Raybaud, *Mémoire sur la Grèce*.

forward. ‘Ah!’ cried one, sighing deeply, ‘the eagle of the Selloed will return no more! he has perhaps fallen by the sword of the infidels, and Heaven has called him to himself.’ ‘No, no,’ cried others, ‘this mighty lion could not be subdued let us prepare our wreaths Daughters of Greece, gather the palm, the hero will soon appear’ Almost restored to sight by these words, trembling between hope and fear, I prayed to be conducted to the residence of the Ephores. I had scarcely appeared before them when the air resounded with deafening shouts; ‘Victory! victory!’ was heard on every side, ‘*victory and grief, Botzaris is no more!*’

“A young warrior appeared at that moment: ‘Rejoice, O Greeks,’ said he, in a faltering voice, for his body was covered with wounds, ‘at once rejoice and mourn; the infidels are put to flight, but your liberator is with his ancestors. Oh! memorable night, when a handful of brave men made a stand against twenty thousand barbarians*. The day before, after a funeral banquet in honour of the virgin of Souli†, and having bathed ourselves in the waters of the Campysis, Botzaris embraced us all, and said in retiring, *If you lose sight of me in the combat, march to the tent of the Pacha, you will find me there*‡.

“‘Crowned with flowers, and dressed in our richest garments, we directed our steps to the enemy’s camp, favoured by a profound darkness. The poignard and sabre were our only arms. At midnight the carnage commenced; it was terrible; and the exterminating angel seemed to march before us.

“‘*Where,*’ cried Botzaris, with a voice of thunder, ‘*where are the Pachas?*’ and he spread on all sides terror and death: seizing the ferocious Hago Bessiaris by the beard, ‘*Executioner of the Souliots, thou shalt not escape me,*’ said he, plunging his yatagan into his heart. Already the Selictar of Moustai Pacha, seven Beys, and a host of barbarians, had fallen by his sword: wounded himself, he seemed to gather new energy from his pain, when struck by a ball in the head; he tottered . . . but console yourselves, our hero did not expire amongst the Turks; we bore him off from their fury: it was in our arms, in the midst of his trophies, near Mount Aracynthus, that his great soul ascended to heaven.’

* Pouqueville, Régénération de la Grèce.

† Ibid.

‡ Blaquièr’s work on Greece, chap. 15.

§ All the details of this prodigious feat of arms, are to be found in M. Pouqueville’s work, as also in that of Mr. Blaquièr.

“The young warrior had ceased to speak, but I still listened; an inexpressible charm hung upon his words. Proud of my Cleobulus, (for it was him) I had not dared to interrupt him; I however feared, that a too powerful emotion, in irritating his wounds, might take him from me for ever. Alas! when I approached my son, he was no more—but I did not long weep for him; he died as a brave man should die.

“Alone in the world, my courage seemed to increase; I had no longer any thing to lose. One is firm and resigned, when one has none to think of but themselves.

“The funeral honours rendered to great men, are impressive lessons for those who survive them; they are at the same time, the last homage which a country offers to virtue. Grant me then your attention for a moment, whilst I describe the imposing ceremony of an entire people in tears, coming to offer on the tomb of their deliverer, the simple and touching expression of their affection and gratitude.

“Oh! day of mourning and of glory! how solemn is that last adieu, that adieu for ever, from a country to one of her children!

“In spite of my weight of years, I determined to go to this melancholy ceremony. The companion in arms of my son, sustained my steps; and thus I accompanied the hero to that home, to which so many kings are magnificently borne, through a thick gathering multitude, gaping with cold curiosity, whilst public sorrow accompanies, without ostentation, the cherished remains of a good man.

“The body of Botzaris had already laid in state for several hours, when the tolling of bells, and the repeated fire of cannon, gave the signal for departure.

“Our holy pontiffs headed the procession. Covered with a crape, the banner of salvation waved over their heads; all had merited the palm of martyrdom, all intrepid soldiers of Christ, surrounded the cross, ready to die for it. At their head marched the Archbishop Porphyre, who expiated some moments of error, by an entire devotion to his country.

“Farther off, young children crowned with cypress, raised in concert their soft voices to heaven; in their hands the incense smoked. Tender hope of Greece, they came to learn to die for her. Ah! too soon shall it be said of them: *The year has lost its spring.*

“At short distances, virgins clothed in white took with their alabaster hands, from odorous baskets, leaves of myrtle, rose, and asphodel, with which they strewed the ground.

“ A general buzz then announced the hero ; surrounded by his Palikares, and extended upon the colours that had been conquered by his valour, Botzaris appeared. His noble countenance seemed to smile once more upon his fellow-citizens, and to say to them, *I have avenged you.* A crown of laurel confined his beautiful long hair ; in his right hand, were his arms glittering with gold, which were to follow him to the tomb. At his feet, had been placed the spoils of the Turks, cimeters, aigrettes, masses of arms, and turbans ; the magnificent coursers of the Beys whom he had vanquished, followed him, led by Constantine Botzaris, proud to make these decorate the triumph of his brother : He stood there, as if to announce to Greece that the hero was not entirely dead.

“ At this sight, sobs burst forth, and the people gave free vent to their despair. Inarticulate from their tears, even the ministers of the altar ceased for a moment their pious strains. The noise of the cannon alone interrupted every ten steps this mournful concert.

“ When we had arrived at the place of rest, the lamentations increased. ‘ Adieu ! ’ cried the women and young girls, ‘ adieu ! valiant defenders of our homes, intrepid supporters of our weakness ! May our husbands, our brothers, and our sons, imitate thy example ! On thy tomb, each year, we will come and strew garlands of evergreen Thy sweet companion, thy beloved Chryseïs, shall be our sister let her come to our arms ! Adieu, valiant defender of our homes, intrepid supporter of our weakness ! ’

“ ‘ Adieu ! ’ said the old men, with a faltering voice, ‘ thou, whose tutelary arm protected our grey hairs ! Why does the frost of age enfeeble our limbs, and prevent us, like thee, seeking death ? Alas ! we must wait it coming. Adieu ! thou, whose tutelary arm protected our grey hairs ! ’

“ ‘ Adieu ! adieu ! ’ cried the warriors, lowering their arms :—they were about to continue, but the desire to avenge their chief, lulled for a moment by their grief, returned with increased violence, and rendered their efforts fruitless ; through their thick lashes, some tears fell upon the poignards, that glittered at their belts.

“ ‘ And I also, ’ said the venerable archbishop, ‘ I too must offer some words of adieu. Dear Botzaris ! thou, for whom I formerly invoked the Divine benediction—thou, who hast had the happiness to die as our fathers died !—Great and noble victim ! look down from the celestial abodes upon the morning of thy country ; extend still over her thy protecting arm !—and you ! my countrymen,

my brothers ! let us swear before the august shade who listens to us, to live free, or to die.'

" In concluding these words, Porphyre uncovered his forehead, and fell on his knees, raising his right hand towards the funeral couch ; all imitated him—all repeated with him the irrevocable vow.

" ' Oh ! Botzaris,' then resumed Porphyre, ' these are the hymns that belong to thy memory ! Adieu ! we shall meet again ;—thy country adopts thy children.'

" At these words, he sprinkled the sacred water on the remains of the hero ; the swords of his followers opened the earth to receive him ; and amidst clouds of powder and incense, the thunder of artillery, and the benedictions of the people, Botzaris descended into his last home.

" Such was the end of this great man, and such the public grief : this is the only reward worthy of so glorious a life.

" And you, young Briton, whose sympathy is so sweet to me, think often of Botzaris, and sometimes of Xenocles. Go, where a generous enthusiasm calls you—go, and fight for that people, who are as brave as they are unfortunate ; and when this glorious task shall have been fulfilled, and that you return to the shores that gave you birth, tell your fellow-citizens of our gratitude towards them : are we not related by our great men—by the wonders of art—and the master-pieces of thought ? and, like ourselves, are not the sons of Britain worthy to be the children of Pericles ? A day will perhaps come, when grateful Greece shall acquit her debt ; and the lyre which sung her ancient glory—her misfortunes—and her present hopes crowned with everlasting flowers, shall be placed in our temples ; then the spirit of Byron hovering over us shall exult, that ' 'Tis Greece—and living Greece, *once* more !'

" Tell those Philhellenes of both countries, who have defended her with their generous and energetic pens, that their eloquent pages translated into the language of Homer, already form the delight of regenerated Athens ;—tell them, that those pleadings where they defended themselves so powerfully, are in the eyes of the descendants of Demosthenes—one of their most noble claims to celebrity : yes, we proclaim with pride,—THE CAUSE OF GREECE WILL ALWAYS BE THE CAUSE OF GENIUS !

" But I begin to feel the mild heat of the first rays of the sun : let us return to the town ; my humble dwelling expects you."

" We rose : my eyes were humid with tears ; I felt oppressed, and I followed Xenocles, exclaiming : ' Oh ! war-like children of Christian Europe, what a tomb to defend !—what a people to succour !' "

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED
FOREIGN OFFICERS.

* * *In this department of our work we shall endeavour to make the British United Services acquainted with the merits of eminent Foreign Officers, whose Memoirs have not already been before the public.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JACOB BROWN,

(AMERICAN ARMY.)

THIS officer was born in Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, in the year 1775. His first ancestor, in America, Mr. George Brown, was an emigrant from England before the establishment of William Penn on the Delaware river. History has already recorded the labours and the perils encountered by these early emigrants in establishing and maintaining themselves in the wilderness; and, as all participated in the same destiny, no relation is here necessary to illustrate the experience of individuals.

Mr. Brown, perhaps, received as little disquietude from the inconveniences of his new abode as any one, for he was perfectly independent of the exterior circumstances of life for contentment. His literary taste and acquirement were highly respectable; and being very much devoted to study, he found constant employment in his library, and in the cultivation of his farm; to the latter, he applied only so much of his attention as was absolutely necessary, and in all the relations of business, he was very negligent and unconcerned. In fact, books were his passion; and a few years since, his descendants used to point out a thorn-tree, beneath which he had contrived a shady seat, where more than half his life was expended in study and meditation.

Soon after his establishment in America, when he had selected a tract of wild land, and effected considerable improvement upon it, William Penn arrived. This great colonist, in locating his settlements, had traced a division, for which he had destined the name of Penn's Manor, and found that the uniformity of the line, including this division, was affected by the tract, which Mr. Brown had under culture. Deeming his own claim to the country paramount to any other, Mr. Penn decided that the interfering part of Mr. Brown's possession should be sacrificed to his views. But on the appearance of the surveyors to regulate the line of demarkation, the old gentleman, in the true de-

termination of his character, assembled his forces, and drove them from his premises. Mr. Penn being a man of quiet habits, and averse to controversy, entered into a negotiation with him; the result of which was, that Mr. Brown, in consideration of the cession of a small portion of his possession, should receive a portion of equal value on the opposite side.

Mr. Brown abandoned his native country in an age of intolerance, and the great object contemplated by his emigration, was the attainment of civil and religious freedom. He attained this object; and of the physical inconveniences incident to the change, he was perfectly careless.

His son, Samuel Brown, was, like his father, a man of great energy of mind, but differed from him in his views of life. He became actively engaged in business, which he managed with singular calculation and punctilio, and in a few years amassed a very considerable fortune. He was the first of General Brown's ancestry who professed quakerism. For thirty years he was a member of the provincial Government, in which his correct judgment, and integrity of character, gave him much weight of influence.

John Brown succeeded his father Samuel in the Provincial Government, of which he remained a member until its dissolution by the revolutionary convulsions of the colonies. In him some of the characteristics of his great ancestor revived. He had much of his carelessness and independence, his taste for literature, and devoted nearly an equal portion of his time to study and research. His manners were rough and plain, but his feelings benevolent and liberal. His sentiments and habits were purely English; and during the struggle of the colonies for political independence, he maintained his loyalty of feeling, or rather did not join in sentiment in the opposition to the mother country.— Though he was a professed member of the society of quakers, he sacrificed to the scruples of his sect none of the enjoyments of life, to which his disposition prompted. His system of moral government was very much of his own creation, and, if he ever appealed from it, the appeal was directed to his own feelings. In fact, his habits of thought and of action were such as would be expected from a man of very enlightened mind, and independent cast of character.

His constitution was remarkably vigorous, never having yielded a day to the influence of disease until the sickness which terminated his existence. This sickness he contracted in a singular manner: he was exceedingly fond of fox-hunting, and having a fine pack of hounds, used fre-

quently to indulge himself in his favourite diversion. One day, when engaged in it, a cold storm came on, and his full bottomed wig, (an indispensable and constant article of his dress) became completely soaked with the rain, which dripped from it into his neck and ran down his back. The chase was considerably prolonged, and the excitement of exercise, with the action of the cold and moisture, occasioned a fever, which proved fatal in a very few days.

He left his son Samuel, the father of the subject of this memoir, in possession of a valuable, flourishing, and unincumbered estate; but he was entirely unformed for business, and destitute of the talent of preserving property or of acquiring it. Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, he embarked the greater part of his property in land speculations and in navigation, but a stagnation of business ensuing, all his enterprizes failed, involving, in their abortion, the loss of the capital he had employed. The misfortune did not terminate here—to rescue himself from the difficulties, induced by the defeat of his plans, he was compelled to sacrifice his patrimonial estate.

Had he applied himself to a learned profession he would have been distinguished, for he possessed, in an eminent degree, two of the requisites for excellence—the passion of study, and the power of memory; but to such a course his feelings and his principles were adverse. He read much, but the mass of knowledge which resulted from it remained inactive on his mind:—he had not the faculty of rendering it subservient to the common purposes of life.

His sensibility was acute, and his feelings generous and liberal to excess; and though his passions were prompt to excitement, and a frankness of expression and of conduct, which exhibited itself on all occasions, was sometime unacceptable to those around him; by the respectable and intelligent he was always venerated and esteemed. Behind his plainness of manner there was a vast fund of facility and goodness, which could be called into exercise by interesting certain feelings—these feelings the subject of this memoir had in youth discovered, and by a judicious management maintained an influence over him through life.

He appeared to most advantage when difficulties pressed on him, and he felt the necessity of resistance: it was on such occasions that he exhibited the most of energy and firmness; although, under the severest trials, his mind was never depressed.

The early life of General Brown was characterized by a thousand wild and extravagant feats, in which he exhibited a boldness, sagacity, and power of achievement, far supe-

rior to his years. The following anecdote may afford an idea of his early qualities, before a maturity of age, and the experience of life, had exercised their proper influence upon them:—

The father of General Brown had built a school-house on his estate, and employed a teacher for the education of his children. Several of his neighbours subsequently desiring to participate in the benefits of the institution, the number of pupils was augmented to twenty-five or thirty. The male division of the students finding it expedient, during the intermissions of study, to establish a system of government for the preservation of due order and quietude in the community, a code of regulations was instituted, and an executive body, chosen by the whole, was vested with the powers of enforcing them. An article of the code sentenced every one, who violated it, to be expelled from the school-house, and not to be permitted to return until the termination of the recess. One day young Brown had violated the regulations, and, in conformity to their prescripts, was turned out of the house. It was a winter's day, and a cold, penetrating sleet, which was descending, rendered exposure intolerable. After enduring the dampness and chills of the weather until his patience was exhausted, stimulated by their influence, and by the feelings of mortification, incident to his banishment from the house, he meditated a plan for his revenge. He was not long in originating and maturing it. Having assembled a few boys, who happened to be at the moment without doors, he communicated to them the project he had formed, and by a little art gained assurances of their co-operation in its execution.

The school-house had only two windows, which were defended by thick oaken shutters on the exterior, and the door, which was a very substantial one, opened outwards. Having formed into three parties, under the direction of their leader, they made the necessary arrangements, and, on a concerted signal, the blinds of the windows and the door were closed and secured, at the same moment, by strong props. They then proceeded to pile logs against them, until they were so defended as to be capable of resisting any force from within. This being effected, young Brown mounted the roof, and his party, having collected some barrels and other materials, he so effectually closed the chimney with them, that none of the smoke could escape. There was a tremendous fire below, and the scene of confusion that ensued may readily be conceived. There were about a dozen little children within the house, and

their entreaties became so piteous, that the besiegers yielded to the natural impulse of humanity, and assented to their release ;—but young Brown was determined that his elder brother John, and one John Mott, who had rendered themselves particularly obnoxious by their influence in effecting his expulsion, should not receive the slightest compassion. They therefore partially opened one of the window-blinds, maintaining such a pressure against it that it could not be burst open, and received the young children through the aperture. They then closed it on the others, and abandoned them to their own efforts.

The house was by this time completely filled with smoke, and the desperation of the prisoners became so great, under the terror of suffocation, that they tore up the smaller benches, and mounting the higher ones, forced an opening through the ceiling into the upper story, into which they ascended. But they enjoyed only a moment's respite—the room below was so filled with smoke that it forced through the outlet they had made for themselves, and their new lodgment became as uncomfortable as the one they had abandoned. Suffering impelled them to another effort, and having no alternative, they battered a wide breach through the end of the building. But the director of the blockade had followed the progress of their operations, and provided the necessary means of counteraction. He had arranged his party on the side of the house which they were battering, and as soon as the breach was opened, and the sufferers thrust their heads through to inhale the fresh air, they were assailed with showers of snow-balls and missiles of various descriptions.

The means and hopes of alleviating their situation had now failed, and the besiegers were preparing to release them at their earnest supplication, considering them, as they expressed themselves, “ pretty thoroughly smoked ;” when, at this critical moment, the school-master made his appearance, advancing in great haste and trepidation, attracted by the shouts of the two parties, and by the volumes of smoke rolling out of an unusual part of the house. Young Brown, with his usual presence of mind, ran to meet him, giving him not a religiously accurate history of the transaction. The school-master was a very credulous man, and reposing implicit confidence in the statement he had received, rushed towards the house, woefully exasperated against the imprisoned party. The besiegers immediately opened the door, and he, having entered, careless of the smoke, took a cow-skin from his desk, and introducing himself through the breach in the ceiling, into the

upper story, was proceeding to flagellate the innocent. But they were so enraged at their sufferings during the blockade, and more particularly at the school-master's preparations for an unmerited punishment, that they ranged themselves in opposition to his authority, and determined to resist him. The pedagogue was intimidated at their boldness, and not caring to engage in a contest, which promised to be of doubtful issue, he sent the author of the tumult home for his father, who immediately repaired to the scene of action, and re-established due order and peace between the contending parties.

It was not until his father's pecuniary misfortunes had induced a change in his prospects, and given a new aspect to the situation of his family, that the mind of young Brown sought a nobler and more sober sphere of exercise. He was then sixteen years of age, and the first effect of his father's reverses was to bend his thoughts to serious reflection;—the next, to determine him to devote all his efforts to filial duty—to apply them to the recovery of those means of comfort and of happiness which adversity had alienated. From that moment this feeling became the ruling principle of his existence, and to this motive may be traced the succeeding struggles of his life. Until his exertions were successful, his own fortune never occupied his thought; and until his father's death it was a subject of secondary concern.

The following anecdote is adduced to demonstrate the extent of his filial piety; and it is believed, when viewed in all its relations, that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find its parallel :—

In the year 1793, the yellow fever first made its appearance in Philadelphia, and the novelty of the disease, with the terrible fatality which marked its early progress, threw the inhabitants of the city, and the surrounding country, into a most excited state of consternation. Several marketmen, from Mr. Brown's vicinity, who had been at the city for the purpose of vending their country commodities, had imbibed the contagion, and become its victims,—a circumstance which highly aggravated the alarm in his immediate section.—In the meantime, a man from Philadelphia, who was infected with the reigning malady, in a state of abandonment, threw himself into an out-house, on Mr. Brown's farm, and expired. Mr. Brown was ignorant of the fact, until after the man's death, and as soon as he was apprized of it, expressed, before his family, a determination to perform the ordinary offices of sepulture, though he should necessarily endanger his own life. Young Brown was present, and

heard this determination with great solicitude. He reflected that if his father's life should be sacrificed, the hopes and happiness of his family would perish with him—and a simultaneous action of his mind was a comparison of his father's importance to the family with his own. The comparison was no sooner made than his resolution was formed, and without communicating his intention to any one except a Black, whose services he put in requisition, he repaired to the building, carrying a blanket with him, in which, after smearing it with tar, he enveloped the corpse. He then put it in a box he had hastily constructed of rough boards, and making the Black dig a hole, they committed to it the box and its contents, and completed the burial.

When the youth of General Brown, who was little more than seventeen years of age, with the apprehensions of the times, is taken into consideration, this sacrifice will not fail to receive its proper award of generosity and manly resolution.

At the age of eighteen, he was entrusted with the responsibility of a school, which he continued to superintend until he had attained twenty-one years. During this term his exertions to cultivate his own mind were vigorous and un-reposing, and obtained the merited success of industry.

The two succeeding years he was employed in that section of country, which now constitutes the state of Ohio, in surveying and locating public lands.

Soon after his return he established his residence in the city of New York, where he was induced, by urgent solicitation, to accept the direction of a highly respectable school, which he conducted about eleven months, very much to his own reputation, and to the satisfaction of his friends. His principal object still appears to have been the improvement of his own mind, and a preparation of its powers for future action. To the attainment of this desire, his avocations, as a teacher, were not unfavourable, as they employed but a portion of his time—and the residue, which was at his own disposal, was most industriously devoted to the accomplishment of his personal views.

Party feeling at this time possessed, perhaps, more asperity, and elicited more active efforts, than have been excited by any political contentions in the United States since their organization as a republic; and those, whose profession or taste led them to a concern in the collisions of the day, found an ample theatre for action. On the reigning political questions, the public prints of New York exhibited frequent essays from the pen of Mr. Brown, which attracted a full share of attention. He also joined a debating society,

for the purpose of cultivating his talent for public speaking, and soon became one of its most conspicuous members.

About this time he meditated seriously on the study of the law, with the design of making it his profession; but he soon rejected it as not congenial with his habits and desire for active and adventurous pursuits.

During his residence in New York he became acquainted with a land-agent, who was charged with the disposal of wild lands in the north-western section of the State of New York, on the borders of Lake Ontario, and the river Saint Lawrence. The whole of this part of the state was a wilderness, and as popular opinion was unfavourable to its future importance, the current of emigration and of settlement moved sluggishly towards it. Mr. Brown, however, viewed it with more enlarged conceptions: he glanced at the retrospective advance of his country, and measuring its energies with the incentives time would naturally supply, distinctly saw the wide reach of improvement which must proceed from them. He negotiated a contract for several thousand acres of this wild tract of country, and satisfied that his expectations would eventually, and probably very soon, be realized, he plunged into its solitude, and reared the first human habitation within thirty miles of the lake.

The event has justified the accuracy of his views, and the profoundness of his judgment. Twenty-six years only have elapsed, and the country is animated with a dense, industrious, and enterprising population, in a rapid career of improvement. Brownville, the town which he founded, which has risen by the influence of his exertions, and is still fostered by his patronage, possesses a population of more than three thousand souls.

After effecting some improvements, he removed his parents and a portion of his family to his new abode. He established them near him, and his filial devotion recognizing no separation of interests, their fortune was elevated with his own.

For several years his sphere of action was necessarily circumscribed and unnoticed, and his exertions related almost exclusively to the subjugation and culture of the soil. But the interests of society gradually assumed their true direction: this new section of country became a higher participant in the public consideration, and more of individual effort assumed an interest in its settlement. As population advanced, Mr. Brown's theatre of employment extended: the talent for business, which he had displayed in the management of his own affairs, procured for him the

agency of the greater part of the country, and gave him an ascendancy over all its relations.

In the legislature of the state his influence was active and successful in effecting the organization of new counties, the establishment of roads, and in obtaining acts for the encouragement of the recently settled sections, and for their support during their first struggle with the wildness and asperities of nature.

In 1808, he was elected a member of the Agricultural and Philosophical Society of the State of New York, and about this time his public character may be said to have had its commencement.

In 1809, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of militia, and, as this was the first military commission he had ever held, he applied himself very industriously to the study of the profession of arms, and with the same success which had marked his other pursuits. In this situation, unfavourable as it may appear, he exhibited an ability to command which claimed a higher rank, and, in little more than a year, he was promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General. With his elevation in rank, his enthusiasm for military employment, and his application to the science of war, increased; and he was a *soldier* long before his habits were disciplined in the camp, or his talents exercised in the field of battle.

At the declaration of war in 1812, the country lying along the eastern border of lake Ontario and the Saint Lawrence, was utterly defenceless—the line exposed extensive, and its most vulnerable points most important to be protected. Its situation would naturally render it one of the first theatres of hostile operations; and hence a necessity of infusing into it the greatest possible power with the least avoidable delay. To effect this object General Brown was called into service. His energy and activity of character, his knowledge of the country and its resources, and his influence over its population, recommended him to the government as the most efficient instrument that could be employed in the accomplishment of their views. He was placed in command of a brigade of militia, and required to defend the whole country between Oswego and Saint Regis, constituting a line of frontier more than two hundred miles in extent, and including the village of Sacket's Harbor, which it was foreseen would become of superior importance in the conduct of future operations. His command and its duties were embarrassing, and infinitely superior to his means of achievement, but he engaged in them with his characteristic promptness and vigour.

His first care was to fortify Sacket's Harbor, which he effected as hastily as possible, and immediately thereafter engaged in a personal examination of his line of defence, to acquire a more accurate knowledge of its vulnerable and defensible points. These labours were hardly achieved when he was ordered to take post, with a portion of his brigade, at Ogdensburgh, about sixty miles down the Saint Lawrence. When he received the order, the roads from Sacket's Harbor were impassable for waggons, and the command of the lake and river was in possession of the British. There appeared then no mode of transporting his cannon and camp equipage there in security, and without them his occupation of the designated point would have been useless. After a consideration of the subject, he determined to embark and encounter the dangers attending a movement by water, although it was represented to him that such an enterprise was extremely hazardous, and would probably terminate in the destruction of himself and his party. It is not his character to be diverted from any purpose which he has meditated, and of which he has conceived the practicability. He assembled the best flotilla the neighbouring coast afforded, and, embarking his forces, by alternations of boldness and stratagem, effected a passage to his point of destination without loss.

He immediately established his batteries, and so annoyed the British, by intercepting convoys and interrupting the passage of the river, that an operation was undertaken to dislodge him. The force employed by the British constituted the garrison of a fortress opposite Ogdensburgh, which was detached under the direction of their most experienced officers. General Brown, however, had the advantage of position: he reserved his fire until the enemy, who was advancing directly on his party, had approached within musket-shot, when he directed a general discharge, which was so destructive that an instantaneous retreat was the consequence. The British loss in men and boats was considerable; no injury was sustained by Gen. Brown's force. After this fruitless attempt the American party received no molestation, and Gen. Brown continued to occupy his position, and to exercise its facilities for annoying the enemy in the navigation of the river.

The term for which he was called into service having soon afterwards expired, he returned to his abode at Brownville, to the enjoyment of domestic repose, and the resumption of his civil pursuits.

The government had now become impressed with the conviction that General Brown was possessed of high and

uncommon talents for war, and being desirous of attaching him to the regular service, he was offered the command of a regiment, which he instantly rejected. By accepting it, he would have become subordinate to regular officers whom he had been accustomed to command, and to whom he would still be superior with his rank in the militia, whenever he was called into service. He also thought, in the frank spirit of a soldier, that he was entitled to a more elevated rank; and the government was soon to coincide with him in opinion.

In the spring of 1813, the regular forces had been withdrawn from Sacket's Harbor to act in the reduction of Fort George and Little York, except four hundred dragoons, who had been dismounted and instructed in the infantry exercises, and a few artilleryists, who were left in charge of the batteries. To this force, under the command of Colonel Backus, the defence of the place was entrusted. Two battalions were ordered to reinforce this command, and it was supposed that they would be able to reach the place of destination before an operation against it could be undertaken by the British. General Dearborn, however, the commandant of this division of the army, addressed General Brown from Fort Niagara, desiring him, in case Sacket's Harbor should be invested by the British, to assume the command of the forces it contained, and defend it. Gen. Brown was, at this moment, in private life, without an active command even in the militia, and, as Sacket's Harbor was occupied by regular forces, commanded by an officer of the regular army, he was restrained by feelings of delicacy from yielding to the solicitation of General Dearborn. He, however, immediately visited Sacket's Harbor, shewed to Colonel Backus the letter he had received, and acquainted him with his decision in relation to the request it contained. This frankness was reciprocated in the conduct of Colonel Backus: they communed together on the situation of the post, and examined its assailable points, and its capacities of defence. Their views in every respect coincided, and all the suggestions of Gen. Brown were as critically complied with, as if he had exerted the authority of directing their execution.

A few days subsequent to this interview, the British fleet appeared off Peninsula Point, and Colonel Backus immediately addressed a note to General Brown, requesting him to repair immediately to Sacket's Harbor, and assume the command. To the request in this form he could offer no objection. He passed the night in addressing notes to the officers of his brigade, directing them to assemble their

men at Sacket's Harbor, and in sending off couriers, in all directions, to effect the prompt execution of his orders. Near morning he mounted his horse, and, as the day dawned, he arrived at Fort Tompkins.

General Brown was satisfied that the commandant of the British forces had all the intelligence desirable in relation to the resources of Sacket's Harbor, and the points against which attacks could be directed with the greatest probability of success. He therefore knew that the disembarkation of the forces, destined to act against him, must take place at Mill Creek on the eastern, or at Horse Island on the western side of the village; and he confidently believed that the latter would be the point selected. His arrangements contemplated the counteraction of both plans, though their general tendency was to defeat the latter. He had abbatied the ground from Mill Creek to Fort Volunteer, and that which intervened between Horse Island and the cleared land, immediately on the west of the village. The distribution of his forces was as follows:—in Fort Volunteer he placed regular artillerists and volunteer militia, who were, in the event of a landing at Mill Creek, to sally and dispute the occupation of the abbatied ground; if repulsed, they were to inclose themselves in the fort, and to defend it to the last extremity. In the village of Sacket's Harbor, he stationed the regular forces, amounting to about 400 men; they were to sustain the brunt of the fight, and to act in either direction as circumstances should require. On the beach, facing Horse Island, he took post in person, with 500 militia. The plan, which he had regulated for this body, was to oppose the disembarkation and defeat the enemy: if, however, his men should abandon their post, as he apprehended they might, being raw and undisciplined, they were instructed to form about 300 yards in rear behind a fence, which had been particularly designated to them, which would afford them a secure position, and enable them to prevent the further progress of the enemy. Of the execution of the latter part of this order, he had not the faintest doubt or apprehension.

On the morning of the 28th of May, the British fleet appeared off Peninsula Point, advancing towards Sacket's Harbor, and, in a few hours, came to anchor in the bay, about eight miles distant. The day was passed in making preparations for the meditated attack.

Towards evening a fleet of boats was discovered coasting along Stony Point, and apparently attempting to pass it, for the purpose of gaining security within, and of effecting a passage to Henderson's Harbor. This fleet contained a

battalion of infantry under Colonel Aspinwall, (now consul-general, at London) who had been ordered from Oswego, by General Dearborn, to reinforce the command at Sacket's Harbor. The British immediately set sail in quest of this force, abandoning their main design for the attainment of a minor advantage. Eight or ten of the boats, containing about one hundred and fifty men, were captured; the residue reached Henderson's Harbor in safety, and a few arrived at Sacket's Harbor in time to participate in the action of the ensuing day. The one hundred and fifty men, captured at Stony Point, are those mentioned as prisoners in Sir George Prevost's official report of the battle of Sacket's Harbor.

On the 29th, at day-break, the British fleet of boats was seen advancing from Garden Island, where their forces had been landed during the night and prepared for embarkation. The course pursued tended directly to the front of Horse Island; on passing which, Sir George Prevost threw upon it one or two hundred men, to secure the possession, if occupied by the American forces. The boats passed round the eastern extremity of the island, and made for the landing-place on the main directly opposite. The beach is of very limited extent, and bounded on the land side by a bank of sand several feet high, which had been thrown up by the current, as it rushed through the narrow channel separating Horse Island from the main. Behind this natural embankment, General Brown had formed a battalion of militia of 500 men, and, as he observes in his official report, "all anxious for battle, as far as profession would go." He had given imperative and reiterated orders to this force to preserve their fire until the boats should have approached so near that every shot should have effect. In this he was obeyed. The discharge was made at his command, and the slaughter was immense. Two more such discharges, for which ample time remained, would have annihilated the advancing force. But while he was contemplating the effect, he observes of his men, "to my utter atonishment, they rose from their cover and fled." This panic was occasioned by the discharge of a few pieces, loaded with grape-shot, from some gun-boats which had been brought near the island, and which did little other injury than lopping the branches of the trees above them. In the meantime, the boats had reached the shore, and a line of British soldiery was instantaneously in order upon it. Colonel Mills, of the volunteer militia, in exertions to rally his men, lost his life. General Brown was more fortunate; he succeeded in recalling about an hundred volunteer militia from their flight, and, throwing himself

on the enemy's right flank, did much execution. Having confirmed the spirit of these men by his personal exposure and exertions, he left them under the direction of a captain, whose bravery had been conspicuous, and hastened himself in pursuit of his fugitive forces. His mortification was infinitely aggravated to find that they had dispersed and fled. Hastening to the village of Sacket's Harbor, he collected a few mounted dragoons; he dispatched them on all the public roads into the country, directing them "to order back the militia, and to *proclaim victory*."

The regular force, amounting to about 400 men, under Colonel Backus, had now advanced, in obedience to the commanding General's order, into the abbatised ground, and opposed the progress of the British with the skill and firmness of veterans. The contest was obstinate and sanguinary, and was maintained by both parties with almost unparalleled gallantry. The American feeble and undisciplined force retreated slowly, and resisting, at every step, its numerical inferiority balanced by its knowledge of the ground, and its superior advantages of offence, arising out of a choice of positions. When the valor and perseverance of the British troops had effected a passage through the abbatis into the open ground, their ascendancy in numbers and discipline was more apparent and effective. The American forces retired before them, still, however, obstinately maintaining their resistance, to the skirts of the village, and made a desperate and determined stand along a line of ruined barracks, into which some scattering soldiers threw themselves, and fired with great effect on the British. At this moment, the contest assumed, for the American troops, its most untoward aspect. The total of their forces actually combating was less than 600 men; and 200 of these were militia, who had formed on the left of the line sometime after the commencement of the action. The British force amounted, on taking position near the decayed barracks, to about 1000 men, though they were rapidly falling. The United States naval commandant, in despair of the success of the battle, set on fire the building containing the public property, captured at Little York the preceding month, the whole of which was consumed.

General Brown, after encouraging his men, and enjoining on them a persevering resistance, hastened into the village, and assembling about 300 militia and volunteers, sent them in an oblique direction across the prolongation of the right of the British, towards Horse Island, in order to assail them in the rear, and cut off their retreat. Sir George Prevost and Sir James Yeo had been for some time on

shore, and had taken a position about a quarter of a mile in rear of their line, from which they were contemplating the progress of the engagement. Observing this last movement to take their line in reverse, and apprehending the attainment of the ends it contemplated, Sir George Prevost ordered a retreat, and before the American scattered forces were sufficiently reorganized to engage in a vigorous pursuit, the British troops had reached their boats, and effected an embarkation in safety. To General Brown the merit of this action is unquestionably to be ascribed. Colonel Backus was personally gallant and determined, and much of the persevering resolution of the regular troops was animated by his example. But obstinacy of courage alone could not have triumphed over such superiority of numbers and discipline. General Brown was every where animating the valor of his men, and counteracting the superior powers of the enemy by the disposition of his own forces; and on the constant and judicious employment of his own individual effort, the fortune of the day turned. The vanquished lost no reputation in the events of the day;—their landing, in the very face of a masked enemy, and their advance through an half mile of abbatied forest, contending at every step, evoked exhibitions of valor and perseverance rarely equalled. The obstacles they encountered were appalling, and they did not finally recede until almost all their officers were slain (among these were Adjutant-General Gray, Colonel Moody, and Major Edwards) and the order of retreat issued from the superior in command.

The American loss amounted to 156 in killed, wounded, and missing.

The British loss is not accurately ascertained. After the action, eighty-six dead, wounded, and prisoners, were numbered in the possession of the American troops; but the wounded were generally carried from the field during the action, and transported to the boats. By the report of the surgeon, who was charged or engaged in the direction of the hospital at Kingston, it appears that there were 332 wounded men there, who had been brought back in the fleet from the expedition against Sacket's Harbor.

The General retired once more to his rural abode and occupations, with the satisfaction of having secured the confidence of his Government and of his countrymen. But he was suffered to enjoy only a short term of repose. In August he received, in consideration of his services, and in testimony of the high sense the Government entertained for his talents, the commission of a Brigadier-General in

the regular army, accompanied with an order to join the division at Sacket's Harbor, which had been augmented to about 4000 men. He was immediately placed in command of a brigade of new levies, and entered actively on its advancement in discipline and the formation of its character for the perils and hardships of the field.

When the expedition of the Saint Lawrence was determined on, an operation to be effected by a junction of the forces at Fort George and Sacket's Harbor, and contemplating the subjugation of Montreal, General Brown was required to provide transportation for the division to which he was attached, not only for the conveyance of the troops, but for the ordnance, camp equipage, and every thing appertaining to the perfect formation of an army; and the term of three weeks was prescribed for the accomplishment of the duty. Notwithstanding the difficulties he had to contend with, he complied with the requisition in sixteen or seventeen days.

The embarkation of the army at Sacket's Harbor took place on the 15th of October; and in ten days subsequently, the division from Fort George was united to it at Grenadier's Island, near the entrance into the Saint Lawrence. In the descent of this river, General Brown commanded the Elite, and was required to precede the army, and remove all obstacles which the enemy might oppose to its progress. At French Creek, when he was fifteen or twenty miles in advance of the main body, he was attacked by a naval armament of considerable force, sent from Kingston to interrupt his progress, and, if possible, to annihilate his corps. After an action of two hours, he repulsed the enemy, and succeeded in maintaining his position.

On passing Fort Prescott he was officer of the day, and was charged with effecting the safe passage of the boats, which was a very difficult duty, as the river was only a mile in width, and the enemy had a battery of heavy guns on its border. The army disembarked, and marched on the opposite side by the menacing fortress, leaving only a sufficiency of men in the boats to manage them; and under cover of the night, General Brown conducted them, under an incessant fire, by the British post, with a loss only of two men killed, and three or four wounded.

At Matilda, he attacked and carried, at the first assault, a blockhouse which commanded the river.

On the 10th of November he passed the Long Saut Rapid, and established his corps at Cornwall. He occupied this position during the ensuing day. Of course, the events

which occurred at Williamsburgh, with the portion of the army in his rear, are not to be attributed in any measure to him.

A few days subsequent to the affair at Williamsburgh, the plan of reducing Montreal having been abandoned, in consequence of the defection of General Hampton in the co-operation which he was directed to perform, the army under General Wilkinson retired from the Canadian shore, and moved to French Mills, about ten miles from the Saint Lawrence. The active command of the army was immediately afterwards given to General Brown. It was at this time near the close of November, and the troops, exhausted with fatigue and almost destitute of provisions, had no protection but tents, and were, under these circumstances, compelled to contend with the inclemencies of the season, in a severe climate, and in an unpopulated part of the country. The first object of General Brown was, to establish a system of communication with Plattsburgh, the nearest port, to secure the abundant and regular provisioning of the army; the next, to erect lines of temporary barracks for the comfort of the men, in the construction of which he embarked the whole effective force;—and these objects were soon accomplished by his judicious arrangements and the diligence employed in their execution.

The winter passed away with less suffering than was expected, although occasional hardships were inseparable from the state in which the army was left, and the scanty facilities of alleviation at command.

At the termination of this campaign, the reputation of the army was at a low ebb. A series of disasters and failures had marked its last operations; and the fame it had before acquired yielded, in the public mind, to the impression of its recent misfortunes.

In the abortion of the expedition against Montreal, a general sense of disappointment was animated—a disappointment which derived peculiar poignancy from the high and confident expectations of its accomplishment. This operation was a favourite one with the people—the sympathies of the nation had gone forth in the enterprise; and, from the competent numbers employed, there existed no doubt of its success. The surprise and mortification occasioned by the abandonment of Canada, infused into public opinion a spirit of hostility and contempt for the army, which disdained all research into the causes operative of its reverses. To the feelings of brave and honourable men, disquieted by no insurrection of self-reproach, this sentiment conveyed peculiar bitterness; and its effect was to

animate a general resolution to obtain a refuge from the unmerited obloquy attached to them, either in glory or in the grave. General Brown fostered this resolution, and, during the winter, exerted himself to unite to it that discipline necessary to give it effect.

Early in the spring of 1814, General Brown broke up his camp at French Mills, destroyed the temporary barracks which he had constructed, and led his forces to Sacket's Harbor. Soon after his arrival, he was ordered to the Niagara frontier, which the Government had determined to make the theatre of war; and, in proof of its confidence in him who was designated to conduct the operations, General Brown was promoted to the rank of major-general.

The residue of the spring was consumed in marching from Sacket's Harbor to Buffalo, and in making preparations for the projected campaign. From the delay which occurred in answering General Brown's requisitions for supplies, &c. the term of preparation was prolonged to a vexatious length; and it was not until the commencement of July that he was enabled to take the field. On the 3d of this month he crossed the Niagara, and, directing a brigade under General Scott against Fort Erie, reduced it in two hours after landing, and made the garrison prisoners. The secrecy with which General Brown has always acted in the field, is exemplified in this movement. None of the officers were acquainted with his plan, until the order for embarkation was published the day preceding, and they had all made preparations for celebrating the 4th of July (the anniversary of their national independence) on their own shore. On the 3d and 5th it was celebrated in the field of battle.

On the 4th of July the army moved from Fort Erie to Chippewa (fifteen miles), and took post at night in front of the works, which defended the British force under General Riall.—The operations of this and the succeeding day are detailed in General Brown's annexed official report of the battle of Chippewa.

After the battle of Chippewa the American army moved forward to the heights of Queenstown, the British force retiring before it to Forts George and Niagara.

On the 25th of July the contending armies met at Lundy's Lane, near the Falls. The official report of this battle is annexed.

General Brown and General Scott being both severely wounded in the battle, the command of the army devolved on General Ripley, who, a few days subsequently, commenced

a retreat from the camp at Chippewa. On arriving at the ferry opposite Black Rock, he intended to have conducted the army across the Niagara, abandoning the British territory; but in this design he was interrupted by the reception of an order from General Brown, to whom he had stated that he would not be responsible for the safety of the army if it remained on the British side of the strait. The following is an extract of the order.

“Head-Quarters, Buffalo, 27th July, 1814.

“SIR,—All the sick and wounded and the surplus baggage will be removed immediately to this place. Those men who are sound and able to fight will encamp by Fort Erie, so as to defend that post, and at the same time hold the ferry below,” &c.

(Signed) “JACOB BROWN.

“To Brig.-Gen. Ripley.”

General Brown, apprehending that the operations of the army would not be prosecuted with due vigour, under the direction of an officer who was desirous of abandoning the enemy's country, sent an order to General Gaines, who was in command at Sacket's Harbor, instructing him to repair with all expedition to Fort Erie, and assume command of the remains of the army of Niagara. In obedience to this order General Gaines superseded General Ripley in command on the 4th of August, and on the 15th of the same month repulsed the British in a general and bloody assault on his defences.

On the 1st of September General Brown resumed the command of the army now confined within the walls of Fort Erie. It was reduced by conflicts and fatigues to two thousand effective men, while the besieging army amounted to four thousand. Three batteries of heavy guns within five hundred yards of the place, maintained an incessant fire upon it, and kept his command in a constant state of vigilance and of preparation. Wearied with the duration of the siege and its vexations, General Brown formed the bold plan of forcing and destroying the British batteries, although his force was not more than half equal in numbers. This plan was executed on the 17th of September, and on the 21st the British army retreated beyond the Chippewa.

General Brown's official report, annexed, details the action of the 17th, which terminated the military operations of the Niagara.

Early in October, Major-General Izard arrived on the

Niagara frontier with a division of troops, and being senior to General Brown, assumed the command. General Brown soon afterwards obtained an order to defend Sacket's Harbor, which was menaced by another attack from Kingston. The British, however, abandoned this plan, and the immediate arrival of the severe season prevented further action of the opposed armies.

The spring of 1815 terminated the war, and at the reduction of the army, General Brown was placed at the head of the peace establishment, of which he is still the chief.

The plans of General Brown have never been rash or imprudent—they have a peculiar character of boldness and decision ; but they appear to be fortified against disaster by the wisest precautions. When he was himself the assailant, and when he exhibited the most of daring, he appears to have been the least in peril. The attack on Sacket's Harbor, and the siege of Fort Erie, were the most critical periods of his career—they called forth in a greater degree than any other events of his life, the resources and energies of his mind, and in these operations he was on the defensive.

His offensive movements were prosecuted with a decision and vigour that surprised the British. The spirit which characterized them was unexpected: the operations of the American army had heretofore been dilatory and vacillating, and the effect of General Brown's movements was heightened by their sudden determination. On the Niagara, British and American troops first met on equal terms. The military efforts of the Revolution were in a great measure desultory and destitute of system: the American forces were, until near the close of that contest, deficient in discipline and organization, and in almost all the engagements and rencontres which signalized it, some inequality is to be detected between the contending parties. There were some movements which rank among the highest operations of war—some achievements of enterprize and hardihood which it would be difficult to transcend. But on the Niagara, in more than one instance, and in open combat, man was opposed to man; the opposed forces were equally well disciplined, and victory turned either on superiority of generalship or the ascendancy of individual prowess. Whether the merit of these victories is to be ascribed to the disposition and arrangement of the forces, or to their discipline and moral efficiency, it is in both cases to be deduced to General Brown: in the former, the merit would be wholly his—in the latter, so much of it as is contained in forming the character of the body which he directed.

General Brown is particularly formed to excel in the military profession. He is constitutionally brave and insensible to fear, nor is he less distinguished for moral courage. He is one of those few men who never shrink from responsibility: such is the energy of his spirit, that he is ready, on all proper occasions, to put his character and his fortune upon the issue of events.

On trying occasions, when a great effort is necessary, General Brown is the sort of man to put all at hazard—to stake with readiness his life and his fame. As allied to this trait, and, indeed, growing out of it, he is remarkable for the power of prompt decision in difficult emergencies; and he possesses that union of firmness and sagacity, which, in such situations, instantly resolves on the right course of conduct. It is, indeed, in the just proportion in which these qualities are combined in him, that his strength consists.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

“Head Quarters, Chippewa Plains, 7th July, 1814.

“On the 2d instant, I issued my orders for crossing the Niagara river, and made the arrangements deemed necessary for securing the garrison of Fort Erie. On the 3d, that post surrendered at 5, P. M. Our loss in this affair was four wounded of the 25th regiment, commanded by Major Jessup, Brig.-Gen. Scott’s brigade.

“You have a return enclosed of the prisoners of the ordnance, and ordnance stores captured. To secure my rear, I have placed a garrison in this fort, and requested Captain Kennedy to station his vessels nearer the post.

“On the morning of the 4th, Brig.-Gen. Scott, with his brigade and a corps of artillery, was ordered to advance towards Chippewa, and be governed by circumstances, taking care to select a good military position for the night. After some skirmishing with the enemy, he selected this spot, with the eye of a soldier—on a plain (there being no hills in the neighbourhood) his right resting on the river, and a ravine being in front. At eleven o’clock at night, I joined him with the reserve under General Ripley, our field and battering train, and corps of artillery, under Major Hindman.

“Gen. Porter arrived the next morning, with a part of the New York and Pennsylvania volunteers, and some of the warriors of the six nations. Early on the morning of the 5th, the enemy commenced a petty war upon our piquets, and as he was

indulged, his presumption increased. By noon he shewed himself on the left of our exterior line, and attacked one of our piquets as it was returning to camp. Captain Treat commanded this piquet, and *permitted it to retire disgracefully*, leaving one man wounded. Captain Biddle, of the artillery, who was stationed near, impelled by feelings, highly honourable to him as a soldier and an officer, promptly assumed the command, led it back to the wounded soldier, and brought him off the field. I ordered Captain Treat on the spot, to retire from the army; and as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command during this campaign, that can be suspected of cowardice, I advise that Captain Treat and Lieutenant ———, who was also with the piquet, be struck from the rolls of the army.

“At four o’clock, agreeably to a plan given by me to General Porter, he advanced with the volunteers and Indians under his command, from the rear of our camp (taking the woods to keep out of view of the enemy) with the hope of bringing his piquets and scouting parties between Porter’s line of march and our camp. As General Porter moved, I ordered the parties, advanced in front of our camp, to fall back gradually under the enemy’s fire, with a view of drawing him, if possible, up to our lines. About half-past four, the advance of General Porter’s command met the light parties of the enemy in the woods upon our extreme left—they were driven, and Porter’s command advanced near to Chippewa, when he met the enemy’s column advancing in order of battle.

“From the cloud of dust arising in advance of Chippewa, and the heavy firing heard in that direction, I concluded that the entire force of the enemy was in march, prepared for action. I then ordered General Scott to advance with his brigade, and meet the enemy in front of our camp. The general did not expect to be so soon gratified with a field engagement. He advanced in the most prompt, and officer-like style, and in a very few moments was in close action with a superior regular force of British troops upon the plain. By this time General Porter’s command had given way and fled in every direction, notwithstanding his personal gallantry and great exertions to stay their flight. The retreat of the volunteers and Indians caused the left flank of General Scott’s brigade to be greatly exposed. Captain Harris was directed to stop, with his dragoons, the fugitives behind the ravine fronting our camp, and I sent Colonel Gardner to order General Ripley to advance with the 21st regiment, that formed part of the

reserve, pass to the left of our camp, skirt the woods so as to keep out of view, and fall upon the rear of the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, and the greatest exertions were made by the 21st, to gain their position and close with the enemy—but in vain; for such was the zeal and gallantry of the line, commanded by General Scott, that its advance upon the enemy was not to be checked. Major Jessup, commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front and in flank, and his men falling fast around him, ordered his battalion "*to support arms and advance*:"—the order was promptly obeyed amid the most destructive and deadly fire, when, having gained a more secure position, he returned the enemy so galling a discharge as caused them to retire. By this time their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible.

"As soon as the enemy had gained the sloping ground leading towards Chippewa, and distant one-fourth of a mile, he broke and ran, with all possible expedition, to gain his works, and in this effort he was too successful. All the guns from his batteries immediately opening upon our line, checked in some degree the pursuit. At this moment I resolved to bring up all my ordnance and force the place by a direct attack, and gave the order accordingly.

"Major Wood, of the corps of engineers, and Captain Austin, my Aid, rode directly to the bank of the creek, towards the right of their line of works, and examined them. I was induced by the appearance of the works, the lateness of the hour, and the advice of General Scott and Major Wood, to order the troops to retire to camp."

General Brown's notice of individual officers and corps follows, and completes the report.

In the battle of Chippewa, the respective loss of the combatting armies was as follows:—

British . . . 514. American . . . 328.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF NIAGARA.

"Head-Quarters, Judge Barker's, 7th August, 1814.

"Confined as I am and have been since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give may be less full and satisfactory than under other circumstances it might have been made. I particularly fear that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in a way due to their fame and the honour of our country.

“ You are already apprized that the army had, on the 25th ult., taken a position at Chippewa. About noon of that day, Colonel Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queenstown, and on its heights ; that four of the enemy’s fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then lying near Fort Niagara : and that a number of boats were in view moving up the strait. Within a few minutes after the receipt of this intelligence, I was further informed by Captain Dermon, of the quartermaster’s department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser, and on the way thither, were in danger of immediate capture:

“ It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th from General Gaines, that our fleet was then in port and the commodore sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington Heights. To mask this intention and receive a small supply of provisions from Schlosser, I fell back upon Chippewa. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, and as it appeared by the before-stated information that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object was to put myself in motion towards Queenstown. General Scott, with the 1st brigade, Towson’s artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the roads leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, and to call for assistance if that was necessary. On the general’s arrival at the Falls, he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front, a narrow piece of woods alone intercepting his view of them.

“ Waiting only to give this information, he advanced upon them. By the time Asst.-Adjt.-General Jones had delivered his message the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippewa, it had become close and general between the advanced corps. Though General Ripley with the 2d brigade, Major Hindman with the corps of artillery, and General Porter at the head of his command, had respectively pressed forward with ardour, it was not less than an hour before they were brought to sustain General Scott, during which time his command most skilfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival, I found that the general had passed the wood and engaged the enemy at Queenstown

Road, and on the ground to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 22d regiments, and Towson's artillery. The 25th had been thrown to the right, to be governed by circumstances.

"Apprehending that these corps were much exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops, and thus disengage General Scott, and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to General Ripley.

"The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave them great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery and seize the height. This duty was assigned to Colonel Miller, while, to favour its execution, the 1st regiment, under the command of Colonel Nicholas, was directed to menace and amuse the infantry. To my great mortification, this regiment, after a discharge or two, gave way, and retreated some distance before it could be rallied, though it is believed the officers of the regiment exerted themselves to shorten this distance. In the meantime, Colonel Miller, without regard to this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object, and carried the height and the cannon. General Ripley brought up the 23d (which had also faltered) to his support, and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st regiment was now brought into line on the left of the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, General Porter occupying with his command the extreme left. About the time Colonel Miller carried the enemy's cannon, the 25th regiment, under Major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The Major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by General Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, had captured (by a detachment under Captain Ketchum) General Riall and sundry other officers, and shewed himself again to his own army in a blaze of fire, which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy. He was ordered to form on the right of the 2d brigade. The enemy, rallying his forces, and, as it is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy repulsed. Two other attempts, having the same object, had the same issue. General Scott was engaged in repelling the former of these, and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near

the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of General Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival; but, during the last charge of the enemy, these qualities were conspicuous. Stimulated by the example set by their gallant leader; by Major Wood, of the Pennsylvania corps; by Colonel Dobbing, of New York; and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line, and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

"Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on General Scott, and retire from the field. But, on inquiry, I had the misfortune to learn that he was disabled by wounds. I therefore kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to General Ripley.

"While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part, if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men was, however, such as made some refreshment necessary. They particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that General Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded, and the artillery; and in this I saw no difficulty, as the enemy had entirely ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp, I was informed that General Ripley had returned without annoyance, and in good order. I now sent for him, and after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition; to give to them the necessary refreshment; to take with him the piquet and camp guards, and every other description of force, to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned, and there to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection, and I relied upon its execution. —It was *not* executed!"

General Brown closes this report by designating the officers and corps most distinguished, and by general remarks on the occurrences of the day.

The losses were as follows—

British, 878.—Americans, 860.

Of the British loss, 836 only were killed, wounded, and missing—the remaining 42 were prisoners.

Of the American loss, the whole sum was of killed, wounded, or missing.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SORTIE AT FORT ERIE.

“ Head-Quarters, Camp Fort Erie, 29th Sept. 1814.

“ In my letter of the 18th instant, I briefly informed you of the fortunate issue of the sortie which took place on the preceding day, but it is due to the gallant officers and men, to whose bravery we are indebted for our success on this occasion, that I should give you a more circumstantial and detailed account of this affair.

“ The enemy’s camp I had ascertained to be situated in a field surrounded by woods, nearly two miles from their batteries and intrenchments; the object of which was to keep that part of their force, which was not upon duty, out of the range of our fire from Fort Erie and Black Rock. Their infantry was formed into three brigades, estimated at twelve or fifteen hundred men each. One of these brigades, with a deal from their artillery, was stationed at their works (these being but 500 yards from old Fort Erie and the right of our line.) We had already suffered much from the fire of two of their batteries, and were aware that a third was about to open upon us. Under these circumstances, I resolved to storm the batteries, destroy the cannon, and roughly handle the brigade upon duty, before those in reserve could be brought into action.

“ On the morning of the 17th, the infantry and riflemen, regulars and militia, were ordered to be put in readiness to march precisely at twelve o’clock. General Porter with the volunteers, Colonel Gibson with the riflemen, and Major Brooks with the 23d and 1st infantry, and a few dragoons acting as infantry, were ordered to move from the extreme left of our position upon the enemy’s right, by a passage opened through the woods for the occasion. General Miller was directed to station his command in the ravine, which lies between Fort Erie and the enemy’s batteries, by passing them by detachments through the skirts of the woods; and the 21st infantry, under General Ripley, was posted as a corps of reserve between the new bastions of Fort Erie, all under cover and out of view of the enemy.

“ About twenty minutes before 3, P. M. I found the left column, under the command of General Porter, which was destined to turn the enemy’s right, within a few rods of the British intrenchments. It was ordered to advance and commence the action. Passing down the ravine, I judged,

from the report of musketry, that the action had commenced on our left. I now hastened to General Miller, and directed him to seize the moment, and pierce the enemy's intrenchments between batteries No. 2 and 3. My orders were promptly and ably executed. Within thirty minutes after the first gun was fired, batteries No. 3 and 2, the enemy's line of intrenchments, and his two block-houses, were in our possession. Soon after, battery No. 1 was abandoned by the British. The guns in each were spiked, or otherwise destroyed, and the magazine of No. 3 blown up. A few minutes before the explosion, I had ordered up the reserve under General Ripley. As he passed me at the head of his column, I desired him, as he would be the senior in advance, to ascertain as near as possible the situation of the troops in general, and have a care that not more was hazarded than the occasion required; that, the object of the sortie effected, the troops should retire in good order, &c. General Ripley passed rapidly on. Soon after, I became alarmed for General Miller, and sent an order for the 21st to hasten to his support, towards battery No. 1. Colonel Upham received this order, and advanced to the aid of General Miller. General Ripley had inclined to the left, where Major Brooks' command was engaged, with a view of making some necessary inquiries of that officer, and, in the act of doing so, was unfortunately wounded. By this time, the object of the sortie was accomplished beyond my most sanguine expectations. General Miller had consequently ordered the troops on the right to fall back. Observing this, I sent my staff along the line to call in the other corps. Within a few minutes, they retired to the ravine, and from thence to camp. Thus, one thousand regulars and an equal portion of militia, in one hour of close action, blasted the hopes of the enemy, destroyed the fruits of fifty days' labour, and diminished his effective strength at least one thousand men. I am at a loss how to express my satisfaction of the gallant conduct of the officers and men of this division, whose valour has shone superior to every trial.

"General Porter, in his official report, here inclosed, has properly noticed the patriotic citizens, who have done so much honour to themselves, by freely and voluntarily tendering their services at a critical and dangerous period.

"As the scene of action was in a wood, in advance of the position I had chosen for directing the movements of the whole, the several reports of commandants of corps must guide me in noticing individuals."

Here follows a designation of the corps and individuals distinguished in the action.

General Brown then closes his report as follows :—

“It is proper here to notice, that although but one-third of the enemy’s force was upon duty when his works were carried, the whole was brought into action while we were employed in destroying his cannon. We secured prisoners from seven of his regiments, and we know that the 6th and 82d suffered severely in killed and wounded. Yet these regiments were not upon duty.

“Lieut.-Gen. Drummond broke up his camp during the night of the 21st, and retired to his intrenchments behind the Chippewa.

“A party of our men came up with the rear of his army at Frenchman’s Creek : the enemy there destroyed a part of his stores, by setting fire to the buildings from which he was employed in removing them. In and about his camp we found a considerable quantity of cannon ball, and upwards of one hundred stand of arms.

“I send you herein enclosed, a return of our loss. The return of prisoners enclosed does not include the stragglers that came in after the action was over. These men are allowed to pass for deserters.”

In the sortie, the British loss was 1000 men.
the American 511 do.

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SOBIESKI.

(BY THE ACCOMPLISHED L. E. L.)

THE white plume was upon his head,  
The spur upon his heel,  
The trumpets rang upon his ear,  
With a note the dead might feel.

Before him lay a gallant host,  
His own, his banner’d line,  
Where from a thousand silver shields,  
Flush’d back the morning shine.

He sat upon his raven steed,  
As a tall ship curbs the deep ;  
One instant yet he reined his horse—  
He heard his lady weep.

“And weepest thou Lady, mine ?” he said,  
“Thou art a soldier’s bride ;  
Dearer should be his fame than aught  
In the wide world beside.”

“Away,” she cried, “these are not tears  
That fall for thee or me ;  
I weep our infant boy too young  
To fight, and follow thee.”

*Mr. Abernethy on Wounds and Hæmorrhages consequent thereon; and on Gun-Shot Wounds.*

I SPOKE when last we met of the improved state of practice introduced into the Vienna School of Medicine, in reference to the treatment of stumps after amputation. I also said that most of the remedies in use for suppressing hæmorrhage tended to increase it. Now to show the ill effects resulting from pressure, I shall relate a case where a man had a wound in his hand; he bled profusely, and the dresser said "it must surely be from the ulnar artery, for the blood springs upwards towards my face." I said get me a bistoury, for I did not like to speak of a knife before the patient, exhausted as he was by previous loss of blood. I opened the wound and enlarged it a little with the crooked bistoury, and I saw that the palmar fascia was sound; so that no wound in an artery could have happened; we dressed it with a little mild salve, no more bleeding ensued, and he got well. I did not advert to hæmorrhage from a disordered state of the digestive organs; irritative hæmorrhage is kept up by a sympathetic irritation of these organs. In books of nosology we find hæmorrhage from hepatic irritation. Haller mentions it. There is a curious fact on record of a whole family in America being bleeders. If any one of them cut their fingers they bled most profusely before they could staunch the bleeding. In the History of England, we read of a lady having bled to death by merely pricking her finger. In the case of the family in America, which I just now alluded to, the surgeon could not cure them without briskly purging them, which shows the origin of this hæmorrhagic propensity in the constitution, to be entirely owing to a disordered state of the biliary, alimentary, and digestive organs.

I next come to speak of gun-shot wounds, and this is a kind of wound attended with the greatest possible confusion.

The practice in France in Lewis the Fourteenth's time, was to slit open the wound in its whole length; in order to give exit to any blood or matter—nay, they put setons through the wound. Mr. Hunter very much simplified the surgical practice in gun-shot wounds, and used, as well as recommended in his lectures, a soothing plan of treatment. Of course they are to be treated upon the common principles of surgery. In speaking of gun-shot wounds, the question is, whether the ball has gone through or not, and



this creates considerable anxiety to the relatives ; if with a probe, you can feel wadding, clothes, or the ball, why common sense would tell you to take it away, but common sense will equally tell you, not to be poking about and being over curious, for you cannot tell where the ball has gone to. It is really curious the course which balls will sometimes take ; and it is founded on the laws of projectiles ; a ball may strike on the abdominal muscles, and go out through the other side. It is within the compass of probability that the ball may pass in at the belly, and by passing quite round, may come out at the same wound. When I was an apprentice, I recollect a case which made some impression on me. My master was gone out of town, and I was called up from my bed one night to a man who had shot himself through the temple : when I arrived, there was a hole in the right temple where the ball had gone in, and one on the opposite side, where, I took it for granted, it had come out. I of course thought the man was shot clean through the brain—but he retained his senses, and had all his faculties about him : this was puzzling enough in all conscience, but as I wished to be doing what I thought right and proper, I bled him, and ordered his head to be shaved : the course which the bullet had taken was then apparent enough : for it had travelled under the scalp, and had passed out at the opposite side, and the track of the bullet was indicated by a red line running all over the scalp. One of the strangest cases of bullet travelling was related by Sir James Earle : the bullet went in under the blade bone and came out at the loins on the opposite side. Great stress is always laid on the necessity of extracting the ball. Nay, in almost every novel, where a duel is often the consequence of rivalry in love, do we not read that “ Sir Harry has been wounded ;—but that the ball has been extracted, and that Sir Harry is expected to recover ? ”—

Two Irishmen fought a duel, and they fought with great horse pistols, and I am sure if he who was wounded had not had a very strong thigh bone, it must have been broken to smash. Mr. Hunter attended him for one surgeon, and I used to go and sit with him of an evening as a friend ; and he told me the surgeons intended putting a caustic on opposite to where the ball went in. I said, you may do as you please, but were it my own case, I’ll be hanged if they should do it to me. I saw a black-looking substance below the knee, and on touching it with my probe, it was hard and firm. I took it away, and sure enough it was the ball, which was as flat as a half-penny. All gun-shot wounds being very likely to produce sloughing, you should

guard yourself by a doubtful prognostic, for although no injury may be apparent at first, yet sloughing of an artery may happen, and destroy the patient by sudden hæmorrhage. A sailor was found dead in his bed one night, and the bed half full of blood: the femoral artery had been slightly grazed and had sloughed; at first, however, the case to all appearance was going on favourably, being a slight and trivial gun-shot wound. A man in France had a hole in his groin produced by a gun-shot wound; and he had a little brass cock fixed in, and used to drink wine, and draw it off by turning the cock, to the great amusement of the Parisian public. I believe this case is related in the Memoirs of the French Academy of Surgery.

Poultices are good in gun-shot wounds—and great care is to be taken that the digestive organs are tranquillized. In superficial gun-shot wounds, as a line of demarcation is set up, and it will not be so difficult to trace out the bullet, but in deep-seated wounds of this nature, I again caution you not to be poking for bullets, as a great deal of irritation is brought on thereby. Gun-shots will often produce fractures of the bones, and as fractures of bones will form a distinct branch of injuries from mechanical violence, we had better reserve this subject till the next Lecture.

*Mr. Colin Shakespear's Portable Rope Bridge of  
Suspension.*

THIS description of bridge has been introduced into use in India with acknowledged benefit to the public service, and a model thereof was presented by Mr. Shakespear to the Society of Arts, who have rewarded his ingenuity with their gold Vulcan medal.

This model of a rustic bridge of tension and suspension, for foot passengers, light cattle, carriages, &c. is on a scale of two feet to an inch.

The span of the arch between the transom rollers is eighty feet. The four graduating links, on which the road-way of split bamboo is laid, measure 120 feet. The setting-up lanyards, which connect the dead-eyes, extend five or six feet each way beyond the rollers, or points of suspension.

The width is five feet; the road-way is *only* raised eight feet from the ground, on friction rollers, resting on crutches, independent of the standard piles,—a clear wind way being all that is necessary over torrents and streams not navigable.



The lifts radiating from each grade are carried out on the land side, forming equal angles.

They pass over friction sheaves, morticed close together by a cheek on the head of the piles.

The pressure on the uprights is thus equalized or perpendicular, having no lateral drag.

These lifts are also made to act equally by separate horizontal preventer braces and thimbles, passing from one grade to another, and keeping all square.

To check vibration, four diagonal guys are projected each way from the centre of the bridge itself, to the banks of the nullah, where posts are fixed, fifty or sixty feet distant from the standards, in a right line with them, having a block at the head, so that the action of these guys becomes parallel with the level of the bridge.

The model was invented in December 1822, and the bridge itself, on this principle, without any alteration, was completed in March following, on the Esplanade, opposite the general post-office, Calcutta.

The bridge erected on this scheme for the Berrai torrent is double the scale of the model, or 160 feet between the standards (and nine feet wide), which is allowing fifteen or sixteen feet clear of the banks of the nullah on each side, the nullah being 130 feet.

The strands, in five graduating double links, are nearly 200 feet in length, decreasing in substance towards the centre, where the strain and stress is the least. They are all of tarred coir rope, three, four, and five inches only in circumference. The setting-up lanyards are Europe hemp rope.

The roughest material of wood has been used, not only to show that strength and economy are the chief requisites, but that rough timbers of twenty-five or thirty feet in length, and about one foot in diameter at the bottom, (which allows of four or five feet under ground,) can be got in any part of the country where the bridge may be required. The main rollers, or points of suspension, are only raised six feet, the banks being high, and the nullah not navigable. In this experiment, when the rope had been sufficiently stretched, a graceful arch was exhibited of 160 feet span, and nine feet wide.

If any trees happen to be found growing near the banks of nullahs, they will, in their natural state, afford the best possible support.

No pier-heads or abutments are necessary, but the banks should be secured by piles, if the soil is loose and crumbling.

The general section of the water-course should deter-

mine the width of the catenary arch to be suspended over it; all projecting abutments, which diminish the channel of a torrent, being injudicious.

In proof of the extreme simplicity of the mechanism, the rope-work of the bridge forming the catenary arch, was twice set up and taken down, both by moon-light and torch-light, in the course of a few hours.

The second time the whole of the standards and rising platforms were removed, and nothing was seen of the bridge in the morning, which at sun-set had been viewed complete.

It is the characteristic of this design so to subdivide every strain and weight, as to render the component parts easily subordinate to human power, whether in putting the bridge together or taking it to pieces, removal from place to place, re-erecting, adjustment, or repair.

The contraction and expansion of the strands may occasion a small rise and fall, but the variation of the temperature of the atmosphere will not derange the rope bridge. If the tension should become considerable in wet weather, a single person can, with facility, ease off the running lanyards of the setting-up power.

It is not, however, the quality of coir to dilate or constrict in the same degree with Europe hempen rope, than which it is more durable, one-fifth lighter, and about half the price. It is also buoyant, which property may eventually prove very advantageous to rope bridges of this kind.

(Signed) COLIN SHAKESPEAR,  
Postmaster-General.

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### *Army of China.*

M. TIMBOWSKY, the Russian traveller, collected, during his stay in China, some remarkable data relative to the military force of that empire, which, in numbers, seems very formidable, but is far from being so in reality. The regular troops are divided into four corps, according to the several nations. The first corps, 67,800 strong, consists of Mantchous, the conquerors of the empire, to which nation the family of the reigning Emperor belongs. These troops are the flower of the whole army, and enjoy extraordinary privileges. The second corps, of 21,000 men, consists of Mongols. The third, of 27,000 men, is composed of Chinese, whose ancestors joined the Mantchous, and assisted them in the conquest of the empire. The fourth corps, which is the least esteemed, though the most numerous, is also Chinese: it is stated to amount to 500,000 men, who



are, however, dispersed in garrisons in the interior of the empire. If we add to these 125,000 Chinese militia, the whole Chinese army will make 740,000 men, of whom 175,000 are cavalry. There is, besides, a Mongol cavalry, which, with respect to its organization and the nature of its service, may be compared to the Russian troops from the Don and the Ural. Its amount is not accurately known, but it is stated by some at 500,000 men.

All the Chinese soldiers are married; and their children, who are entered in the lists of the army from their very birth, recruit the corps to which they belong. Besides arms, a horse, a house, and a quantity of rice, each soldier of the first, second, and third corps, receives a monthly pay of three to four *lanes* (six to eight silver rubles), but must provide himself with clothing, whence there is a most laughable variety and irregularity in the uniforms. The troops of the fourth corps are furnished by the government with lands, which they must cultivate for their subsistence. There is no army so easily recruited as the Chinese. Crowds flock to the standards to find a refuge from want and misery. Notwithstanding the immense sums which the maintenance of this force costs, and which is said to amount to 87,400,000 *lanes*, the spirit and discipline of the troops are at an inconceivably low ebb; so that the late emperor, Kia-King, issued, in the year 1800, a proclamation, in which, after reminding the Mantchous of the heroic deeds done by them in former times, he reproaches them with having become more unskilled in the military art, and more feeble than the Chinese themselves, so many thousands of whom were overcome by a handful of their ancestors.

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### *Characteristics of Sailors.*

GENERALLY speaking, no one lets himself out so freely as the sailor. He looks always as if he was brim-full—every thing is matter of novelty to him; he is as easily excited as a kitten with a straw or a dangling thread. You may discover him (if he does not make the disclosure himself) by his ill-brushed coat, and his hat turned up on all sides like a polygon. He is restless and watchful to learn the *trim of the vessel*, and if he has reached the rank of master, betrays some anxiety to take the management. I travelled once from Chatham with one of this class: not a word broke from him, though he was as eager and busy, now looking to this side, now to that, as if it was a dark and gusty night in the chops of the Channel. We were

more than once interrupted by one of those huge waggons, which shew with majesty the privilege of eight horses. He seemed to shrink under its huge bulk, and, as it passed us and threw a deep cloud around, to crouch into his corner, to keep his frail bark from foundering; but all his animation revived with a long line of carts, which nearly blocked up the road, and maintained a running fire with the coachman. Here he was again himself, amid this flotilla of cock-boats. Gulliver himself never looked more manfully when dragging the navy of Lilliput after him. Broadside after broadside did he pour among them, in all the variety of objurgation and execration familiar to the gun-room; and, as we passed these *land pirates*, as he called them, threw himself back on his seat, and wound up his notions of discipline and legislation, by growling through his teeth, 'By the Lord, there should be a law to shoot these fellows!'—*Blackwood*.

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Leaves his native earth to become an inhabitant of the sea, and is but a kind of naturalized fish. He is of no place, though he is always said to be bound for one or other, but a mere citizen of the sea, as vagabonds are of the world. He lives within the dominions of the water, but has protection from the contrary element, fire; without which his wooden castle were not tenable. He is confined within a narrow prison, and yet travels further and faster than those that are at liberty can do by land. He makes his own way by putting a stop to the wind's, that drives his house before it like a wheelbarrow. The waves of the sea are both the road and the wheels of his carriage, and the horses that draw it, without all question, of the breed of the wind. He lives, like Jonas, in the belly of a wooden whale, and when he goes on shore, does not land, but is vomited out as a crudity that lay on the fish's stomach. How far soever he travels he is always at home, for he does not remove his dwelling, but his dwelling removes him. He is a very ill neighbour to the fishes he dwells among, and, like one that keeps a gaming-house, never gives them a treat without a design to feed upon them, like a sea cannibal that devours his own kind; and they, when they catch him out of his quarters, use him after the same manner, and devour him in revenge. A storm and a calm equally annoy him, like those that cannot endure peace, and yet are unfit for war. He ploughs the sea, and reaps a richer crop than those that till the land. He is calked all over with pitch and tar like his hull, and his clothes are but sheathings. A pirate is a devil's bird to him, that never appears



but before a storm. He endures a horse's back worse than foul weather, and rides as if he rode at anchor in a rough sea, and complains the beast heaves and sets uneasily. The land appears very dry to him, having been used to a moister element, and therefore he is fain to keep himself wet, like a fish that is to be shewn, and is drunk as oft as he can, as the founder of his order, Noah was, when he came ashore; and he believes himself bound to conform to the practice of his fore-grandfather."—*London Magazine*.

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*Account by Captain Bagnold, of the Indian Method of Twisting Iron for Gun-barrels and Sword Blades, in imitation of those made at Damascus.*

THE gun-barrels made at Bombay, in imitation of those of Damascus, so much valued by the Orientals for the beauty of their twist, are manufactured of iron hoops, obtained from European casks, mostly British. The more these hoops are corroded by rust, they are proportionably acceptable to the workman. Should there be any deficiency of this necessary oxydation, they are regularly exposed to moisture, until they are sufficiently prepared for welding. Being cut into lengths of about twelve inches, they are formed into a pile an inch or an inch and a half high, laying the edges straight, so as not to overlap each other: a longer piece is then so fitted as to return over each end, and hold the whole together in the fire. This pile is then heated, and drawn out to a bar of about one inch wide, and one-third of an inch thick: it is doubled up in three or more lengths, and again drawn out as before; and this operation is repeated generally to the third or fourth time, according to the degree of fineness required. The bar is then to be heated about one-third of its length at a time, and being struck on the edge, is flattened out the contrary way to that of the stratification. This part of the operation brings the wire, or vein, outwards upon the strap. The barrel is then forged in the usual way, but much more jumping is used than in the English method, in order to render the twist finer. The most careful workmen always make a practice of covering the part exposed to the fire with a lute composed of mud, clay, and the dung of cows, or horses, in order to guard against any unnecessary oxydation of the metal. When the barrel is complete, the twist is raised by laying the barrel from one to five days either in vinegar or a solution of the sulphate of iron, until the twist is raised;—this process is called the

wire-twist. To produce the curl, the bars or straps are drawn out to bars about three-quarters of an inch square, and twisted, some to the right, and others to the left; one of each sort are then welded together, doubled up, and drawn out as before; and upon the experience of the workman, any intricacy of twist is produced by this drawing out, doubling, and twisting.

Sometimes, to save trouble, and economize iron thus prepared, the artist will rough-file an English barrel, weld a strap of Damascus iron spirally round it, or several are laid longitudinally, and welded on. A native artist never works with coal under any consideration; charcoal from light woods forms his only fuel.

In making the sword-blades there are several methods used; some make a pile of alternate layers of soft and hardened steel, with powdered cast-iron mixed with borax sprinkled between each layer. These are drawn out to one-third more than the length of the intended blade, doubled up, heated, twisted, and reformed several times; the twist is brought up in the same way as that in the gun-barrels.

Some swords are forged out of two *broad* plates of steel thus prepared, with a narrow plate of good iron welded between them, leaving a solid steel for the edge, of considerable depth.

Others prefer to make them of one plate of steel, with a lamina of iron on each side of it, to give strength and toughness.

Swords of this description were tempered in Capt. Bagnold's presence, in the following compound; and, as he states, with considerable effect.

The blade was covered with a paste formed of equal parts of barilla, powdered egg-shells, borax, salt, and crude soda, heated to a moderate red heat; and just as the red is changing to a black heat, quench it in spring water.

From the information of this workman, it appears Damascus obtains all its steel from the upper part of the Deccan, where it is called the *fontode hind*, or Indian steel, of which there are great quantities, but little or no demand for it: the damasque, or *joar*, is natural to this steel, and is raised by immersing it in an acid solution.

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*The Nautical Almanack & Astronomical Ephemeris for 1827:*

THE Commissioners of Longitude have prefixed to their lmanack for this year a notification, which, from its in-



terest to the scientific members of the naval service we shall here introduce.

In continuing the annual publication of the *Nautical Almanack*, the Board of Longitude has been more anxious to attain the highest possible degree of accuracy in the execution of those computations, which have hitherto been considered as requisite for the purposes of navigation, than to add very materially to their number or extent. It has, however, been thought proper to annex to the *Almanack* a correct table of refractions, a table of second differences, and the true or apparent places of sixty principal fixed stars, for every ten days of the year, corrected for precession, aberration, and nutation.

The table of refractions is computed by a very simple formula, derived originally from theory, and adapted to the results of the most accurate observations, which have been found to justify the slight deviation from the French tables, that it exhibits in the mean value of the refraction. The barometrical and thermometrical corrections are a little more at variance with the common mode of computation; and they approach, in some degree, for the lower altitudes, to the rules which Bradley had inferred from observation alone. The places of the stars have been principally calculated from the tables of Dr. Maskelyne and of Dr. Pearson.

The tables of the planetary motions, which have been employed, are chiefly those which are printed in the third volume of professor Vince's *Astronomy*, with the omission only of some equations which do not materially affect the results: the place of the moon has been calculated, since the beginning of 1821, from Burckhardt's Tables, which are of a later date; and the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, for 1824 and the following years, from Delambre's *New Tables*. For the configurations, Halley's Tables have been hitherto employed: and they appear with proper corrections of the epochs, to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose. The obliquity of the ecliptic has been corrected from the observations of the Astronomer Royal, since the beginning of 1822.

The moon's right ascension and declination are computed to seconds, for the more convenient observation of the moon's place on shore, and for the calculation of occultations, and many other purposes. At the suggestion of a very distinguished practical navigator, the differences of the sun's declination from day to day, have been added for the convenience of seamen. Whether any advantage would be gained from the insertion of the moon's distance from Jupiter, must depend on the precision of the tables of

that planet ; a point which is expected to be very shortly determined from the most accurate observations.

The attention of the Board has been particularly directed to the determination of the conditions, under which rewards are to be proposed for the improvement of astronomical tables, and of time-keepers ; but all who are acquainted with the present state of this department of science, must be aware, that a considerable time will be required before it will be practicable to ascertain, with sufficient precision, how much has actually been effected, and how much is still required, with respect to both these objects. In the meantime it must be remembered, that the Board possesses ample powers to reward any improvement which they may judge sufficiently important, either in the theory or in the practice of any part of navigation, or nautical astronomy. As far, however, as the existing tables of the sun and moon have been examined, they appear to be already sufficiently accurate for every purpose of practical astronomy."

#### THE MARINER'S SONG.

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,  
A wind that follows fast,  
And fills the white and rustling sail,  
And bends the gallant mast ;  
And bends the gallant mast, my boys !  
While like an eagle free,  
Away the good ship flies, and leaves  
Old England on the lee.

O for a soft and gentle wind,  
I heard a fair one cry ;  
But give to me the snoring breeze,  
And white waves heaving high ;  
And white waves heaving high, my boys !  
The good ship tight and free ;  
The world of waters is our home,  
And merry men are we.

There's tempest in yon horned moon,  
And lightning in yon cloud,  
And hark ! the music, mariners,  
The wind is piping loud ;  
The wind is piping loud, my boys,  
The lightning flashes free,  
While the hollow oak our palace is,  
Our heritage the sea.

ALAN CUNNINGHAM.



## RECORD OF THE SERVICES OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

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\* \* \* *The Editors particularly request to be favoured with Communications for this  
Department of their Work.*

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### THIRTY-NINTH (OR THE DORSETSHIRE) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

*Gibraltar, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Peninsula.*

[Facings, pea-green—Lace, gold.]

THIS corps was raised in 1701, in the reign of King William III. ; and Colonel Richard Coote appointed to command it, on the 13th February, 1702. The following year, the command devolved on Colonel Nicholas Sankey.

The first service of the regiment, was in an expedition from Ireland to Portugal, in 1704. It subsequently proceeded into Spain, where it was actively employed, under the Earl of Galway, and on the occasion of the battle of Almanza, 14th April, 1707, the regiment was mounted on mules and asses, for the purpose of expediting its advance.

From Spain, the regiment proceeded to Gibraltar, from thence to Minorca, and from Minorca, to Ireland: subsequently it returned to Gibraltar, where it was stationed in 1727, when that fortress was besieged by the Spaniards.

Colonel Thomas Ferrars succeeded Colonel Sankey, on the 11th March, 1719, and Colonel William Newton succeeded Colonel Ferrars, on the 28th September, 1722.

On the 10th November, 1730, Colonel John Cope was appointed Colonel, and in that year the regiment proceeded from Gibraltar to Jamaica. Colonel Thomas Wentworth succeeded Colonel Cope, on the 15th December, 1732, and in that year the regiment returned from Jamaica to Ireland.

On 27th June, 1737, Colonel John Campbell succeeded Colonel Wentworth, and was succeeded by Colonel Richard Onslow, on the 1st November, 1738: Colonel Robert Dalway succeeded Colonel Onslow, on 6th June, 1739: Colonel Samuel Walter Whitshed succeeded Colonel Dalway, on 28th December, 1740: and Colonel Edward Richbell succeeded Whitshed, 14th June, 1743.

In 1744, the regiment proceeded from Ireland to Britain, and served on board the Fleet, as Marines, for two years.

In the year 1746, it composed a part of the expedition to

Brittany, and again served in the fleet, as marines, in the years 1747 and 1748.

Colonel John Aldercron succeeded Colonel Richbell, on the 14th March, 1752.

There is no account on record as to the services of the corps, from 1749 until the beginning of 1754, when it embarked for the East Indies, being the first King's regiment employed in that country. It bore a most conspicuous and distinguished part, at the memorable battle of Plassey, in Bengal, 22d Sept. 1757; on which occasion, the services of the regiment were considered of the utmost importance, having effected the complete overthrow of the Nabob Surajah Dowlah. A handsome silver-mounted drum-major's cane (now in possession of the regiment) was presented to the corps, by the Nabob of Arcot, with the following device and inscription thereon:—

## Device.

AN ELEPHANT,

With Motto,

“*Primus in Indis*,”

17—Plassey—57.

## Inscription.

Nabob of Bengal overturned by the 39th regiment, and the Company's troops, the 22d September, 1757.

The regiment remained in India until the latter end of 1758, when it embarked for Europe, and was wrecked on the western coast of Ireland. After remaining in Ireland some time, and being filled up, it was afterwards reduced to a skeleton, by a large draft sent into Germany, to join the British regiments serving under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

On the 6th of August, 1766, Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. was appointed colonel, and in the year 1769, the regiment proceeded again to Gibraltar, was present during the period of its protracted siege, to the 13th September, 1782, by the combined naval and land forces of France and Spain; and in consequence of the memorable and gallant defence made by the British corps, composing the garrison, the regiment was distinguished by a special mark of royal favour, in directing that the word “*Gibraltar*,” with the device of a “castle and key,” should be worn on its colours and appointments: the regiment continued to form a part of that garrison until 1784, when it returned to Britain, and in 1789, to Ireland.

On 2d July, 1794, Major-General Nesbit Balfour was appointed colonel, and in the same year, the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Freemantle, embarked with the expedition, under Sir Charles Grey, for the West Indies. The corps was frequently distinguished on this campaign,



which comprehends the reduction of most of the West India islands, and after the capture of Guadaloupe, the garrison, from the effects of fatigue in that climate, was suffering exceedingly from sickness: the greater part of the regiment, both officers and men, then stationed at Berville camp, was in hospitals, when the island was recaptured by a French army, under General Victor Hughes, and the British force made prisoners of war. Captain Bell, and some few officers, convalescent, escaped, with the colours of the regiment, and arrived, by open boats, at the island of Saints, and from thence proceeded to Europe, in the beginning of 1795. Arrived in Ireland, and having speedily recruited its ranks, by large drafts from the 104th and other regiments, it embarked again for the West Indies, in the latter part of the same year, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and on its arrival at Barbadoes, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hislop, it composed part of an expedition, under General White, against the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Issequibo, and Berbice, in South America, and on their surrender, formed part of the garrison, when the 93d and 99th regiments were drafted into the 39th. In 1800, the 39th embarked for the Dutch settlement of Surinam, where it remained until 1802, when it proceeded to Barbadoes, and from thence to Antigua. On the different stations in South America, the 39th suffered exceedingly, upwards of 2000 men having fallen victims to the climate; and having drafted some men to other corps, it returned to England a skeleton, in 1803.

In the latter year, 24th August, 1803, the regiment was formed into two battalions, composed mostly of men from the army of reserve, the chief part of whom, immediately after, volunteered for general service, by which the first battalion became available for foreign service.

The following statement will shew the respective stations and services of each battalion from this period.

#### FIRST BATTALION.

In 1804, during the threatened invasion, the battalion was stationed on the coast of Sussex, and in 1805, commanded by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, was selected to proceed with the expedition under Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Craig, to the Mediterranean, and arrived

#### SECOND BATTALION.

The 2d battalion being composed entirely of men from the army of reserve, was quartered at Battel, in Sussex, from its formation until 24th Nov. 1804, when it embarked at Portsmouth for Guernsey, under the command of Lieut.-Col. George Wilson, where it remained

## FIRST BATTALION.

at Malta in July, where it formed part of the garrison.

The flank companies were detached to Sicily in May 1808, and composed a part of the flank battalions; the grenadier battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, and were employed at Naples, on the coast of Calabria, and at the taking of the islands of Procida and Ischia. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan obtained a medal, being in command of a grenadier battalion at the battle of Maida, 4th July, 1806.

The battalion, under the command of Bt. Lieut.-Col. Cavendish Sturt, proceeded from Malta to Sicily, in June 1810, where it was employed in the defence of the island, against the threatened invasion by Murat, then King of Naples.

In 1811, the whole battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, embarked to join the army in the Peninsula, under the command of the Marquess of Wellington, and arrived at Lisbon in Oct. 1811. The battalion moved up towards the frontiers of Portugal, and on its arrival at Crato was joined by the 2d battalion, commanded by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Patrick Lindesay, on the 24th Dec. when the whole of the effective men of the 2d battalion were

## SECOND BATTALION.

until the 2d of March, 1806, when it was ordered to Ireland, and arrived at Cork on the 15th March: having been a short time stationed in the county of Cork, it proceeded to Dublin, and after doing garrison duty some months, received orders to transfer all its limited service men to a garrison battalion, and all its disposable men to the 1st battalion, then in Malta. Being by this means reduced to a skeleton, the officers and non-commissioned officers proceeded to England for the purpose of recruiting its ranks, and arrived at Liverpool in Jan. 1807. Having distributed recruiting parties to various stations, the headquarters marched to Edmon-ton and Enfield, near London.

The following communication was received from the secretary at war, viz:—

“ War-Office, 29th Oct. 1807.

(COPY.)

“ SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been pleased to order that the 39th (or East Middlesex) regiment of foot, under your command, shall in future be styled the 39th (or Dorsetshire) regiment of foot.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) “ J. PULTENEY.

“ To Gen. N. Balfour, &c.”

The recruiting continued from the militia and ordinary mode with so much suc-



## FIRST BATTALION.

transferred to the 1st, completing it to 1200 rank and file. On the 26th Dec. it proceeded to join the 2d division of the army, under Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill: formed part of the covering army at the successful siege of Badajos, on the 5th April, 1812, and continued with the division, in all its various movements, from the frontiers of Portugal to the Spanish capital.

On the retreat from Madrid to the Tormes, it formed part of the rear guard of the army: here the battalion rejoined the 2d division, and continued the retreat, by Salamanca, until its arrival at Coria, on the 1st Dec. 1812, where it remained for the winter.

Soon after its arrival the regiment sustained, and had to lament, the loss of a most gallant and distinguished officer, in the death of Col. George Wilson, who had served in the regiment a period of 29 years, and was, at his death, aid de camp to his Majesty, George III. Lieut. Col. of the 2d battalion, Col. on the staff of the army, and commanding the brigade to which the regiment was attached.

On the 15th May, 1813, the battalion (still belonging to the 2d division) moved forward without interruption until its arrival at Vittoria, on 21st June, 1813.

It bore a very consider-

## SECOND BATTALION.

cess, that the battalion was soon increased to about 500 strong, and after some time, stationed at Berry-head, embarked from thence, for Guernsey, where it arrived on the 24th May, 1808: subsequently a general volunteering from the militia took place, when the battalion was augmented to about 700 rank and file, and being organized in course of a short period, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doyle, then Lieut. Governor of Guernsey, was so much pleased with the appearance of the corps, as to express his entire satisfaction with it, and reported the battalion fit for immediate foreign service.

The battalion was selected to proceed to join the army in the Peninsula, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley; and on the 22d June, 1809, embarked for the Tagus, arrived at Lisbon the 2d July, and soon after proceeded with a division consisting of reinforcements, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Catlin Crawford, who endeavoured, by a forced march, to arrive in time for the battle of Talavera: when at Saiza la Mayor, a despatch met them from Sir Arthur Wellesley, ordering the brigade and detachments to halt and bivouac at Niza, until his arrival with the Head-Quarters at Badajos; after which the battalion was stationed at the vil-

## FIRST BATTALION.

able share in the battle of that day, in taking, defending, and maintaining the village of Sabijana D'Alava, a post in front of the left of the French line, which they considered of so much importance as to induce them to make several vigorous attacks to repossess themselves of it, but which proved unavailing.

In this glorious action the battalion lost in killed and wounded above one-third of its number, viz.

Cpts. C. Carthew, and Robert Walton, wounded; Wm. Hicks, wounded, and died of his wounds.

Lieuts. Mich. de Courcy Meade, wounded, and died of his wounds; Frs. C. Crotty, Coyne Reynolds, Alex. G. Spiers, and Thos. Baines, wounded.

2 sergts. and 32 rank and file, killed; 6 sergts. and 194 rank and file, wounded.

Upon this memorable occasion, his Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the word "*Vittoria*" should be borne on the colours and appointments of the regiment; and as a further mark of approbation, granted a medal to Col. the Hon R.W. O'Callaghan, in temporary command of the brigade; and also to Lieut.-Col. Chas. Bruce, in immediate command of the battalion.

From Vittoria, the battalion moved forward with the army, on the evening of the

## SECOND BATTALION.

lage of Torre Major. Here it suffered severely from sickness, which at that season of the year is usual in Estremadura, but particularly on the banks of the river Guadiana.

The battalion accompanied the division under Sir Rowland Hill, in all its movements in Portugal and frontiers of Spain; and in the year 1810, was one of the corps of the 2d division, when it formed (by forced marches) the memorable junction with Lord Wellington, on the heights of Busaco.

Lieut.-Col. George Wilson, being appointed to the command of the brigade, Major Patrick Lindesay assumed the command of the battalion, which formed part of the right of the army in the battle of 27th Sept. 1810.

The battalion accompanied the army in the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, where it remained until the advance in pursuit of the enemy's troops towards Santarem; and, with the corps under Sir Rowland Hill, crossed the Tagus and occupied cantonments at Almeirim, immediately opposite the head-quarters of the enemy.

In consequence of the French army retreating from Portugal into Spain, the battalion accompanied the 2d division in its movements towards the frontiers of



## FIRST BATTALION.

same day, towards the Pyrenees. Some affairs of little importance occurred; and on the 7th July, the enemy occupying a position across the valley of Bastan, the 34th and 39th regiments were moved through the mountains to turn their right; towards evening they fell in with the piquets of the enemy, near the extremity of the valley, which were driven in, and found to be supported by a great portion of the French army, who kept up a heavy fire until night: from the thick fog and the nature of the ground, the enemy did not perceive the comparative small force opposed to him, nor did the battalion suffer much, from the same reason. On the morning of the 8th, the enemy retired within the French territory, and nothing particular occurred until the 25th, when Count D'Erlon attacked the pass of Maya with an overwhelming force. This pass was occupied by the piquets of the brigade; to whose support, the battalion, with the brigade, moved forward, but, on their arrival, found the pass in the possession of the enemy; this circumstance, and their great superiority of number, obliged the troops to retire, which they did in good order, but with very great loss.

In the subsequent action, near Pampeluna, the batta-

## SECOND BATTALION.

Spain, and was present at the expulsion of the enemy from the fortress of Campo Major; subsequently, the battalion crossed the Guadiana at Jurrimainha, and was present with the 2d division in a variety of skirmishes with the enemy, at Los Santos and Zafra, as well as in the investment of Badajos on the 2d May, 1811, where the battalion was actively employed in making approaches and constructing batteries against that fortress, until the 14th of May, when the battalion marched with the corps under Marshal Beresford, to Albuera, where it arrived on the evening of the 15th, and was attacked the following day by the French army, under Marshal Soult.

In this battle, the battalion, though but 400 strong, bore a distinguished part; the brigade to which it belonged having been brought up at a critical moment, materially assisted in deciding the fate of the day, preventing by its fire the deployment of a heavy column of the enemy's reserve, which was ultimately obliged to give way, with considerable loss, and retreated in confusion, across the river Albuera.

On this occasion, the battalion suffered, in killed and wounded, as follows:

Lieut. George Baird, and 14 rank and file, killed.

## FIRST BATTALION.

lion occupied some strong ground on the left of the British line, and was but little engaged. — It again moved forward on the retreat of the enemy, and on the 31st July, two attempts having failed to carry the heights of *Donna Maria*, the 39th was selected for a third, and happily succeeded. The enemy after this made no further stand, but retreated beyond the Pyrenees.

In the operations of the army, from the 25th to the 31st July, the loss of the regiment was as follows :

Lieuts. Thos. Lord and Trevor Williams, killed ; Colin Scanlon, wounded, taken prisoner, and died of his wounds.

Capt. Josh. A. Jones, Lieut. Frs. H. Hart, Ensn. Chas. Cox, Robt. Rhodes, William A. Courtenay, and Purefoy Poe, wounded.

Lieut. Wm. J. Hughes taken prisoner.

6 sergts. and 23 rank and file killed ; 5 sergts. and 104 rank and file wounded ; 2 sergts. 1 drummer, and 19 rank and file, missing.

On the result of the several actions, in the Pyrenees, from the 25th to 31st July, his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant medals as follows, viz. :—

To Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, commanding brigade ; to Lieut. Col. Chas. Bruce, commanding battalion ; and to Capt. Dun-

## SECOND BATTALION.

Capt. James Brine, Lieuts. Frs. H. Hart, and J. Wm. Pollard, Ensign Charles Cox, 4 sergts. and 73 rank and file, wounded.

For this action, Major Patrick Lindesay, being in command of the battalion, obtained the brevet-rank of lieut.-col., and was presented with a medal ; Capt. Charles Cartbew, who commanded the light company, was publicly thanked by Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Stewart, commanding the division, for the gallant conduct of himself, the officers, and company, in their skirmishing with the enemy.

In consequence of the services of the battalion on this occasion, his royal highness the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to direct that the word "*Albuhera*," should be borne on the colours and appointments of the regiment.

The French army having retreated on the road to Seville, the battalion moved forward with the corps, and on the march made several prisoners, their hospitals and wounded having in many instances fallen into the hands of the British.

The enemy having been completely driven over the Sierra Morena, the battalion retired with the division, and was cantoned on the frontier, until the 22d October, 1811, when it marched with the troops under Sir Row-



## FIRST BATTALION.

can Campbell, in command of light companies of brigade; and further, to Capt. Geo. P. Darcy (senior Capt. of the regiment) the Brevet rank of Major.

The enemy having been driven over the Pyrenees, the British army remained in possession of the several passes; the 39th occupying those of Maya, Roncesvalles, and Alduidas, alternately, until the 9th of Nov. when the battalion entered France, by the pass of Maya, without opposition, except driving in the enemy's advance posts, until its arrival at the river Nivelle, the passage of which was contested by the French army. The battalion, however, succeeded in crossing, with a trifling loss, and the enemy were afterwards driven from all their strong and fortified positions on the heights of *Sarre*, where the battalion remained for the night.

The battalion then moved forward to the *Nive*, the *left* bank of which it occupied until the 9th Dec. when the army crossed that river (the 39th by a ford at Larasor) under great difficulties, as well from the depth of the river, as the opposition given by the enemy. The passage having been effected, the enemy retired to the heights of *St. Pierre*, near Bayonne: in crossing the river, the battalion lost one man killed, and twelve rank and file

## SECOND BATTALION.

land Hill, and on the 28th arrived close to the village of Arroyo Molinos, where a division of the French army was surprised, and about 1300 prisoners, with some cannon, were taken; the light companies of the brigade acting in battalion, under the command of Major Roger Parke, of the 39th regiment.

General Girard, who commanded the French division, escaped with about 500 men up the Sierra de Montanches, when the 39th was ordered to pursue them; but the French, throwing away their knapsacks, and in many instances their appointments, they marched with such rapidity that the battalion could only come up with the rear-guard, which occasionally took up most favourable positions to cover their retreat: after some skirmishing, the French descending into the plain, the battalion, excessively fatigued by a continued and harassing march, from two o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Lindesay, then in command, finding further pursuit unavailing, tried the success of a "*Ruse de Guerre*," by riding up to the enemy with a flag of truce, and proposing to General Girard to surrender, as no doubt he would be intercepted by the British cavalry on the plain, and

## FIRST BATTALION.

wounded. On this occasion, the conduct of the corps was approved of, and his Majesty was pleased to grant medals to Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, commanding the battalion; and to Lieut. Colonel Chas. Bruce, commanding the light companies of the brigade.

On the morning of the 10th December, 1813, the division took possession of the high ground in the neighbourhood of Bayonne; the thirty-ninth occupying *Ville Franche* on the left of the line, and on the right bank of the Nive.

Early on the morning of the 13th December, Marshal Soult made a most desperate attack on the 2d division, with all his force; but the 39th, being on the extreme left of the position, was not materially engaged, having only lost one serjeant killed, and Ensign J. Burns, and 13 rank and file wounded. The enemy being defeated in their attack, retired to Bayonne that night—the division still retaining its position; the 39th occupying the village of Petit Maguire.

On the 13th Feb. 1814, the division moved forward, and, on the evening of the 15th, fell in with the enemy, posted on some strong heights near the town of *Garis*. After a few minutes halt to observe them, an order was received from the Duke of Wellington to "*take the hill before dark;*"

## SECOND BATTALION.

that a Spanish corps, under Morillo, were at hand: a captain and about 20 men gave themselves up, but the French general, mortified with the surprise and loss of his division, declared he would rather die than surrender. Unfortunately, only *one troop* of cavalry arrived, and *Morillo's* force was unable to come up; so that Gen. Girard and the remainder of his division escaped by the bridge of Medelin.

In this affair Capt. Hardress Saunderson, 1 serjeant, and 9 rank and file were wounded.

The following morning, the battalion rejoined the division at Arroyo dos Molinos, and returned to Albuquerque, where it was cantoned until the arrival of the first battalion at Crato in Portugal, where the 2d battalion joined and transferred all its effective men to the 1st battalion; on the 25th of Dec. 1811; after which, the skeleton marched to Lisbon, where it embarked for England, on the 27th of Jan. 1812; and disembarked at Weymouth, on the 2d of March.

The battalion continued at this station and Exeter, until April 1815; in the course of which time, it recruited its ranks from the militia, and by means of its recruiting parties, sent several large drafts to the first battalion in the Peninsula.



## FIRST BATTALION.

when the 28th and 39th regiments, composing Major-Gen. Pringle's brigade, were instantly put in motion, and, after crossing a deep ravine, steadily and briskly ascended the hill, in contiguous close columns. The 28th meeting with some little delay in the ascent, Major-Gen. Pringle left them, and put himself at the head of the 39th, which gained the summit, under the continued fire of the enemy, without returning a single shot. The enemy retired from the brow of the hill, and the battalion, wheeling to the right, continued to drive them along the ridge till they reached a spot where their principal force appeared to be concentrated. Here they made an obstinate resistance. The other brigades of the division not being so soon in motion, and having a greater distance to proceed to their points of attack, did not gain the heights for some time; and the 28th regiment having proceeded in a different direction, the 39th had to sustain, in this place, the whole efforts of the enemy for about twenty minutes. During this time, they made three attempts to charge the regiment from the position it had gained; and repeated instances occurred of personal conflict and bayonets crossing. The battalion, however, maintained its ground, and charged in its

## SECOND BATTALION.

In April 1815, the battalion was removed to Winchester barracks, and after having transferred all its effective men to the first battalion, was reduced on the general reduction of 2d battalions, on the 24th Dec. 1815.

## FIRST BATTALION.

turn; and the enemy was eventually forced to retire in some confusion, with the loss of several prisoners.

On the following morning, Sir Wm. Stewart, who commanded the division, assembled the officers in front of the battalion, and expressed to them his high satisfaction at the gallant conduct of the corps on the preceding evening, and at the same time offered to recommend to the notice of the Duke of Wellington any officer, or non-commissioned officer, that Colonel O'Callaghan might choose to point out. Upon which Capt. Duncan Campbell, senior capt. of the regiment, was recommended, and obtained the brevet rank of major. The regiment had also the proud satisfaction of being mentioned by the Duke of Wellington (who was a witness of its conduct) as having particularly distinguished itself on this occasion. The despatch of his Grace stated that the enemy was driven from his strong position "by a gallant

## FIRST BATTALION.

*charge*" of the 39th regiment, headed by Col. the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan.

In this affair, Lieut. Col. C. Bruce was wounded; 2 sérjeants, and 11 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, and 28 rank and file wounded.

The battalion moved forward without interruption, until its arrival in the neighbourhood of Orthes, on the 25th, and was present at the battle of 27th Feb.; but the division being employed in turning the enemy's left, the battalion did not suffer any loss. Brevet Major Geo. P. Darcy, who commanded the regiment on that day, was presented with a medal.

The battalion moved forward on the road to Toulouse, and on the 18th of March, near the village of Castillon, fell in with the rear guard of the enemy, which was driven in. On this occasion, Lieut. Chas. Cox was wounded.

The battalion having arrived in the neighbourhood of Toulouse, nothing particular occurred until the battle of 10th April, 1814, when the operations of the division being confined to the left bank of the Garonne, the battalion was only occupied in driving in the enemy's out-posts, and taking some field works which had been thrown up to defend the entrance to the town. In accomplishing this, Capt. Samuel Thorpe, one ser-

## FIRST BATTALION.

jeant, and a few men, were wounded.

The services of the regiment, during its campaigns in Spain and Portugal, having been approved of, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to direct that the word "*Peninsula*" should be borne on its colours and appointments.

On the cessation of hostilities in 1814, the battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles Bruce marched to Bourdeaux, and embarked on the 8th June for Canada; arrived at Quebec 5th August, and marched to Chambly. On the 2d Sept. it moved with the army into the United States, to co-operate with the naval force on Lake Champlain. The battalion was left at Chazey, to keep up the communication, having sent forward the light company to Plattsburg, and detaching two officers and sixty men on board the fleet, to act as marines. On the failure of those operations, the battalion returned to Chambly, where it remained until the 27th May, 1815, and then proceeded to embark at Quebec, under Brevet Lieut. Col. Patrick Lindesay, its services being again required in Europe, on the return of Buonaparte to France.

The battalion sailed from the St. Lawrence on the 12th June, 1815, arrived at Ports-



## FIRST BATTALION.

## FIRST BATTALION.

mouth 15th July, sailed again on the 18th for Ostend, disembarked on the 21st, and immediately proceeded to join the British army at Paris. On the 26th

August, it was reinforced by a strong detachment from the 2d battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Cavendish Sturt, who assumed the command.

The regiment remained near Paris until the army of occupation was formed, and marched on the 27th Dec. 1815, to take up the cantonments appointed for it in the Pas de Calais, between the towns of Arras and St. Pol, moving annually to the camps of St. Omer and Valenciennes, until the final breaking of the army of occupation in 1818. On the 30th Oct. the regiment embarked at Calais, disembarked at Dover on the 31st, and marched to Portsmouth, from whence, on the 17th Dec. it embarked for Ireland.

On the 24th Aug. 1821, the establishment of the regiment was reduced to 8 companies of 3 serjeants and 72 rank and file each.

In January 1822, some detachments of the regt. were employed in putting down a partial insurrection of the White Boys. Brevet Major Geo. P. Darcy was attacked at Millstreet, and beat off considerable bodies of the insurgents; Brevet Major C. Carthew also was engaged with a large body of them near Bantry. In the latter business 1 private (John Smith) was killed.

On the 28th Oct. 1823, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Nesbit Balfour was filled up by the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.C.H. to be colonel of the regiment.

In June 1824, his majesty was pleased to approve of the regiment bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to its other badges and devices, the words—"PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," and "ORTHEs," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the corps in the Pyrenees, in the months of July and Aug. 1813—at Nivelle on the 10th Nov. 1813—in the passage of the Nive on the 9th Dec. 1813, and at Orthes on the 27th Feb. 1814.

On the 12th Aug. 1824, Lieut.-Col. Patrick Lindesay, C.B. succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The regiment marched to Buttevant, in the beginning of Oct. 1824, and, in this place, was at length brought together, having been continually broken into small detachments during the whole of its services in Ireland, with the exception of a few months while in Dublin.

On the 18th July, 1825, the regiment marched to Cork,

having received orders to be in readiness to embark for Chatham, preparatory to proceeding by detachments in charge of convicts to New South Wales

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*Military System of Colonization in Russia, as established by the late Emperor Alexander.*

EACH regiment consists of three battalions; the second is selected for colonization.

Certain crown villages being fixed upon to receive military colonization, a given number of their male population are then selected from amongst the peasants around, whose ages are from forty years and upwards: these individuals are named *master colonists*, or landlords. Amongst the above, those whose ages exceed sixty years are allowed to retain their national garb and beard; whilst the younger ones are put upon the strength of the battalion about to be colonized, dressed in every respect as soldiers, and taught their military duties. Should the intended number of peasant master colonists not be found in the chosen villages, then the senior married soldiers of excellent characters are appointed to complete the quota; and, when the second battalion is thus organized, it becomes a fixture in the district, never, on any occasion, being expected to be called upon to do more duty than prescribed, becoming, in fact, the *immoveable* root of the others, which form the whole of the regiment.

Each master colonist receives an allotment of fifteen deciateens of land (forty acres.) This is to be cultivated for the support of himself, and of those individuals that may be quartered upon him. If he be originally a peasant, having a family, he is supposed to be already possessed of every thing necessary for his domestic establishment. But, should he be one of the younger peasants, or one of the soldiers above mentioned, as selected to complete the required number of *master colonists*, then, not possessing such necessities, he is furnished with utensils of various kinds, together with a horse and cart, a cow, &c. &c. sufficient for the purposes of his house and fields. Thus provided, each landlord is to receive under his roof a given number of soldiers of his own regiment, together with their wives and children, should they have any. These he must feed—in return for which they are to give him the benefit of their assistance in all his agricultural labours. Four soldiers are the quota for each landlord; the landlords must be family men; hence, if not already married, are given wives



without delay. The hours of agricultural, or other employments of the soldier thus colonized, are regulated by the months and seasons. In the height of summer he begins his work at half-past four o'clock in the morning, and, with the exception of a couple of hours for repose during the day, is occupied until eight o'clock in the evening. Saturdays are the days set apart (during summer) for drill or military exercise; but this attaches only to the *battalion colonized*; the others, independent of what is exacted from them by the master colonists, are required to do their regular duty of guard mounting, &c. &c. The great length of the winter gives ample time for more repeated exercises, as well as to fulfil all required from the soldier on the part of the master colonist, which latter, at that season, must be comparatively small.

The regiments thus colonized, receive their regular pay. A fund is formed by the appropriation annually of one-third of the pay of the *master colonist*; but, when a given sum is accumulated, this stoppage ceases. The fund is intended for the assistance of those of the colony who, by misfortunes or accident, may lose their stock, or become otherwise in want of pecuniary aid. This capital has nothing to do with what is called the regimental fund.

Should any one of the colonized soldiers not be married, the daughter of one of his elder peasant brethren is given to him to wife, or he is permitted to choose elsewhere, from amongst the females of the imperial villages. Marriage is equally encouraged in the other two battalions, which are considered, notwithstanding, as totally moveable at command.

The sons of the *master colonists* and *soldiers* are regarded as a growing stock for the recruiting of the regiment, and are called cantonists. Schools for their education are established, on the Lancasterian system, in the village of every company; to which schools they are sent at the age of seven years, to be instructed in the rudiments of reading, writing, and accounts, and where they attend regularly until the age of thirteen; during which period they are maintained by the master colonists, as constituting a part of the soldier's family. At thirteen years old they are removed to the head-quarters of the regiment, and placed at the great school. They wear the military jacket of the regiment, and are taught to march, and carry themselves properly.

The boy, on his transfer to head-quarters, there becomes one of four hundred cantonists, his education still continuing in its former branches: but should he shew peculiar

talents, his sphere of learning is additionally extended, in order that he may be qualified to serve, ultimately, either as an officer, or be sent as a master to some of the different schools in the colony. These boys form, as it were, a battalion of reserve, being taught most carefully all the duties of the soldier, so that, as their respective periods expire at the school of head-quarters, they are then put into the effective battalions, filling up whatever vacancies may have taken place. From infancy, the morals, as well as the religious duties and principles of the cantonists, are strictly attended to. At the school of every company there is a chapel and chaplain; and at head-quarters a very handsome church, the service of which is performed by the chief priest of the regiment; thus (as first impressions are generally indelible) inculcating to these young soldiers, by such respect shewn even in the structure, and to officers of their place of worship, that high reverence towards the Great Being to whom they are accountable, which an opposite appearance of meanness, in the place appointed for divine service, and carelessness in its performance, seldom fail of changing into contempt for both the moral and religious laws of God.

In lieu of the old habitations of the villagers, ranges of commodious houses are built, where every domestic convenience has been studied. Their interior is so distributed as to lodge two master colonists and their families, together with eight soldiers. The single men occupy one large room, but, if married, they share the extra apartments of their landlords: each house is separated from its neighbour by a kitchen garden; at the back of the building is the poultry-yard, stable, cow-house, and sheds for various uses; also each house possesses a well.

The colonized battalion, like the others of the regiment, consists of four companies.

The *master colonists* are distributed, by two in number, into thirty-one double houses, which then number sixty-two; and are appointed to contain one company, with the addition of the master colonists. As each double house contains eight soldiers, and two master colonists, the total amount will be 248 soldiers and 124 master colonists; therefore the eight ranges of houses, each supposed to hold one company, will produce a total of 2896, an amount sufficient for the three battalions. The above houses are built in a regular line; and, after a short space, a second range appears, exactly of the same description: at its termination, there is a circular *Place d'Armes* (or parade ground) well gravelled; from whence, still in a direct



line, continue corresponding dwellings for the reception of the two remaining companies of the battalion. Again, at some short distance, a most magnificent establishment presents itself, viz. the *Head Quarters*, or *Etat Major* of the regiment (which will be hereafter described, as well as that belonging to each battalion), marking the centre of the colonized regiment, from whence the line of buildings is continued, containing the four remaining companies, and forming a corresponding wing to that just mentioned; thus providing for the quarters of the whole three battalions. The utmost extent from wing to wing does not exceed from twelve to thirteen versts, being somewhat more than eight miles.

The regiment most advanced in the system of colonization, is that of Count Arackchieff; it being now upwards of eight years since its first establishment. The position it occupies is on the right bank of the river Volkoff, commencing about fifty versts northward of the city of Novogorod. On its approach from the opposite shore, it presents to the eye a long line of well-built houses, interrupted at the due intervals by spires of the battalion churches, together with the fine and extensive structures of the *Etat-Major*; producing a striking contrast of neatness, regularity, and consequent comfort, to the dingy and slovenly-looking villages in the neighbourhood. Added to which pleasurable contemplation, is the newly-acquired animation in the face of the country, whose present state of high cultivation and augmented population is manifested by the numerous happy groups employed in agriculture, together with others busied in carrying on the various necessary works of the establishment.

After crossing the river, and on reaching the headquarters, the *Grande Place* opens itself, forming a noble square of about four hundred yards, surrounded by a double row of trees, enclosing a *boulevard*, or public walk.

In the centre, or southern side of the square, stands the *guard-house*; a beautiful edifice, decorated with a magnificent porticoed *façade*, and surmounted by a very lofty tower, which overlooks the surrounding country to a vast distance. This building is also the *depôt* for the necessary winter and summer fire-engines, with their respective apparatus. At a short distance behind are ranges of stabling, and buildings destined as magazines for flour, corn, &c. &c. The stables at present stall about forty horses for the staff of the regiment, besides several English stallions, kept expressly for improving the breed; and others, natives of the

interior of the empire, for bettering the race of the agricultural horses, and those of the artillery attached to the division. No pains seem to have been spared in the arrangement of the stables; building them after the most approved plans, both for the animals' health and every other convenience. A veterinary surgeon and his medical assistants live in one wing of the building; attached to which is a pretty large *manège* for exercising the horses during the winter months. On each side of the guard-house is a building appropriated for officers' quarters.

The western side of the square is enclosed by a suite of united edifices, from whose centre projects the great church; its portico and dome rise high above the main body of the building. The northern end of the range contains quarters for the *four hundred cantonists* already mentioned. The two upper stories comprise the dormitory, the refectory, and the different schools of education. The *Lancasterian system* is not followed here, but one resembling that on which the *Corps de Cadets* of the metropolis is established. There is a separate and superior school for those boys who shew peculiar talent or quickness, and where a certain number of soldiers and under officers are also instructed. Many of the latter come from different regiments about to be colonized, in order to qualify them as masters for their own establishments. The very advanced state of the system of colonization, to which Count Arackchieff's regiment has here attained, of course authorizes its being followed as an example by the rest; and it may with truth be regarded as the parent stock of the whole.

The ground-floor in this quarter of the building, is divided into the kitchen and bakehouse, besides a number of workshops for various trades. A very large one for cabinet-making was in full activity in 1825; from which the whole of the furniture for the officers' quarters was dispensed. Bookbinding, shoe and boot-making, tailoring, in fact every useful trade immediately connected with this military domesticated establishment, is here followed. All kinds of requisite tools, and articles for these respective employments, are also in deposit; the whole being under due care, and carried on by the soldiers of the different battalions.

Every building on the spot has been raised by their labours; and all the bricks of which they are constructed formed and baked by them; indeed no other hands than those of the colonized battalions have ever in any way been employed on these works. We must not omit to mention, that on every *étage* are ranges of excellent water-closets, with every



other convenience conducive to health and cleanliness. The water necessary for general use, is raised daily from below, by a force pump. The southern end, answering to that of the schools, forms the winter hospital. The space between the two composes an enormous saloon, if such it may be called, intended for drilling the cantonists, and exercising the regiment during the winter, or in bad weather. It is really impossible to look along the ceiling of this gigantic hall, without astonishment; embracing an expanse of 432 feet, without any support whatever, save the side and end walls; its breadth is ninety-nine feet, its height thirty; the floor is gravelled, and the whole warmed, in cold weather, by four stoves, assisted by pipes, conducting hot air from other sources.

The eastern side of the square presents buildings, three of which are appropriated for officers' quarters; the fourth for the mess-house, in which all the unmarried officers are enjoined to mess. It is handsomely fitted up; has a billiard-room, besides various others, one of which is a library, whose foundation was liberally begun by the late emperor. Its augmentation is carried on by an annual subscription from the officers.

The northern side is occupied by three houses; the centre one destined for the general and his family, the two others for field officers and the different offices and committee rooms of the regiment. The circular parade ground, or *Place d'Armes*, that occupies the centre in the line of the quarters of a company, has its own *corps du garde*. The building is handsome in its exterior, and, as well as the chapel, contains a spacious school-room for the soldiers' children, which, at the time referred to, was filled with scholars of the due ages, viz. from seven years to that of thirteen. Their number might then amount to sixty.

The ordinary regularity of the Lancasterian system, as practised in England, is adopted, with every addition of military exactitude; and the regimental costume of the lads seems to add still more precision to their strictly regulated actions, in changes of place by signal, or word of command, given by the monitor.

The duties of the school are begun and closed by this juvenile class, with the chaunting of a hymn, which, in taste and harmony, might be regarded as little inferior to that of our best choristers.

On the left side of this edifice is a building, forming a magazine and shop, where every useful article is sold at a reasonable price, being in fact an epitome of the contents

of an extensive bazaar. The corresponding structure on the right, is the quarters of the commander of the company.

The winter hospital, as already stated, joins one end of the *grand salon d'exercise*. But the *summer hospital* occupies a fine situation in the midst of a garden, near the brow of the hill, which slopes towards the river, at about half a mile distant from the winter hospital. The wards are kept in the greatest order: the beds and their coverings in the nicest state of cleanliness; and an exceedingly pure air pervading the whole. There were not many soldier patients on the sick list (not exceeding fifty); a most surprisingly small number out of a body of men amounting to nearly three thousand. The greater number of invalids were boys and women. One of the wards is appropriated to the latter, a benefit unknown before to peasant females, or their offspring. The difference between the hospital returns of a colonized regiment and one non-colonized, is very remarkable; the former having so greatly the advantage in health.

For the use of this colonized division, are two very extensive saw-mills, both in activity, and worked by steam; one possessing an engine of a twenty horse power, the other, one of twenty-four; the latter uniting machinery for grinding corn for the use of the division. A steam-boat, as well as other vessels, and barges of various kinds, belong to the colony, for the easier transport by water of materials, &c. &c. that may be wanted within its limits, or elsewhere in the vicinity.

An English farmer resides at head-quarters, who superintends and instructs the military agriculturists in all matters for bettering their crops, by a proper preparation of the soil, &c.; indeed, every minutia has been attended to in each department of the establishment, both in the abstract and aggregate, that may tend to the improvement or comfort of the colonies.

The parts of the empire now in colonization, are those stretching from the government of St. Petersburg to that of Kherson. In the southern provinces, the several regiments of cavalry already colonized, have, by their agricultural exertions, so well succeeded as to supply their horses with forage of every kind, as well as themselves with provisions. Each division is provided with a certain number of English mares and stallions of the purest blood, and most advantageous points in figure; intended for the improvement of the breed of both the light and heavy cavalry; thus every regiment has its own proper *haras*.



The result of this system to the empire cannot but prove full of advantage. In the first place, the many thousand additional deciateens of land that will be in ultimate cultivation; the thousands of souls that must annually be born to the state, by thus giving to the soldier the time, health, and means of population; and, again, by not calling on the nobility for recruits, according to the old established system, will leave innumerable peasants to cultivate and people their estates, increasing both the revenue and stock of their proprietors.

Since the establishment of these colonies, the savings of the crown have been near upon twenty millions; and for the establishment of the buildings and other works, not a rouble is now demanded from the minister of finance; the materials for the construction of every edifice being found on the spot: the surrounding forests produce timber, and the bricks are manufactured from the clay. Two-thirds of the land allotted to the colonists, and now in cultivation, which, but a very short time since, were nothing but deep marshes, and covered with almost impenetrable woods, at present produce the richest harvests; and it is supposed that, when the system of colonization has come to maturity, a saving of at least one hundred millions of roubles annually will be the result; at this moment, those regiments now colonized feed themselves by their own exertions, and nothing but their net pay is drawn from the state.

It is impossible to contemplate the practical result of this fine experiment, for the united amelioration and strength of a great people, without foreseeing the mighty and happy consequences to the present and future generations: for, let theorists say what they will of human nature, when left to itself, it has always been found, in fact, indolent, disorderly, improvident, and, in the main, selfish! This system, by transplanting the indigénous peasant, like some wild but wholesome plant, into the fine order and regular cultivation of the military colony, transforms him, by regular but rapid degrees, into the active, well informed, and industrious husbandman, mechanic, or whatever other branch of usefulness his particular talent or application may adopt. He sees around him nothing but manly occupation, all tending to some serviceable end—not only to the advantage of the colony at large, but to his own particular benefit, as a member of the whole, and as the head of a growing family, who are to reap yet more advantages from his present labours even when he is no more.

But the benefit cannot stop here, in the crown villages alone, where first planted. The utility and personal in-

terest in such a scheme of general industry and improvement, doubtless will be observed and appreciated by every intelligent mind amongst the nobility throughout the empire; and emulating the *Beneficent Imperial Founder* of these establishments, the same habits of useful instruction, piety, cleanliness, sobriety, industry, and settled domestic pursuits, cannot but in time be introduced by the native lords into every village throughout the country. The soldier too, whom long campaigns often make to be regarded as almost an alien from his native land, shares every dear privilege of one born on the spot; being domesticated there, with his own hearth and his children, his friends, and his comrades, to render every inch of its land yet more worthy the defence of his brave arm. Here, then, is the soldier's and the patriot's flame united, as on one altar; and how ardent, how never dying, must be the general gratitude to the *gracious hand* which laid the foundations for so sacred a fire!

The page of history shews great monarchs depopulating neighbouring countries, yet calling it conquest; and this is a numerous class; so much more easy is it to destroy than to preserve, or create.

How few, then, are those who, equally successful in arms, esteem the fruits of victory over an enemy only as they afford the means of bringing prosperity home, and dispensing peace to all the world!

Where this god-like principle exists, it brings its own blessing; and whether the common part of the world (the great, vulgar, and the small, who exist in every age, but whose prejudiced judgment expires with themselves); whether such can discern their benefactor or not, the halo of heaven rests upon his head, and abiding glory, now and for ever.

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### Surveying Signals.

As a signal to be employed by night in geohesical and other similar operations, a ball of lime, intensely ignited, and placed in the focus of a parabolic mirror (the ingenious invention of Lieutenant Drummond), will supersede every other. In the last volume of the "American Philosophical Transactions," a new form of signal to be employed by day is described, that is preferable to any, except the heliostal of Gauss, at present in use. It consists of a vessel of planished tin plates: the lower part has the form of a truncated cone open at bottom, whose height is nineteen inches, the lower diameter seventeen, and the upper four-



teen. The vessel is closed at the top by a plate three inches in diameter, and elevated five inches above the upper diameter of the truncated cone; the intervening space is inclosed by a tin-plate, which has, in consequence, also the form of a truncated cone of a greater vertical angle than that beneath.

Under favourable circumstances of light and distance, these signals appeared like a strong luminous disk, often requiring the use of a dark glass before the eye. Even in distances of from thirty to forty miles they presented a distinct illuminated point, when the sun was in such a position as to leave its rays reflected directly to the observer, and the continuance of this reflection is sufficiently long to admit of every necessary observation. As the point of reflection is not always in the direction of the centre of the signal, a reduction was used in America, to correct the observed angle for the error arising from this cause. To perpetuate the recollection of the position of the signals, larger truncated conical vessels of earthenware were buried, with their axes exactly corresponding with the axes of the signals. As earthenware is almost indestructible, it is probable that no monument equally durable can be obtained at so small an expense.

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### *Navy and Army Court Martial.*

THE COURT, assembled for the trial of the question whether a lieutenant of the navy, being an agent of transports, is in absolute command of the ship on which he is on board, or in the character of a mere supercargo; and whether an officer commanding troops, by interfering with the agent, interferes with the command of the ship; commenced its proceedings on Tuesday, the 25th of April, 1826, in the south mess-room at Chatham barracks, at eleven o'clock, and excited a considerable sensation in the navy, army, and merchants, owners of such vessels.

The parties to the question were Lieutenant Thomas Hewett, R. N. as prosecutor, at the instance of the Navy Board, and Major Edmund Browne, 36th regiment of foot, in command of the head-quarter division of that regiment, on board the Princess Royal transport, bound from Malta to England.

#### *The Court.*

*President*—Major-General Sir John Maclean, K.C.B.

*Members*—Cols. Lord Greenock, Royal Staff Corps, C.B.; J. Waters, Coldstream guards, C.B.; P. Lindesay, 39th

regiment, C.B.—Lieutenant-Colonels C. W. Pasley, Royal Engineers, Director of field works: J. F. Ewart, 67th regiment, C.B.; F. Grant, Grenadier guards; E. Burke, 63d regiment; G. Bowles, Coldstream guards; T. Rogers, R.A. C.B.; Majors Fallo, 20th foot; J. Cuppage, 39th foot; B. Disney, 7th foot; and A. Clarke, 46th foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Munro, R.A. Deputy Judge Advocate.

*Charge.*—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in using degrading and insulting language towards Lieut. Thomas Hewett, R.N., and agent for transports, on or about the 24th December, 1825, on board the Princess Royal transport, then at sea, under the direction of the said Lieutenant Thomas Hewett, with a detachment of his Majesty's 36th regt. of foot, on board the said transport,—more especially by repeatedly threatening the said Lieutenant Thomas Hewett, in the presence of the officers, soldiers, and seamen, on board, and at the moment he was anxiously engaged in navigating the said transport, during a heavy gale of wind,—that he, Major Browne, would put him under arrest, confine him to his cabin, and take the command of the vessel into his own hands.—Such degrading and insulting language, and unwarrantable interference on the part of the said Major Browne, being calculated to lessen the authority of the said Lieutenant Thomas Hewett, over the crew of the said transport, to obstruct him in the due execution of the orders he had received from the Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, and Commissioner Lewis, at Malta:—and tending thereby, to bring into danger the said transport, and the lives of his Majesty's subjects then on board the same.

*Evidence.*—Lieut. Thomas Hewett, R.N. the ostensible prosecutor, commenced by stating that, on the 22d Dec. 1825, the ship (Princess Royal, transport) was off the Barbary shore near the seven capes, that there were on board, troops, part of the 36th regiment, of whom Major Browne was commanding officer; that he (Lieut. Hewett) was acting under the orders of the Commissioners of the Navy, that it was squally weather, and that as agent of the Princess Royal, he was responsible for the safe conduct of that ship. The Judge Advocate explained to the court, that these and other points were necessary to be proved *pro forma*, and the orders of the commissioners of the navy, and of Commissioner Lewis at Malta, were then produced by Lieut. Hewett on his oath. He was to take the ship duly to Gibraltar and to Portsmouth; there were no particular in-



structions, but the master of the ship was to obey him. After some remarks of the court as to specific regulations for the case, which did seem to exist, he proceeded.—About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th December, 1825, there was a heavy gale and a great sea running; I deemed it most advisable to close reef the fore top sails and courses. It had every appearance of a dark and gloomy night. Between the hours of four and six, the men were ordered to reef the top sails and courses: the men were reefing the fore-sail, when the starboard hook of the fore-top-sail sheet gave way: in consequence of that the fore-lift broke; the men were on the fore-yard in the act of reefing the sail: the yard in consequence of the lift giving way, topped up; seeing the men in that situation, I desired them to go into the fore-top to secure themselves; I saw the master of the transport, Mr. Henry Sherwood, on the fore-castle; I came aft on the quarter-deck on the starboard side, and met Major Browne, commanding the detachment on board; he said, "That man," alluding to the master, "is carrying too much sail." I addressed Major Browne, saying, "My dear Major Browne, you do not know the situation of the ship; after wearing, we shall be obliged to carry more sail, to keep her off the lee shore." Major Browne then said, "If you do, I'll put you under arrest, and confine you to your cabin." I replied, "Major Browne, I am very sorry I am mistaken in you." Major Browne replied, "I will shew you I command the transport, not you," at the same time, laying his hand on his breast, he said, "So help me God! I will report you to Sir George Don, at Gibraltar, and to the Admiralty, to deprive you of your situation, as I conceive your conduct is not to be depended on; and I will shew you that my rank is not to be superseded by yours." I answered, "Major Browne, I could not have supposed any officer in his Majesty's service would have made use of such language to me in the execution of my duty. I said that the ship was under my direction, and begged he would not interfere in the navigation of the ship, which he did not understand; as to reporting me to the Admiralty, he might depend that I would transmit a statement, and lay his conduct before the commissioners of the navy. You have, sir, charge of the troops on board; I do not wish to interfere with them; I beg to state to you, that I am the responsible person for the ship under my charge, and consequently must be answerable for her safety." He then replied, "I command his Majesty's 36th regiment, and am your commanding officer," and repeated, "If you carry more sail, I will put you under arrest, and take command of the ship; I am not accustomed

to be spoken to by men of your rank; if you attempt to answer me, I will confine you to your cabin." I replied, "The commander-in-chief would not treat me so." All this language was made use of in the presence of the officers, soldiers, and seamen on board. Captain Prendergast, of the 36th regiment, senior Captain on board, was under the painful necessity of speaking to Major Browne about that time. I then left the quarter-deck, and proceeded on the poop to the duty of wearing the ship. Upon inquiry of a member of the court as to Major Browne's position at the commencement of this colloquy, the witness added, "he came hastily from his cabin."

*Cross-examined by Major Browne.*—Did you not say to me "you know nothing about it?" *A.* No.—*Q.* Did I not say, I did not wish to take the command, but must take care of my men? *A.* No.—*Q.* Had the yard fallen, would not many men of the 36th regiment have been killed, and were not our lives in danger? *A.* No.—*Q.* Was it not after your words used to me that I said I would put you under arrest? *A.* No.—*Q.* Previously to, or after this altercation, did I ever in any way interfere with the navigation of the ship? *A.* No. The witness afterwards corrected himself, and said, in several instances.—*Q.* Did my words, for I did no act, endanger the lives of the people on board? *A.* Yes, for the men might have mutinied.

The Judge Advocate observed, that it was not what *might*, but what *did* happen.

*A.* For that moment, certainly not.—*Q.* Had the yard fallen, would not the men's lives have been endangered? *A.* Yes, but I saw no risk of it. Further questioned, witness said there might have been 16 or 20 soldiers under the yard, and who, if it had fallen, would have been hurt, but he saw no danger.—*Q.* Were not three sailors severely hurt, and one ruptured, when the yard gave way? *A.* Two or three were, but I believe the man was ruptured before he came on board.—*Q.* Did the words interrupt the navigation of the vessel? *A.* They certainly did for the time.—*Q.* Was not the master on deck? and is he not an experienced navigator? *A.* Yes, and I believe him to be one of the first navigators we have. Some further questions concerning the master were here put and withdrawn.—*Q.* Did I not, after this transaction, and while on board, by a friend, and personally, use every endeavour to effect a reconciliation, stating I felt great uneasiness, and hoped my regret would be satisfactory to you? *A.* Dr. Kennedy came to me from Major Browne, while on board, to my



cabin, but he was not authorized to make an apology from Major Browne, as I understood.

The court urging an answer to the remainder of the question, the witness added :—

I was going into my cabin, and Major Browne said, Mr. Hewett, I would be glad to speak with you ; I said, very well, sir, it will be necessary to have a third person : I mentioned Lieut. Roberts, the adjutant on board ; Major Browne then hesitated, and mentioned Lieut. Smith : I said, I have not the least objection to having any of the officers : Lieut. Smith came in, and sat down in the cabin ; Major Browne entered into explanations, but did not attempt to apologize for his conduct ; I got up, and wished Major Browne good morning, with Lieut. Smith, who, I believe, quitted the cabin at the same time.

Q. Did I ever say any thing respecting the navigation of the ship till after three seamen were severely hurt, and was not the altercation in consequence of this accident ? A. To the best of my recollection the men were on the yard at the time ; I should think not, it could not.—Q. Was not the duty of navigating the vessel going on under the master, during the altercation ? A. Yes, by my directions ; he was superintending. The instructions for agents and masters of transports were again inquired for, but not entered upon.—Q. Who gave the orders to the sailors ? A. While the master was superintending forward, he gave directions to the sailors.—Q. Would not the duty of navigating the vessel go on equally well without your constant attention ? A. Certainly not.—Q. Was it not on the same day that Dr. Kennedy endeavoured to settle this business that I came to the cabin door ? A. Yes.—Q. Did I not propose conciliation as beneficial to the king's service, in which we were both engaged ? A. Not in presence of Lieut. Smith. Upon some further urging this question, and some observations of the court, the witness recapitulated his former evidence, and being stopped, added—he did not personally endeavour to be on terms with me, quite the reverse ; he called a meeting of his officers to expel me from their cabin. I do not recollect any thing about being beneficial to the king's service.—Q. Did not Sir George Don say to you that I was in his house, and ready to make any explanation or apology, and that he hoped, for the good of the service, you would accept it ? A. He did not ; he said he was extremely sorry for it : the statement was laid before him in the presence of Major Marshall, and that he would give Major Browne a written order not to interfere with the duties of the transport which he was on board ;—notwithstanding

which, Major Browne interfered on two occasions afterwards.

*Examined by the Court.*—Do you understand Major Browne's interference to relate to the sail generally, or that part where the rigging was defective? *A.* A repetition of former evidence.—*Q.* How long after the altercation was it when Dr. Kennedy came to you? *A.* Within ten or twelve days: I cannot speak precisely.—*Q.* What did you conceive Dr. Kennedy came about? *A.* Dr. Kennedy came to my cabin, said Major Browne wished some explanation, or he had a message, or something of that description: he did not say that he had an apology to make from Major Browne.—*Q.* Had there been, previously to the 24th of December, any disagreement between Major Browne and yourself? *A.* No; we were always on the best of terms.

*By Major Browne, through the Court.*—Do you suppose the accident of the men on the yard was the cause of Major Browne's interference? *A.* I should think not; these are accidents very common at sea.—*Q.* Did Captain Prendergast speak to Major Browne on the subject of his conduct at the time the altercation took place? *A.* I think he did: a great deal had taken place before I had walked on the poop. Some further questions were suggested by the court, but they only elicited a sort of conversation that the witness went on the poop to attend the duties of wearing ship, that Captain Lyner had called Captain Prendergast, and that witness both saw and heard the Captain speak to Major Browne.

*Adjutant Roberts, late 36th regiment, on half-pay.*—Was on board the Princess Royal on the 24th December. It was blowing hard between twelve and two o'clock; the greater part of the sailors were employed reefing the fore-sail, when the top of the rigging that supported the star-board end of the yard gave way; it caused every body to be alarmed, fearing that the men, or some of them, might fall into the sea: Lieut. Hewett came on the quarter-deck, when he was addressed by Major Browne as follows: "That man," meaning the master, "carries too much sail." The agent replied, "Dear major, you don't understand it, you are mistaken." Major Browne said, "You should not allow so much sail to be carried;" that he commanded there, and was responsible for the lives of the people on board; and if the agent persisted in doing so, he should consider it his duty to place him in arrest; the agent said, that he was responsible for the navigation of the ship, which Major Browne knew nothing about, and begged he would not interfere with him in a case of duty, as he did not in-



terfere with Major Browne or his troops. Major Browne desired him to be silent and hold his tongue several times, and begged he would not speak to him in that manner, or he would put him in arrest, and send him to his cabin; he was not in the habit of being answered by persons of his rank, and that he would report him to the admiralty: the agent replied, that it was not in his power, or even that of the Duke of York, to put him in arrest, that he was there in command of the ship, and Major Browne in command of the troops, and begged he would not interfere with him or the master in the navigation of the ship. Major Browne again desired him to be silent, and said he would report him to Sir George Don and the admiralty, and he should see whether his rank was to be superseded by the agent's. The agent then said he was sorry he had been mistaken in Major Browne, and did not think any officer in his Majesty's service would have treated him in this manner, that he was on the quarter-deck in the execution of his duty, adding, I now tell you before all the officers, that you know nothing at all about the navigation of the ship, and I shall lay a full statement of the matter before the commissioners of the navy, or admiralty: I requested the Lieutenant to retire, which he did, and went on the poop; Major Browne went some time after, and repeated he would report Lieutenant Hewett to the admiralty, and when he came on deck, said if he did not change his mind, he would go no farther than Gibraltar, as he did not think the agent a safe person to sail with. Both parties became extremely warm after the first two or three paragraphs of my statement,—(this was a correction.)—*Q.* Who were present at what you state? *A.* I cannot exactly say: I believe Captain Cotton, R. A. Captain Lyner, 18th regiment, and other persons on the quarter-deck: I saw Captain Prendergast, and Quarter-Master Mac-Evor, 36th regiment, part of the time. *Q.* Did Major Browne call a meeting of the officers? [corrected as irrelevant, although Major Browne seemed very desirous to have it or any similar one answered].—*Q.* Did you hear Major Browne threaten to take the command of the ship from him? *A.* Not that I recollect, except the threat of putting him under arrest, and sending him to his cabin.

*Q.* Did Major Browne give orders that no one should go on the poop?

The court interfered on this question, as to its relevancy to the matter in charge, on which the Judge Advocate gave his opinion against it.

Major Browne strenuously argued for its admission, being

desirous to explain its arising from a sick lady (Dr. Kennedy's wife) being on board at the time, and his desiring to prevent either soldiers or sailors from making a noise over her head, without any view of interfering with the officers of the troops or the ship.

Its utter irrelevancy to the charge under consideration, however, caused it, notwithstanding, to be rejected by the court.

The court adjourned to the following day.

WEDNESDAY, SECOND DAY.

*Cross-examined by Major Browne.*—*Q.* Did I not, as adjutant, ask you to read for me the statement I had made of the occurrences on board the Princess Royal, whilst I copied it fair to send to the Horse Guards? *A.* Major Browne asked me to read it confidentially whilst he copied it, and I did read half a page or a little more, when we were interrupted, and Major Browne said he would finish it himself.—*Q.* Did I not ask you if it was not correct? *A.* Major Browne read the statement to me; he pointed out several parts of it contained in the evidence of yesterday.—I said, I thought they were correct with respect to expressions.—*Q.* Did you observe, a few nights after the altercation, Lieut. Hewett come into the officers' cabin? *A.* I did.—*Q.* How did Major Browne behave to him? *A.* He asked him to sit down and take wine with him.—*Q.* How did Lieut. Hewett reply to Major Browne's invitation? *A.* He said he had no possible objection to take wine with Major Browne, but showed, by his manner, he had no wish to do so; he afterwards declined, and said, he had made a glass of grog; whether he drank with Major Browne I do not know.—*Q.* Upon all other occasions, when Lieut. Hewett came into the officers' cabin, was not Major Browne polite to him? *A.* If he addressed him, certainly, always so, in my presence.—*Q.* Were there any soldiers or sailors present, or within hearing, during the altercation between Lieut. Hewett and Major Browne, referred to in evidence? *A.* I do not think there were any sailors, as the most part of them were on the yard; I do not know, positively, but the crew was about twenty-four in number: there were, I think, eighteen on the yard: there were some soldiers—three sentries, certainly within hearing, if they were on their post.

*By the Court.*—*Q.* Did you observe whether the altercation excited any unusual degree of notice on the part of the persons on deck? *A.* I did not.—I was engaged in listen-



ing, and paying attention to the conversation. *Q.* Do you conceive that Major Browne's interference was occasioned by the accident on the yard? *A.* I think so—I spoke to Major Browne on the subject the moment after the accident on board, previously to the altercation, and he, Major Browne, appeared to feel for them; I mean the men on the yard.—*Q.* Do you think Major Browne was alarmed at the situation the ship appeared to be in when he accosted Lieut. Hewett? *A.* I cannot say.—*Q.* Was the Princess Royal steered by a wheel on the quarter-deck, and two or three seamen stationed there? *A.* By a wheel on the poop. I cannot say how many men were there. They might have heard what passed there, but I remained on the quarter-deck.—*Q.* On viewing the situation of the sailors, the yard, and the soldiers, did it not appear to you, there was great danger of loss of lives? *A.* Yes—With respect to the soldiers, I cannot say there was. Two sailors were slightly wounded, and on the sick-list for several days: they were jammed between the yard and the mast.—*Q.* If the yard had fallen on the deck, would it not have injured the soldiers? *A.* If the yard had fallen on deck, any soldiers standing under it might have been hurt. I cannot say whether any soldiers were under it; the galley was near it; a serjeant and twelve men were stationed in the fore-castle. *Q.* Must the men at the wheel have heard the expressions on the poop? *A.* I cannot say—I was under the ladder leading to the poop. The distance of Major Browne from the wheel was greater than that between me and Major Browne.—*Q.* Did it appear to you that any interruption took place in navigating the ship, in consequence of Major Browne's altercation; or does any such impression remain on your mind? *A.* No—I think not. It did not appear so to me.—*Q.* On what part of the poop was Lieut. Hewett standing when you heard the altercation there? *A.* Close to Major Browne, near the ladder on the starboard side; the ladder leads from the quarter-deck to the poop.

*Capt. Wm. Lyner, 18th foot.*—*Q.* Were you on board of the Princess Royal transport, on the 24th December, 1825? *A.* Yes—I was on board the Princess Royal transport, 24th December; it was blowing a very hard gale, about the hours of one and two. I was standing on the poop with Lieut. Hewett and the master of the vessel, when they were arranging the necessity of wearing ship. The sailors were ordered on the fore-yard to take in sail, for the purpose of enabling them to wear ship. The fore-lift, as I was informed, gave way, which made the yard sink, and placed the men in great danger; I went in for Dr. Ken-

ned to the cabin, as he was likely to be required on deck. I heard Major Browne's voice raised, and Lieut. Hewett's. I immediately returned, and heard Major Browne say to Lieut. Hewett, some threatening conversation. "I will shew you, sir, that I am commanding officer, and that your rank shall not supersede mine; and if you attempt to do it, I will put you under arrest." Mr. Hewett replied, "You command the troops, sir, and I am answerable for the safety of this transport; and I beg you will not interfere with me and the master in the sailing of the vessel, as you do not understand it." Major Browne said, "hold your tongue, sir, I am not accustomed to be answered by men of your rank; and, if you answer me, I will confine you to your cabin." Mr. Hewett replied, "The commander-in-chief could not do it." Seeing the soldiers and seamen crowding aft, I called Capt. Prendergast, 36th regt. and said to him it was absolutely necessary this business should be stopped, as Major Browne was hot, and something unpleasant might be said: and the men are crowding aft, and I will speak to Mr. Hewett. I recommended Mr. Hewett to go on the poop, when Major Browne addressed him, and said, "So help me God, I will report your conduct to Sir George Don at Gibraltar, and represent your conduct to the Admiralty, as I think you unfit to be entrusted with the charge you have. Lieut. Hewett replied, "I'm sorry I am disappointed in Major Browne; but depend upon it, I'll make representation of the transaction in the proper quarter." Lieut. Hewett retired to the poop. Major Browne came up also, and followed him, repeating the threat of reporting him. I insisted on Lieut. Hewett's making no answer; but he said, "Depend on it, I'll make report also." Q. Were these observations of Major Browne made in presence of the sailors or soldiers, or within their hearing? A. There were some of the men crowding aft: I conceive the observations were made in their hearing. Some were there, I think, but most of the men were on the yard. I positively saw one or two sailors stand in front of the soldiers, not more; the men being employed on the yard, or the greater number of them. There were two or three men hurt: I assisted them to their births.—Q. Did they crowd aft in consequence of the conversation? A. I conceive they did. The crowd had assembled before the men were brought down from the yard.

*By Lieut. Hewett, (through the Court.)*—Q. Did you hear Major Browne say he would deprive me of my situation? A. I did. Major Browne said, I will report you to the admiralty, as I think you are unfit for your situation.—Q.



Did Major Browne threaten to take the command of the ship? *A.* He did. He said, if you attempt to *do it*, I will put you under arrest, and take command of the ship.

*By Major Browne (through the Court).—Q.* Do you conceive the duty of the ship was interfered with by the altercation? *A.* Yes, for the watch had come aft from their different stations to see what was going on.—*Q.* Previous to the altercation, are you aware of any dispute between Major Browne and Lieut. Hewett? *A.* Quite the contrary; the best understanding existed between them; and every officer of the 36th, with the exception of this occurrence.—*Q.* Was the master giving orders on deck? *A.* Yes, navigating the ship, as also Lieut. Hewett himself, when the lift give way.—*Q.* Did Major Browne say he would take the command of the ship into his own hands? *A.* Major Browne did not make use of the words “his own hands.”—*Q.* Do you think the few words spoken by Major Browne really endangered the lives of His Majesty’s subjects on board the *Princess Royal*? *A.* I do not think it really endangered them: it created some confusion, which I interfered to prevent. No accident occurred from the circumstance.—*Q.* Was the master at the time navigating the ship? *A.* I conceive the master was navigating the ship. Mr. Hewett I heard was also giving orders. It was Lieutenant Hewett who directed the master to wear ship.—*Q.* Did the altercation absolutely exceed the period of five minutes? *A.* I believe it did.—*Q.* Are you sure? *A.* Yes—certain.

*Quarter-Master, Mr. Cabe, 36th Regiment.—Q.* Were you on board the *Princess Royal* transport, on the 24th Dec., and if so, state what happened there? *A.* I was on board the *Princess Royal* on the 24th December. On the 24th December last, I was sitting in the cabin, and I heard a noise on the quarter deck. I went out to see what was the matter, and I perceived a part of the rigging of the fore-yard had given way, by which means several of the seamen were hurt, more or less. At the moment I entered the quarter-deck, I heard Major Browne say, “Hold your tongue, sir, or I will put you in arrest.” I believe he addressed himself to Lieut. Hewett. I heard Lieut. Hewett reply, Major Browne, you do not understand navigation, you have no right to interfere with the duty of the ship. Major Browne replied, “Hold your tongue, sir, or I will place you in arrest, and send you to your cabin, as I am not in the habit of being spoken to in that manner, by persons of your rank.” I also heard Lieut. Hewett say, it was more than the Duke of York could do: and I now tell you, Major Browne, before all the officers, that I will lay a full

statement of the whole case before the lords commissioners of the admiralty. I am not aware of any more. I walked off the gang-way.—*Q.* Did you hear me offer Lieut. Hewett a glass of wine? *A.* I did.—*Q.* Was I not polite to Lieut. Hewett ever afterwards, when he came into the officers' cabin to take tea, &c.? *A.* You were.—*Q.* Did you hear Lieut. Hewett address Major Browne in irritating language? *A.* I heard no more—I do not conceive he did.

*By the Court.*—*Q.* Did the altercation between Lieut. Hewett and Major Browne take place in presence and hearing of the officers, soldiers, and sailors? *A.* The decks were thronged with officers, soldiers, and sailors.—*Q.* Do you conceive the duty of navigating the ship was interrupted by the altercation? *A.* No, I do not think it was.—*Q.* Did the interference of Major Browne really endanger the lives of His Majesty's subjects on board? *A.* No.

*Evidence for the Prosecution closed.*—The Court required to know when Major Browne would be prepared to enter upon his defence; when the court adjourned for that purpose, till Friday at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, THIRD DAY.

The Court assembled at twelve o'clock, and on receiving an application from Major Browne for further delay, regarding his defence, adjourned to the next day, Saturday, at nine o'clock.

SATURDAY, FOURTH DAY.

*Major Browne* then shortly addressed the Court. He commenced by stating, that he should be wanting in the feelings of a man of honour, and an officer, if he did not desire to have the ruinous stigma removed which assailed him, and which he confidently looked to the Court, by its sentence, to remove from him, when it should be understood that a mere unguarded expression was the whole cause of these proceedings. He had made overtures for the purpose of preventing publicity and inconvenience to the service. It had been his intention, on Wednesday, to elucidate the transaction fully; but he had been advised otherwise, and should adhere to the accusation, and offer such proofs as would apply. If he had lost his temper, it was evident that Lieutenant Hewett was not cool. It was a principle of humanity that had caused his interference; that which had been alluded to subsequently, was to prevent injury to a sick lady. The conduct towards him had been irritating. He acknowledged, however, he had no right to interfere. He committed to the candour of the Court his character and prospects, and begged to repeat his thanks for the great attention it had afforded him throughout.



*Evidence.—Dr. Kennedy, Surgeon on the Staff.*—*Q.* Were you the bearer of a message from me to Lieut. Hewett; if so, be pleased to state the nature of it? *A.* I was. Major Browne bade me tell Lieutenant Hewett he was ready to meet him, to enter into mutual explanation, for the purpose of settling the affair. Lieutenant Hewett said, the only way in which the business could be settled was that Major Browne should write a letter; which letter Mr. Hewett would forward to the Navy Board, with a letter from himself, saying he was perfectly satisfied if they were.—*Q.* Was my intention, in sending you, conciliatory? *A.* I believe so.

Some discussion arose in the Court, on which the witness added, "I was not the bearer of an apology, nor instructed to make one." The Court was here closed, to consult on the tendency of the interrogatories.

*Re-opened.*—*Q.* Did you not hear Lieutenant Hewett say that things might be arranged if Major Browne would make an apology, or words to that effect? *A.* In conversation, when I carried Major Browne's message, he said, if Major Browne had made the slightest apology, it would have been accepted.—*Q.* At what time was the communication made; previous or after the arrival of the ship at Gibraltar; and did you understand that Lieutenant Hewett had sent off a communication to the Navy Board? *A.* It was about three days before our arrival at Gibraltar; we arrived on the 17th January; I understood the report had been sent to the Commissioner of the Navy, at Carthagea.—*Q.* Was it not Major Browne's object to make an amicable adjustment? Overruled by the Court.

*Mr. Henry Sherwood, Master of the Princess Royal Transport.*—*Q.* Were you on board the Princess Royal on the 24th December last? *A.* I was.—*Q.* Was the navigation of the ship under your control on that day? *A.* It was.—*Q.* What was Major Browne's conduct to you?—This question being deemed irrelevant, Major Browne stated his desire to shew that so far from creating disorder, he wished to allay it.—*Q.* Did not Major Browne always support you in cases of insubordination? *A.* He did, and all the officers on board.

*By Lieutenant Hewett, through the Court.*—*Q.* What distance was the ship from the Barbary coast? *A.* About forty miles.—*Q.* What was the time when the accident occurred to the yard? *A.* It was about two, or half-past, I think.—*Q.* Was the ship in danger at any period of the 24th? *A.* Neither the ship nor the people on board were in any danger at the time the lift gave way: had the gale continued, she would have been in danger of driving on the

coast of Africa, which would have been a lee shore.—*By Major Browne.*—*Q.* Did any circumstance occur during the day to interrupt the navigation of the ship? *A.* Not any.—*By Lieut. Hewett.*—*Q.* Were you not bound by your instructions to obey Lieut. Hewett? *A.* Certainly, as agent of transports.—*By Major Browne.*—*Q.* Is the navigation, or working of the ship, under the order of the agent or master? *A.* The master.—*By the Court.*—*Q.* What number of seamen were on board the *Princess Royal*, and how were they distributed when the lift gave way? *A.* Twenty men and four boys. I believe there were about fifteen men on the yard; the rest were in different parts of the ship.—*Q.* When the lift gave way, was Lieut. Hewett occupied in navigating the transport? *A.* When the lift first gave way, I am not quite sure if I was on deck. As soon as I heard it, I went forward, where I found Lieut. Hewett. He immediately went aft, and I gave the necessary directions to secure the yard.—*By the Court.*—*Q.* You stated, just now, you were bound to obey the orders of Lieut. Hewett: had you not a right to obey his orders in navigating the vessel? *A.* All orders as agent of transports. I consider Lieut. Hewett is to direct when to sail, and where to go to; but not to navigate the ship from port to port.—*By Lieutenant Hewett.*—*Q.* Have you any instructions to the effect of your last answer? *A.* My instructions are to obey the orders of the agent, as agent.—*Q.* Was not Lieut. Hewett giving orders to the seamen? *A.* When the lift broke, I was not on deck, and Lieut. Hewett was directing; but when I went forward, he immediately went aft. He gave directions in consequence of my absence; not at any other time of the day.—*Q.* Did Lieut. Hewett consult and order you to wear ship? *A.* He did not order; I consulted with him, as the ship would have been in some little danger if the gale had continued.—*By the Court.*—*Q.* When you were not on deck, did the first mate direct the navigation? *A.* Yes; or rather the officer of the watch has the charge of the ship.

*Ensign Hamilton Hay, 36th Regiment.*—*Q.* Did you hear the discussion between Major Browne and Lieut. Hewett on the 24th December? *A.* Yes.—*Q.* What was Major Browne's conduct afterwards? *A.* He soon after expressed his sorrow, and wished to conciliate: Lieut. Hewett three days after came into the cabin, and Major Browne asked him to take wine, and sit beside him.—*Q.* Did you hear a conversation take place at a time when Lieut. Hewett was drinking, bearing on the dispute; if so, what was Major Browne's conduct? *A.* I remember such a conversation;



and Major Browne observed to me upon it, that he supposed it was a lesson intended for himself.—*Q.* Did Major Browne say it in a low voice, to prevent any person from hearing him? *A.* Yes, it was in a low voice.—*Q.* Did you, on the 24th December, hear Lieut. Hewett say, “ You know nothing about it, sir ;—do you want to take the navigation of the ship out of my hands ? ” *A.* I did.—The court was closed, to consider the course of the examination.

*Re-opened.*—*Q.* Did I sincerely desire conciliation from first to last ? *A.* Major Browne certainly appeared to do so, and Lieut. Hewett thought it requisite for Major Browne to write an apology to the Navy Board.—*Q.* Did Major Browne ever avoid going on the quarter-deck, to prevent any further collision ? *A.* He said he would not go there until he knew whether he had a right to do so.—A discussion here took place on Major Browne’s being on the poop, and his passage thereto.—*Q.* Did Major Browne constantly desire to conciliate this matter with Lieut. Hewett ? *A.* Major Browne frequently wished it settled, and asked if I could bring it about.

A question occurred here as to the interference of Capt. Lyner, a former witness, to settle the affair ; and a proposition of Lieut. Hewett, for Major Browne’s withdrawing a charge against Capt. Prendergast, which was precluded as irrelevant.

*Capt. Lyner, 18th Foot, re-examined.*—*Q.* Did I not tell you that, for the purpose of putting this matter at rest, I would do more than I expressed to you ? *A.* I told Major Browne, that I felt considerably, as I understood it, on both sides, and requested him to make some apology to Lieut. Hewett. Major Browne agreed to do it, saying, that on shaking hands with Lieut. Hewett, he would say more than I would dictate.—*Q.* Did you make this known to Lieut. Hewett ? *A.* I did, and, in consequence, he allowed me to wait on the secretary of the Transport Board, and to say that if the Board were satisfied with this explanation, and would allow it, he would not proceed further. The secretary said it was gone to the commander-in-chief, and the Board could not interfere.

*Evidence for the Defence closed.*

Lieut. Hewett, as prosecutor, was then applied to for any reply which he was entitled to make, and shortly addressed the court. He acknowledged the application made to him by Dr. Kennedy :—he stated that the reference made to the Navy Board was not conducted with any thing of rancour towards Major Browne, but that it was necessary to the service that such a matter should be transmitted to the Navy Board, and even that had not been done till a fortnight or three weeks had elapsed without any satisfactory explanation.

*The Court then closed for decision,—which could not be known, according to the military course, till the whole proceedings were fairly transmitted to the judge advocate general, in London, and by him laid before the commander-in-chief, to be, with his advice, submitted to His Majesty for confirmation, and thence returned, through the same medium, to the adjutant-general of the forces, for promulgation.—The result has been the following circular.*

“ Horse-Guards, 10th June, 1826.

At a General Court Martial held at Chatham, on 25th April, 1826, continued, by adjournments, to the 29th of the same month, Major Edmund Browne, of the 36th regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge.

[Here the charge is stated, as given at the commencement of these proceedings.]

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :—

“ The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has offered in his defence, is of opinion that he, Major Edmund Browne, of the 36th regiment, is *guilty*, in *part*, of the charge preferred against him, viz. in having threatened to put Lieut. Thomas Hewett, of the royal navy, into arrest, confine him to his cabin, and to take the command of the ship, in the presence of the officers, soldiers, and seamen, on board the Princess Royal Transport, then at sea, on the 24th day of December, 1825 ; but the court acquits Major Browne of the remaining parts of the charge, as it does not appear to the court that any actual interference was exercised by him, the prisoner, nor was any alteration used in the sail carried by the ship, in consequence of the expressions used by him ; neither were the lives of His Majesty’s subjects endangered thereby.”

“ In exonerating Major Browne from these parts of the charge, the Court is actuated by a belief, that however unwarrantable and censurable the expressions were, which were used by Major Browne, they arose from a mistaken idea of danger to, and anxiety for, the safety of the men, yet, at the same time, the Court has to express, that nothing could justify Major Browne’s interference, either directly or indirectly, upon a point of professional naval duty, with which, as a military officer, he had no right to exercise any authority or control, and the Court does therefore sentence



him, the aforesaid Major Edmund Browne, to be publicly and severely reprimanded."

"The King was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court; but His Majesty was at the same time pleased to consider the conduct of the prisoner, Major Browne, of the 36th regiment, as it appears on the face of the proceedings, to have been most injudicious, and of a tendency most dangerous and injurious to the safety of the troops embarked under his command, and calculated to bring into contempt the authority of the officer of His Majesty's navy, placed in the responsible charge of the transport.

"It appeared to His Majesty, that the best interests of the public service called for a due consideration, on His part, of the consequences which might result from allowing an individual who had so committed himself, to continue to hold a commission which might place him in situations wherein his want of judgment, temper, and discretion, might produce a recurrence of proceedings fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the service at large.

"Under this view of the case, as it concerns the interests of His Majesty's joint services of navy and army, and taking into consideration also, that Major Browne has subjected himself to a sentence of public and serious reprimand, which must have the effect of lessening the respect due to his high rank in the King's service; His Majesty was pleased to command, that the prisoner, Major Browne, shall be called upon to retire from the service, with permission to receive the value of his commission.

"The King was further pleased to command, that the communication of such, His Majesty's pleasure, should be accompanied by the expression of His Majesty's determination to notice most seriously, upon all future occasions, any attempts which may be made by officers of the army embarked in transports, to interfere with, or to obstruct officers of the navy, in the due execution of the orders they may have received from the commissioners of His Majesty's navy, or to prejudice their authority by proceedings or language, having a tendency to disturb the harmony between the two services, which is essential to the interests and comfort of both.

"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, directs that the foregoing charge preferred against Major Edmund Browne, of the 36th regiment, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and His Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service.

"By command of His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief,  
(Signed) "HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-General."

(GENERAL ORDER.)

"Horse-Guards, 21st June, 1826.

"WITH reference to the general order of the 10th instant, His Majesty has been graciously pleased, at the intercession of the Commissioners of the Navy, to extend his clemency to Major Browne of the 36th regiment, so far as to place that officer upon the half pay, instead of his being required to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

"By command of His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief,  
(Signed) "HENRY TORRENS, Adj. General."

*Brief Statement of Circumstances connected with the Treatment of the British Agent, and Consul-General at Algiers, at the time of the memorable Attack upon the Fortifications of that City by a British Squadron, under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth, in 1816.*

HOWEVER circumstantial and gratifying the accounts may be deemed, which, through the medium of the public prints, have been given to the British nation, of the satisfaction obtained by our Consul-General, at Algiers, Mr. M'Donell, for the insulting and barbarous treatment he had received at the hands of the Dey, previous to, and during Lord Exmouth's memorable attack upon the fortifications of that city; the particulars of that treatment have been hitherto a desideratum, and the want of them leaves the narrative of that important occurrence incomplete. The circumstances detailed in the few following pages, afford some materials which may help to fill up the chasm, it being merely premised that they have been supplied by those who had the best means of information.

The Dey of Algiers having, through the channel of the French newspapers, and of some base and devoted agents, received early and positive intelligence of the expedition fitting out in the British ports, and of its destination, had questioned the Consul upon the subject, and still more pointedly after the arrival of the *Prometheus*: the Consul's answer was, that he had no further information respecting the armament spoken of, than what he had derived from the public prints: and that, when Governments had expeditions in contemplation, it was not unusual for them to try to mislead the public opinion with regard to the point against which they were really directed. To this the Dey replied, that he had undoubted information, contained in a letter from a British port, from Gibraltar, that a British fleet was fitting out to be sent against Algiers.



From this time, the utmost activity was displayed in putting the whole of the fortifications in the best state of defence, and the Consul's motions were secretly, but closely, watched ; and, in order to frustrate any attempt which, in his desperate situation, he might make to extricate himself from it, a body of Arabs lined the coast every night, to the distance of two leagues from the town. When these dispositions came to the Consul's knowledge, he immediately guessed at the Dey's intentions, and wishing positively to know whether himself and his family were to consider themselves as prisoners, he got his wife and daughter invited to visit a Sicilian frigate, which then lay in the bay. The event confirmed his suspicions : the ladies, who had not only got into the boat, but actually quitted the shore, were recalled, and compelled to disembark.

This arbitrary act drew a strong remonstrance from the Consul to the Dey, who, in answer, observed, that he (the British Consul) being also the representative of other nations, at Algiers, had accounts to settle for each separately ; and concluded with repeated assurances, that upon a settlement of all such accounts, not the smallest impediment would be thrown in the way of his, or his family's departure. Whether the Dey, who is deeply skilled in the arts of craft and dissimulation, thought the moment favourable for bringing forward claims which, at another time, would not have been attended to ; or fancied, that the Consul could not, in the position he stood in, comply on so sudden a call with his demands, is not known ; but it is certain, that, when the cause alleged for his detention, was removed, the Dey, under the plea of business or indisposition, sedulously avoided seeing him.

Delay increased the difficulties of the Consul's situation. He concerted with Captain Dashwood the means of getting his family off by stratagem. For this purpose, two midshipmen were immediately landed, and dresses for those who were to supply their place. Captain Dashwood and the surgeon of the *Prometheus* accompanied the ladies to the Marina. Notwithstanding the dexterity and expeditiousness with which the whole was managed, they were recognized by some of the Turks, who observed, that it was not usual for sailors, or even young midshipmen, to be covered with blushes. This, however, did not lead to the immediate discovery of the truth ; and, before the Turks had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to think of interfering, the boat, a fast rowing gig, was, with the fugitives, out of the reach of every thing but artillery or musketry. An infant, six months old, was to have followed in ano-

ther boat with the surgeon; but the dose which had been administered to compose it, did not take effect, and the report of the first evasion having spread in the meantime, it became indispensable to abandon the project of sending the child off, and for the surgeon, and the other boat's crew, to get away with the least possible delay. But when they reached the Marina, the gig, in which the evasion had been effected, had returned, contrary to Captain Dashwood's intentions, and been recognized. The consequence was, that both boats were detained, and the crews, at first, confined in a damp vault, without the least attention being paid to their wants by the government, and, on the following day, removed to the bagnios, the loathsome abode of the slaves, though they were not, as the slaves were, employed on the public works.

The Dey, upon being informed of what had happened, immediately summoned the Consul to the palace, and, in a paroxysm of rage, which he could but ill disguise, asked why his family had escaped. He was answered, "to avoid being subject to his arbitrary measures, and the risk of being insulted in a land where there was no protection for either age or sex; and, further, that the Consul was not aware of any legal authority for detaining any person belonging to him." The Dey then desired to know by what means the evasion had been effected. The Consul replied, with the same spirit, that "as he, the Dey, had no right to detain him, or any individual under his protection, in violation of the existing treaties, and of his recent assurances, he declined satisfying him on that head." The Dey, with a fierce and stern look, then asked the Consul, if he knew that he was in his power, and that he could send him, on a dromedary, into the interior of the country. The Consul, perfectly conscious of his situation, but also conceiving, that a firm conduct was not only the most dignified course for him to pursue, but also, perhaps, the best calculated for checking the Dey's violence, told his Highness, that "it was difficult for him to forget, that he was in his power, when the occurrences of every day so forcibly reminded him of it; but that it might likewise be advisable for his Highness to bear in mind, that he belonged to a great and powerful nation, which would not suffer an insult to one of its agents, or subjects, to pass unpunished." The Dey then observed, that "the English had the sea, and he the land." The interview ended with this brief observation; immediately after which the Consul withdrew, without observing the usual forms of compliment and salutation, which, indeed, the foregoing conversation precluded.



Scarcely had he reached his house, when a guard, as might have been expected, likewise arrived, which confined him and kept him within sight, but still allowed him to retain his servants, and the occupation of several apartments. The Dey, after adopting such arbitrary and unwarrantable measures towards persons not subject to his control, could not but be highly exasperated at being foiled in his projects. This clearly appears from his having sent a message to the Consul, purporting, that he would release the boats of the *Prometheus*, together with the officers and crews, if he would direct his family to land, and again put itself in his power. To this unnatural and absurd offer, the Consul replied that, even if he was so inclined (which was far from being the case) he could not comply with his proposal. The Dey, who had endeavoured to work upon the Consul's feelings, finding him inflexible, and unmoved by his threats, was induced, at the solicitation of some of the Turks (but not the fanatic Hazenagi, nor the infuriate Minister of the Marine) to permit that the child (after causing it to be brought before him, to ascertain that it was, as stated, a female infant,) might, on the third day, be sent to its mother, on board the *Prometheus*, which still continued in the bay.

This, which happened on the 9th of August, was also the signal for subjecting the Consul to a more close and rigorous confinement, which debarred him from all communication with Christians, and allowed none but his guards to approach the grated windows of the room in which he was imprisoned. From this period, he continued to be treated in the same manner until the 27th of August, the memorable day of the attack. About seven o'clock in the evening of that day, a band of from twelve to fifteen persons, Janissaries, Chiaouses, and Sbires, all attendants at the palace, variously armed and carrying lights, rushed into the house, in front of the room in which he was confined. With this ominous troop, returned also those forming the usual guard, who, on the firing of the first gun, had disappeared, in order to take shelter in the vaults of the house, which were supposed to be bomb proof. This gang of ruffians, unbarring the door, accosted the Consul with fair words, perhaps apprehending a resistance, which, in his situation, could not possibly be made. This rather surprised the Consul, without, however, giving him a favourable opinion of their errand; and, accordingly, the moment they were masters of his person, this fair language was changed to an insulting laugh. A handkerchief was taken from the Consul's neck, with which they began to tie his hands behind his back, but an experienced Sbire produced a cord which he had pro-

vided for the occasion. This was substituted for the handkerchief, and tied with a degree of tightness intended to produce pain. While some of the party were occupied in securing their prisoner, others amused themselves with trying to make him understand that he was to be put to death: an act of violence which the known character of the Algerines, and the excessive irritation prevailing at the moment, rendered probable enough, without such an intimation. The party then proceeded towards the Dey's palace with their prisoner, who, exclusive of being surrounded by armed men, and bound, was further held by two men, each of whom had hold of an arm, and whose involuntary start at the bursting of every shell and rocket, numbers of which were at the time falling in every direction, sufficiently evinced how much they dreaded the effects of those projectiles. No person was to be seen about the streets, which were filled up with rubbish, but such as ventured out for the express purpose of venting on the Consul, as he was led along, their anger, in bitter invectives and imprecations.

Immediately fronting the palace, is a small square with a fountain, from which it derives its name, and which is the Tower Hill of Algiers. Around it are stationed the janissaries who guard the Dey, and execute his sentences, whatever they may be. The square was lighted; but the number of janissaries appeared to be much smaller than usual. Upon arriving at this spot, the party halted, and the leader went into the palace, probably to receive orders. After an awful pause, during which all around looked forward to an approaching tragic catastrophe, and when the utmost expectations of the prisoner could not contemplate any favour beyond an expeditious consummation of his fate, the silence and suspense were broken by the guard's return, and the party, with their charge, moved into the yard within the palace, which was also lighted, and, after a slight pause, proceeded, through stables and narrow passages, to the state dungeon; an old crazy building, in the shape of a dome, having at the top an iron grating, through which were admitted a few scanty rays of light. How few of the many who have visited this horrid abode, may be presumed to have been restored to liberty! Having arrived at this place the party loaded their prisoner with irons (to which was added a block) even beyond what had ever been practised in the dungeons of Algiers, and sufficiently massive to overpower even the strongest constitution. This operation took up some time, and could not ultimately be accomplished without the assistance of a smith. The Turks then untied the cord which bound the Consul's hands behind his



back, and retired, leaving him to reflect on his situation, which bespoke only a mere delay, and augured nothing favorable of what was in reserve: he could now, however, partially explore his new and dismal abode, by the aid of a glimmering lamp, and of the light which the burning navy of the Algerines yielded through the grating overhead. In a corner lay stretched a faint emaciated Arab, exhibiting the heart-rending spectacle of human wretchedness at its very height. The jailor, who did not exercise any additional cruelty upon his prisoners, repeatedly looked in, which it is not easy to account for, Moors not being susceptible of curiosity, and his prisoners being secured beyond the possibility of escape, unless, we suppose, that he wanted to ascertain whether any of the many shells which fell about, had crumbled the tottering building.

About eleven o'clock, a noise was heard in the direction of the entrance to the dungeon; the door opened, and a party brought in a Christian slave. This unhappy man they abused and struck, after repeating "Go now, you dog, go to the English." The slave appeared to be in the utmost consternation, as he expected to be bastinadoed to death; but his tears and entreaties produced nothing but fresh abuse, in which the present Minister of the Marine, who then held a situation in the interior of the palace, did not think it beneath his dignity to join, repeatedly naming and pointing to the Consul. When the guard had secured the slave (who was a Neapolitan) with double chains, and the unhappy man's terror had a little subsided, the Consul asked him what had drawn upon him so harsh a treatment, and was the occasion of such loud and useless lamentations? In answer, he gave him to understand, that he was in the service of the Minister of the Marine; that he had received a contusion on the head, and, to avoid further danger from the fire of the English, had, as well as several Moors, taken shelter behind some rocks in the sea which protected them, while the depth of the water admitted of their standing in it; that being discovered in that situation, he had been immediately taken up, and charged with an intention to swim to the English, for which he was told he was to suffer death; and that Hassin Ukild Hazdgi (the present minister of the marine) while his irons were putting on, had repeated to him, every time he named, or pointed to the Consul, that they were both to be blown from the mouth of a piece of cannon.

To the roar of artillery succeeded, about midnight, thunder and lightning, accompanied with a most heavy rain, which falling through the grate at the top of the dome, on a damp bottom, which not only was not bricked or boarded,

but had not even straw on it, brought on a sudden transition from heat to cold. This, of course, was most sensibly felt by those who, from the incumbrance of their fetters, could not have recourse to that small degree of relief which motion might have afforded. The consul had no other covering than a shirt and thin pantaloons, with slippers, every thing beyond that, as well as his razors, &c. having, from the beginning of his confinement, been taken from him; but his sufferings, although he was loaded with heavier fetters, were infinitely less than those of the Neapolitan, who had come to prison previously drenched, and completely exhausted, from having been employed at the *Marina* for two or three days and nights, without hardly any interval of rest. Such, however, is the power of sleep even over the most poignant grief, and the most acute bodily pain, that the wretched man obtained a few hours of broken slumbers.

The return of day gradually dispelled the cold, and the prisoners experienced some relief. About ten, the jailor brought two coarse black loaves, one of which he threw to the Arab, and the other to the Neapolitan, placing at the same time, a jar, with water in it, on the ground. Something more than curiosity prompted the Consul to inquire, when the jailor next called, whether it was by a special order of the Dey, that he did not receive the same allowance as the other persons in confinement. He was answered, no; and that the two loaves were to serve for the three. The Arab, whose crime was assassination, to which he had pleaded guilty, and whose execution had been postponed, owing to some extraordinary circumstances, cautiously saved that bitter unwholesome pittance which he could not consume.

About four o'clock, of the same day, with downcast and sullen countenances, a party entered the dungeon, who began to take off the Consul's irons, but without so much as hinting at what was to follow. The English Dragoman was one of the number, but was equally reserved with the others, and, if he felt any satisfaction, deemed it more prudent to suppress it. The same difficulty was experienced in taking off the irons as in putting them on, and it was finally found necessary to have recourse to the professional skill of the same smith. The fetters being at length removed, and the same morose and sinister silence continuing to be preserved, the Consul asked what were their orders, and what was to follow? and then only it was, that the Dragoman ventured, in a language unknown to the rest of the party, to inform him, that he was restored to liberty.

Lord Exmouth, having in the course of the negotiations which ensued, called upon the humbled and mortified Dey



to inflict an exemplary punishment on the individuals concerned in the outrages committed upon the British Consul, his Highness was under the painful necessity of avowing that nothing had been done but by his special order. This acknowledgment must not, however, be attributed to magnanimity, or honest candour, but to a well-founded apprehension (besides the notoriety of the thing, which did not admit of its being denied) that, if he should punish the blind instruments of his will, he would not be served with the same devotedness for the future. To this may be added a still more urgent reason—the fear of heightening the discontentment, which the disastrous issue of his measures might be supposed to have excited.

The Dey was then given to understand, that, such being the case, it was required of him to make an apology to the British Consul; to which, after asking what was meant by “apology,” he submitted, on reference to the Consul, to know whether he was satisfied with it. The latter replied, that “he could, without any great exertion, forgive injuries, and that although it required no common effort to obliterate from his memory, such as he had recently experienced, he would consign them to perfect oblivion, trusting that no conduct or measure on the part of his Highness would, on his part, authorize any act calculated to remind him of the past.”

The confinement of a public agent is every where deemed a flagrant violation of the law of nations. In the states of Barbary, it is, moreover, a direct infringement of a particular stipulation in every treaty concluded with them by the European nations; but, notwithstanding this, scarcely an instance of such violation or excess can be quoted, unless committed by a Turkish government. At Algiers, outrages of this description have been more frequent than in any other state; but never, perhaps, until the late occasion, had a Dey made such an abuse of his power, without a stout and manly resistance by all the Consuls united, each of whom saw his own rights and privileges invaded in the violation of those of a colleague. This time, it may be supposed, from the stubborn, violent, and vindictive temper of the present Dey, exasperated as he was, that the strongest remonstrances could not have prevailed upon him to desist from his unwarrantable measures, or even to modify them; but there was no risk in making the attempt, as some appear to have erroneously conceived. On the other hand, the moral effect of a unanimous opposition to the Dey, by all the official residents of foreign nations represented at Algiers, cannot be doubted; and, lastly, it may be presumed,

that the consciousness of having struggled in support of rights and privileges common to all, would, now that the crisis is over, prove more soothing to their minds, than that of having deviated from the conduct of their predecessors, on similar occasions. The Spanish, American, and Danish Consuls, together with others, are stated to have opposed the adoption of the tame system pursued; but their intended exertions became paralyzed by the secession of some few of their colleagues, into which they were led, or rather surprised, by the specious representations of a particular individual, animated by personal feelings, (grounded on disappointed aims at influence and self-consequence,) and a mistaken policy mixed with inveterate opinions and predilections, imbibed from an early residence among Turks and Mahomedans, whose great power and despotism overawed his faculties, and commanded his perfect submission and accordance.

The officers and men belonging to the *Prometheus*, had chiefly to complain (thanks to the brutality of the minister of the marine) of being confined in a damp vault the first night of their detention; and subsequently, of the fatigue of being marched, like almost every other christian in the power of the Algerines, into the interior, on the approach of the British fleet. Their wants were readily supplied by M. Shaler, (Consul-Gen. for the United States of America) at the request, and under the responsibility, of the British Agent, who immediately foresaw, that he would be prevented from doing so himself, and even debarred from further communication with his countrymen. Mr. B., a gentleman attached to M. Shaler, as his secretary, was particularly assiduous in calling upon the British prisoners, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the government.

THE VETERAN TO HIS SON.

To arms, my son! the trumpet's note,  
Has sent its stirring tale afar;  
From tower and tent the banners float,  
From tower and tent the cry is war!  
Take thou this sword, a father's gift,  
To it and to thy valour trust;  
And never, never, may'st thou lift  
So pure a steel in cause unjust.  
From every baser metal free,  
Its spotless light receives no stain;  
Breathe on its polished edge, and see,  
An instant—and 'tis bright again.  
On then, and earn the laurel wreath,  
And may thine early deeds of fame  
So stainless be, that envy's breath  
May cast no shadow on thy name.



*Memoir of the late Lieut.-Colonel Richard Scott\*.*

(From his Private Journals.)

I WAS introduced to the great Lord Clive in the year 1768, then recently returned from India, and residing in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, for which borough his lordship had been returned a member to parliament. Through his interest I was appointed a cadet, and informed, that if I would wait till the next year, he would procure me a writership, but I was impatient to get into more active scenes than my native town presented; and although I laboured under the disadvantage of the loss of an eye by the small pox, yet I did not despair of success in the military line, and the value of a civil appointment in the service, was not much understood at that time in England. In my choice of a profession I was greatly encouraged by that worthy old seaman Captain Cleland, of his Majesty's navy, residing in Shrewsbury, and who had long treated me with marked distinction and kindness, and swore, notwithstanding my defect, he had a presentiment that I should make a good officer; I therefore prepared with alacrity to pass at the India House, and was introduced into a large room by an active little door-keeper, (I think of the name of Roberts,) where at a table were sitting the chairman and some directors; I felt considerable perturbation when the former noticed, that I had only one eye; but I instantly replied, "that was a piercer:" this ready reply occasioned a hearty laugh and much commendation, and Mr. Roberts was directed to take me to the office of Mr. Hoffey, who soon assigned me a passage on board the Grenville. I must not omit to acknowledge the many acts of kindness I received from my relation, Mr. Richard Twiss, who held a situation under the India Company at Botolph wharf, in the tea department, and gave me much good advice for my conduct during the passage.

When I reflect upon the many gallant officers and promising young men who embarked on board the Grenville, all in ardent expectation of never-fading laurels, and acquiring rapid fortunes, but few of whom are now alive, my heart melts within me. I look up with awful gratitude to that Almighty power which has preserved me amidst the inclemency of various climates, and the imminent dangers of perilous war.

We left the Downs on the 7th April, 1768; our passage to the Cape of Good Hope was pleasant, and our refresh-

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\* He was the second of four brothers, all on the Bengal military establishment. This Memoir may be a useful guide to young officers.

ment there was most grateful : without encountering difficulties, we cannot enjoy the pleasures of life, which can only be justly esteemed by comparison. After a short stay at this settlement, and embarking live stock and vegetables, we proceeded on our destined course.

On our passage from thence to Madras, we encountered a most tremendous gale of wind ; the sea ran remarkably high, but fortunately the wind was fair ; we scudded under our foresail at the rate of nine miles. I was at first alarmed at the mountainous waves which surrounded us, and to an uninformed mind, threatened shortly to overwhelm us ; but perceiving no fear in the officers or seamen, I calmly enjoyed the grandeur of the scene—one moment exalted upon the billows, and the next plunged upon what had before appeared a gulph.

As we approached the island of Ceylon, and fondly imagined our voyage nearly and successfully completed, proceeding under a charming breeze, we were suddenly alarmed with the cry of fire, fire ! I was on the poop reading Gulliver's Travels, and thought, in good truth, my adventures were about to commence : the danger was most imminent, for the ship's steward, a feeble old man, had actually set fire to a cask of spirits which had been drawing off for the ship's company. To the coolness and magnanimity of the chief mate, Mr. Cotton, were we chiefly indebted for checking its destructive progress. The men were greatly alarmed, and the vicinity of land just then pronounced from the mast-head, directed their attention more to their personal safety by using the boats, than to the preservation of the ship. Mr. Cotton at once banished this unworthy idea from their minds ; he encouraged them to exertion, and proceeded to get the fire under with as much calmness and precision as if employed on any other necessary duty of the ship, and his conduct in so trying and dangerous a situation, gave me the first experimental idea of an officer's duty in the hour of danger. Hearing buckets called for, I was active in bringing some upon deck, and received a nod of approbation from Mr. Cotton, who afterwards rose to the East India direction, beloved and respected by his constituents and friends.

Colonel Semphill (and his excellent wife, the sister of Lord Clive,) shewed that she was worthy of such a brother ; she evinced thorough calmness and resignation, nor checked for a moment the manly exertions of her husband and friends, by useless or feminine alarm, too common in the hour of danger. When the danger was over, an awful silence reigned through the ship, and no doubt secret



praise and thanksgiving were offered to Almighty God for our preservation.

On the 5th September we anchored in Madras roads. My little purse, however, had been exhausted at the Cape, and my only resource was in the kindness of my townsman and school-fellow, Mr. Charles Oakely, then a writer on the Madras establishment. The Salopians have a strong desire to serve their friends, but this passion certainly prevails most, in proportion as men are distant from home and their native country; and I can say with truth, that nowhere are the finer feelings of our generous nature called forth more than in India:—public and private subscriptions most fully substantiate my assertion.

Mr. Oakely, luckily for myself, was at the presidency, and I was received with all the kindness and urbanity which have governed all his actions through life; for although only in the first year of his noviciate, he had given symptoms of those talents which afterwards exalted him to the government of Fort Saint George\*. Under his hospitable roof I had leisure to plan my future route to Bengal, for the Grenville was bound to Bombay. Although my money was gone, I did not reveal my situation to my friend, as I knew he was living rather beyond his income, as most young civilians are accustomed to do.

My chief reliance was on my brother John, then an ensign in Bengal, and who I was told was held in high estimation; but this was a very distant resource. I hoped to get a credit passage with Captain Newland, of the Kelsall, to the place of my destination, but I had the mortification to find she was crowded with passengers; but on hearing my name, the Captain seemed involved in thought, and at length eagerly asked me if I had a brother in the Bengal army; an explanation took place, and on learning that I was the brother of his friend, he declared that no inconvenience should prevent my sailing with him; and to this hour I look upon a sailor as my friend; for although I have met with some who were devoted to selfishness, yet I have found the infirmities of that class of men, corrected by a liberality which I have seldom met with in landmen of similar dispositions. Having a fair prospect of repaying Captain Newland, I did not hesitate to reveal my wants, and they were most cheerfully supplied.

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\* Sir Charles held the government during the first war with Tippoo Sultaun, and used every exertion, jointly with Lord Cornwallis, to promote the objects of the war, a conduct wholly different to what Sir Eyre Coote experienced from Lord Macartney.

We arrived at Calcutta on the 7th October, where I was most hospitably received by the Rev. Mr. Parry and his wife, the latter of whom was a distant relation; and found that my brother had most liberally provided for my wants, and sent a favourite servant, who could speak English, to attend me on my route to the army, which I shortly commenced, in company of Major Lillyman, Capt. Rose, and Lieut. G. Deare\*, all of them passengers on board the Grenville, and from whom I received many marks of kindness.

It has been remarked that a good countenance is a letter of recommendation, and of this truth I was early convinced from the want of it; and I found that much time was required to conciliate respect and obtain attention, on comparing the reception of many other youths with my own. To the one credit is given until his poverty is discovered, the other is not trusted till his value is accurately ascertained. Both have their advantages; the first accelerates the progress of real merit, whilst it is often treated unjustly from the disappointment of those who, from the first impression overvalued it—the other preserves what it had gained, by giving more than the specimen index promised; and is not seldom over-rated, on account of the alloy with which it is mixed, and which gives to its observers an evident superiority in their own personal accomplishments. I soon found, that to be successful, I must endeavour to make myself useful, and therefore courted the esteem of those who could best instruct me in the practical duties of my profession.

In February 1769, I joined the 3d European Infantry, then in garrison at Allahabad: the Adjutant, Mr. Hugh Drummond, had been promoted to that office from the ranks, on account of his personal merit. He had received a good education and was of a respectable family, as, indeed, most Scotchmen are: I do not mention this ironically; they have generally claims of that sort; and if successful in their pursuits, are received into the higher circles with a facility far beyond the natives of any other country. Indeed, I highly admire the clanship of Scotland; in foreign countries it is most useful to individuals, and Sir Walter Scott admirably describes its attachment in his works.

Poor Drummond did not live to attain high distinction, but was in the road to military honours. He assisted me in my pursuits with great cheerfulness, and I was soon

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\* Lieut. Deare died a Lieut.-General in London, in 1824. He commanded the Bengal artillery for some years, succeeding that excellent officer, General Duff.



able to assist him occasionally in his parade duties, and though not free from the irregularities of young officers, I had often the satisfaction to receive marks of approbation from my commanding officer. Reproof, however deserved, I bore with an ill grace; and of this disposition I recollect too many instances with regret. I thought too highly of myself, and was more apt to observe slight errors in my senior officers, than to estimate and reverence them for their superior talents.

I was fortunate in the regard and friendship of Major Lillyman, who saw and corrected my errors with that sweetness of manners, which never fail to operate on the sensibility of a mind not totally degenerate. He was an officer of engineers, and resided at some distance from the garrison; but he was so good as to permit me to reside in his quarters in the garrison, and as I frequently visited him at Gen. Smith's head quarters, I was by that means received amongst the senior officers with advantages far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

At that time the great object of subaltern emulation was an appointment to a battalion of sepoys, which had then the substantial benefit annexed to it, of sixty rupees per month, as well as a command of greater extent and responsibility; there being only a captain and four lieutenants to a battalion of seven hundred men. To obtain this eligible and desirable situation, new qualifications were required: the Bengal sepoys do not speak or attempt to learn the English language; their officers, therefore, must learn the Hindoostani: there were then few aids to its acquirement, and as I never was quick in obtaining such knowledge, even when the labour was rewarded by amusement, my progress was consequently slow. I had received a tolerable education, and was employing all my leisure hours in reading English authors, nor did I take pleasure at this period, to converse much with the natives: in this instance I found that the most thoughtless and giddy, were the most successful; as those who had no taste for literature, were most loquacious and diligent in acquiring the language of the country. Of this description of men I have known many to become eminent for their talents, and consequently, employed in the confidential and diplomatic departments under the Bengal government.

It is remarked by Locke, that the infant mind may be compared to a white sheet of paper, capable of receiving any impression: from this parity of reasoning, it is not going too far to say, that in a country so different in manners and customs from our own, the fewer impressions there are

on the mind, the fewer there will be to erase, and the greater space there is for new impressions. I have known men totally idle and illiterate, who first acquired the language of the country, and having no other resource of amusement, obtained a knowledge of its oral and recent history, and when promoted to respectable situations, finding a more accurate knowledge of their own language necessary, have studied it with success, and become eminent in their professions; nor do I think there is any doubt, that the younger a man is, who enters into the India service, the greater the probability of his speedily acquiring oriental learning; nor is his ardour checked in deploring the loss of pleasure which he never knew, or by that reluctance which attends new studies, at a time of life when it is natural for a man to expect to draw upon, rather than feel the necessity of adding to his stock of knowledge. From these causes, few men who have gone to India at a mature age, have arrived at eminence, and where there have been exceptions, they have generally arisen from the powers of discriminating and using the talents of others\*.

Through the influence of Major Lillyman, I had hoped to obtain an appointment to a sepoy corps, which was not then to be acquired without considerable interest; but I did not reflect, that I had no fair claim to such a favour, and he had several other young men to provide for, who had been particularly recommended to him. He gave me, however, advice, which proved of far greater service to me. The European regiment, he observed, was the best school for discipline; and he desired me to profit by the instruction of my friend Drummond, nor be too anxious about present advantages or emolument. He wished to see me qualified for an adjutancy; he hoped to see me appointed to that office, and in time, to the more respectable situation of aid-de-camp, and brigade-major: these, he observed, ought only to be conferred on officers of real capability and industry, nor did he doubt that if I would assiduously qualify myself for them, I should not be disappointed in my pursuits. This advice operated as a spur to my exertions;

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\* Infantry cadets should be nominated at the age of fifteen—sent to Adiscombe for one year, to acquire the manual and sword exercise, and the manœuvres of the cadet battalion; drawing, and what they can pick up of Persian and Hindoostani, during the year; and with the aid of Gilchrist's grammar and dictionary, on board ship, they will speedily become linguists, both in Persian and Hindoostani; added to which, an early association with other cadets, and the subordination, and knowledge of discipline and of military examples for a year, will render them, on their arrival, fit for nomination to sepoy corps.



and I was soon rewarded by an application from one of our most distinguished officers, Capt. John Jones\*, for my appointment to his battalion of sepoys: his exertion, however, failed of success; yet I was better pleased with such a compliment than if it had been actually procured through the channel of one of the council, who had then too much influence in all military appointments on the Bengal establishment.

In 1769, the British troops were withdrawn from Allahabad, one battalion excepted, in consequence of the threatened invasion, by the French, of the Bengal provinces: they had assembled a body of troops at the Mauritius, in the hope of once more establishing their lost influence in Hindostan. This alarm gave birth to an enormous and unnecessary expence in the construction of works at Budge Budge, below Calcutta, to defend the passage of the river, and which, like all other field works, would only have proved a temporary check to superior force, and would in the end have contributed to the success of their future operations, by furnishing them with guns and ammunition, as well as a place of strength for their hospital and stores, whilst their army was employed in the field.

At this period the Bengal provinces were not only threatened by the calamities of war, but with a more dreadful visitation by the decrees of providence: the rains, which almost invariably fall plentifully in the months of June, July, and August, totally failed, and as the cultivation of rice chiefly, or we may add entirely, depends on the usual supply of water, the effects of so portentous a calm boded no good, and the consequent destruction of the poor inhabitants of Bengal was inevitable.

We were at this time on our march to Dinapore in the province of Behar, and we found ourselves involved in all the inconveniences which naturally arise from marching in heavy rains, when the cattle are frequently incapable of carrying their usual burdens, from the accumulated difficulties of deep roads and surcharged canvass: the heat was little less, or equally intolerable; the thermometer 110 to 120 degrees, and sickness raged in the camp to a dreadful excess. The third day's march I was seized with a violent fever, and fortunately large boils broke out on my body; I was then ordered on board one of the hospital boats, which were most comfortably fitted out, and by easy journeys,

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\* Captain John Jones took the hill fort of Dellamcottah, in Cooch Behar, by escalade, which was considered a very gallant affair; he was one of our first-rate officers, and died in 1773.

keeping pace with our camp, I arrived safely at the grand cantonments of Dinapore in a state of convalescence ; but it was not till the approach of the cold or winter season that I began to recover my wonted health and spirits.

During the march, the comet, which we were told to expect by our European astronomers, was nightly observed, but whether it had any effect in occasioning the wonderful drought which marked this dreadful year, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the planetary system to determine.

The British administration and the native officers took the alarm, and at an early period adopted precautionary measures : the British and all their dependants, were absolutely prohibited from trading in grain, and strict injunctions were, with doubtful policy, promulgated against the hoarding of grain, or dealing in it clandestinely ; and, as a measure of necessity, 60,000 maunds were stored for the subsistence of the army : for these exertions the natives were principally indebted to the chief of Moorshedabad, (Mr. Beecher) who, notwithstanding, on his return to England, found himself vilely traduced as the author of the famine, and this purchase for the army doubtless gave rise to the notion of a monopoly.

In the northern districts of Bengal, the famine raged even so early as November 1769, and before the end of April had spread universal desolation. Rice gradually rose to four, and at length to ten times its usual cost, and even at these prices was to the vast multitude unattainable. Thousands crawled forth to the fields, and endeavoured, by gnawing the bark and chewing the bitter and astringent leaves of trees, to prolong their miserable existence. In the country the highways and the fields were strewed with, and in the towns the streets and passages choaked with, the dying and the dead. Vast numbers flocked to Moorshedabad, the capital of the province of Bengal, and supplies for that quarter were eagerly sought ; subscriptions were most liberally made amongst the Europeans and natives, by which means large sums were speedily collected for feeding the poor. In Moorshedabad alone 7000 were daily fed for many months, and the same practice was adopted in many other places, but even the good effect of this charitable exertion was hardly perceptible amidst such a general mortality. In and around the capital it became necessary to keep a set of persons constantly occupied in removing the dead, who were placed on rafts by hundreds, and floated down the river : at length the people employed in this sad vocation fell victims to the noxious effluvia, and for a time dogs, and vultures, and jackals, were the only scavengers :



the air became offensive, and resounded with frantic cries of all ages and sexes in the agonies of death: in many places whole families and even villages became extinct: forbidden and abhorrent food was resorted to, the child fed on the dead parent, and the parent on the child. A gloomy calm succeeded, and it was found that so great had been the depopulation among the cultivators of the soil, that when the new crop reached maturity, in many places no proprietors remained to claim it. The number cut off during this awful period has been estimated at three millions; and although the desolation was of such magnitude as to be evidently beyond the power of man to control or prevent, yet in England it was ascribed to the very persons who so humanely endeavoured to alleviate its ravages, and even to other individuals who were not in this country when the awful visitation of the Almighty commenced.

Our Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Smith\*, returned to England this year, and was succeeded by Brigadier-General Sir Robert Barker. Major Lillyman accompanied General Smith to Calcutta, and I severely felt the loss of his friendly admonitions. I had the misfortune to be appointed to the same company with a man who had long been notorious for a quarrelsome disposition, but he was fond of reading, and possessed considerable genius, so that he found no difficulty in defending his conduct to me, and I really thought him an injured man. This connexion was a great disservice to me, and my attachment to my captain implicitly notified my approbation of his conduct; and I really thought that in his various disputes and quarrels in which he was engaged, he was the injured person; but I only heard one side of the question, as men of more respectable characters thought it unnecessary to explain their conduct to a boy. By courting the acquaintance of young men as they joined the regiment, he drew to himself a large party; the consequence to me was a total change of society and manners, and the spirit of gambling, the worst of vices, and which I detested, was introduced; this, however, was not a failing of my captain, nor had he any thing mercenary in his disposition. Gambling never fails to produce quarrels, and this I experienced with one of my most worthy and intimate friends; but it happened after we had

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\* General Smith distinguished himself on many occasions in the Carnatic, but never had an opportunity of displaying his abilities at the head of an army on actual service. He was considered to be a man of talents at the Council Board, which was peculiarly necessary to his station, at a time when civil interference and control threatened to annihilate the necessary authority of his military character.

left the company, by foolishly playing the game over again. Our quarrel was only known to ourselves and a third person. In the heat of passion, we had proceeded to such lengths, that a spirit of honour, totally void of resentment, induced us to go out the next morning. We exchanged pistol shots, and I received a slight wound, but which did not prevent us from having recourse to our swords, in which encounter I was a second time wounded: we then thought our honour fully repaired, shook hands, and returned to our quarters, both heartily ashamed of the intemperance we had been guilty of, and have continued firm friends ever since. A foolish and dangerous custom prevails amongst many young officers of discussing punctilios of honour, which not unfrequently leads to serious and fatal quarrels: such hypothetical conversation will always be discouraged by men of sense, and as it is seldom theory teaches practical wisdom, let young men be cautious in selecting the acquaintance of such only who are steady, and be particular to avoid intimacy with all doubtful or querulous characters: the generous and unsuspecting dispositions of youth are easily deceived, and often led into error by its very virtues. Pity and indignation are roused by the complaints of men who appear amiable and injured; hence they often engage in party disputes, the grounds of which they know not, till it is too late to avoid the evils they have occasioned, or till their character has received a test not easily to be eradicated. I speak from experience, as I found it was not easy to get rid of an acquaintance of this sort in my captain, who was involved in many quarrels, and afterwards dismissed the service. He was not destitute of every good quality, but they were rendered useless by a suspicious temper, which led many to pity whilst they condemned his conduct. He was not always in the wrong, and perhaps was at last punished, rather on account of his general character than for any specific fault. He received support from wiser heads than mine, but whilst I remained in the regiment I was considered one of his party, and felt the influence of such reproach to operate greatly to my prejudice, till I was fortunately detached on a separate command, which afforded me leisure to consider seriously, and retrace the paths which had led to errors threatening to produce the greatest evils, and mar my professional prospects.

In February, 1771, I proceeded to join my regiment, which, in my absence, had been ordered to the banks of the Carumnassa, then the frontier of the Company's territories, in consequence of a threatened invasion of the country of our ally Sujah ul Dowlah, by the Mahrattas; the dread of



their irruption, however, was ended by the setting in of the rains, which swelled the Ganges, and formed a barrier to their intended depredations.

The 3d brigade was ordered into quarters at Monghyr, where we remained during that year: in the beginning of 1772, our brigade was ordered to march from Monghyr to the Presidency, where we arrived in April, and our regiment was quartered in Fort William. At this time, I had, at the age of twenty-one, acquired a complete knowledge of all regimental duty, and in November had the gratification to be appointed adjutant to the 3d sepoy brigade, during the absence of the officer who held that appointment. Colonel Lillyman was then at the presidency, and cordially my friend, so that I flattered myself I had commenced the career which he had recommended to my attention at Allahabad. I did not, however, long retain this appointment. The service in India was then in its infancy, and young men were rapidly promoted to situations of importance compared to latter years, but more particularly in the civil service. My most worthy and esteemed friend, Mr. Edward Parry, (since an East India Director) though only of five years standing in the service, was at the head of the export warehouse, and through his interest with Colonel Ironside, I was appointed to a sepoy corps at Patna, employed on revenue duty, and which had afforded commands of advantage to officers even of subaltern rank; but when I mentioned this to Colonel Grant\*, he advised me not to accept it, as he knew the corps was soon to be reduced; but I had been appointed, and thus deviated from the line of conduct which I had intended to pursue: it was also a sacrifice of military improvement to the shrine of interest, and contrary to the advice formerly given to me by my friend Lillyman: before, however, I could join the battalion, it was reduced, and I proceeded to join my brigade.

In 1773, Warren Hastings succeeded to the Bengal government, on the resignation of Mr. Cartier, and was busily employed in arranging the civil and military establishments, and in reducing those enormous expences which had involved the Company's affairs, a conduct which, however necessary at this period, certainly created for him many enemies, and particularly in the higher ranks of the service. With that boldness and decision which so peculiarly marked his character, he took a general view of the service,—of its external resources, and internal defects of its constitution.

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\* Colonel Hugh Grant came from the King's army in 1765, and resigned in 1774.—He was a good officer and most friendly man.

By withdrawing the tribute which had been stipulated to be paid to the Great Mogul, Shaw Alum\*, on his conferring the decwanny of Bengal on the Company, but who had unwisely thrown himself on the Mahrattas, in the vain hope of restoring the throne of Delhi to its ancient splendour, an addition of twenty-six lacs of rupees was made to the company's revenue, and by the cession of Corah and Allahabad from Sujah Dowlah, a treasure of fifty lacs, or 600,000*l.* was thus brought to the public chest, and a foundation laid for any future advantages, which soon caused the Company's coffers to overflow with wealth. These important measures were adjusted between governor Hastings and the Newab Vizier, in the rainy season of 1773, at Benares, when the regulations for the payment of any future support which the Newab might find it necessary to solicit from the Company, of which necessity there were many portentous symptoms, from the Mahrattas having actually crossed the Ganges in many places, a few months before the setting in of the rains; and committed, according to their usual practice, the most horrid cruelties on the defenceless peasantry. From their support the infatuated Shaw Alum expected to emulate the splendour of his ancestors, and with such an instrument in their hands, the Mahrattas hoped to smooth the way to universal conquest in Hindostan. This banditti of an army were in the habit of ravaging the extensive countries of India: their only requisite for depredatory warfare consists of a horse, sword, and spear, and they quit not the countries they infest, till, like the locusts, to whose flights their vast numbers bear an exact similitude, they have completed the work of destruction.

The Newab Vizier, alarmed at the great force of the enemy, applied to the Bengal government for its support in

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\* Every respectful remonstrance by the Bengal government, and also by the Vizier, to prevail on Shaw Alum to remain at Allahabad, was made, but in vain. He possessed a fine palace, and an income of 600,000*l.*: was also treated with every respect and distinction; but, led away by his own servants, and the delusive promises of the Mahrattas, he, in an evil hour, precipitated himself to that sad fate which attended his long and inglorious reign; and was deprived of sight by the wicked and cruel Caudir. His present Majesty, Acbar the second, from the conquests made by Viscount Lake, in 1803, has certain pergunnahs assigned for his support, and that of the royal household; these may, from progressive improvements, now produce a revenue of 200,000*l.*; this, with Nuzzerranah's, and presents from the Vizier and Company on periodical state days, enable his present Majesty to live, if not in splendour, with great comfort: but could the great Timour peep out of his grave, and view the impotence of his descendants, he would be convinced of the folly of ambition and conquest.



the common cause, which was granted on the condition of his paying the subsidy for the pay of their army. On the part of the Rohillahs, who were equally threatened with devastation in their provinces, it was stipulated, that they should pay as their share forty lacs, or 480,000*l.* for his support at this critical juncture.

The 1st brigade, consisting of one regiment of Europeans, seven battalions of sepoys, and a competent field of artillery, under Sir Robert Barker\*, were employed on this service, and the Mahrattas were forced across the Ganges; but not till they had obtained several advantages over the Rohillahs, and had given evident proofs of their military superiority. After the service was performed, Sujah ul Dowlah demanded the sum stipulated to be paid by the Rohillahs, which was, under various pretexts, refused by Hafiz Rhamet, and the other chieftains. This breach of treaty on the part of the Rohillahs did not fail to create a quarrel with their late ally, who a second time applied to the British government for military support. Of the political necessity for the fordable parts of the Ganges being in possession of a firm friend of the British government, there was evident demonstration, and on the importance of natural barriers, both to the safety of a state and happiness of a people, by checking the inducements to war, to which the prospect of an easy conquest is the more enticing, it is unnecessary to dilate. The duplicity of the Rohillahs justified the resentment of Sujah Dowlah, and the policy of adding Rohilcund to his dominions, rendered this measure too favourable to the interests of the Company to be resisted by a statesman of Mr. Hastings's political discernment: the conquest was therefore determined on with decision, which is always necessary to success in all military operations, and the service was conducted with an ability and lustre which added to the British arms, and the security of its eastern possessions.

Sir Robert Barker and Colonel Chapman, the first and second in command of the Bengal army, having resigned the service, this distinguished appointment devolved upon Colonel Alexander Champion, an officer of great experience and ability, who had served with considerable reputation under Clive, Adams, and Munro.

On St. George's day, 1774, the battle of Cutterah, or

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\* Sir Robert Barker came into the Bengal army as major, in November, 1763, was brigadier-general, 1770, and resigned in December, 1773: he was created a baronet, for his services, by his late Majesty: the title is extinct.

Boggah Nullah, was fought, when, after a heavy cannonade of two hours and forty minutes, victory declared for the English; the Newab's troops having little share in it: the Rohillahs behaved with the greatest bravery, frequently charging the British line, and as often repulsed with a dreadful loss. The action ended with the loss of their gallant chief Hafiz Rhamet, who was killed whilst encouraging his troops again to charge the enemy: the broken army of Rohillahs retired in confusion to their fastnesses in the hills near Lalldong, whilst the country was transferred without further resistance to Sujah ul Dowlah. The British army blocked up the defeated enemy in their position for some weeks, when at length, driven to despair, their chief, Fyzoolah Cawn, made his submission to the Newab, and was allowed to retain the district of Rampoor, as a fief dependant on the government of Oude: such of the Rohillahs as were repugnant to the authority of their new sovereign, were permitted to cross the Ganges and arrange themselves under other leaders.

The Newab's troops took possession of the enemy's camp, treasure, and equipage, which was of very great value, and his highness bestowed a considerable sum, in lieu of prize money, on the English troops, but which, strange to tell, was not disbursed to the survivors till many years afterwards, when few of the officers or men of the English army of 5000 men were alive to partake of the vizier's bounty: it is hoped the unclaimed shares of this and the Chandernagore, and Chinsura prize-money, went to Lord Clive's fund.

1774.—At the close of this year our society was convulsed by political dissensions, which not only disturbed the happiness of individuals, but threatened the greatest evils to the state.

In consequence of the parliamentary enquiry which had been instituted into the state of the Company's affairs, and the conduct of its servants, the constitution of the Bengal government was changed. It formerly consisted of a president and twelve members of council;—it was now composed of a governor-general and four counsellors. Mr. Warren Hastings was nominated Governor-general, General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, were, with Mr. Richard Barwell, (of the old council) appointed counsellors\*.

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\* Mr. Francis was a man of considerable talent and literary ability, but of a sanguine waspish temper, ill fitted to encounter the quiet, reserved, but determined character of Warren Hastings. General Clavering and Colonel Monson, although gentlemen of professional informa-



The minds of the British people had been inflamed by the arcana of the proceedings in India being exposed to public view, wherein, as might naturally be expected, much conduct appeared worthy of censure, as well as commendation: the nomination of Warren Hastings to the office of governor-general, after such rigid investigation, was a compliment which stamped his character with great respectability, and the state of the treasury at the commencement of his government, was a proof that his very short administration had relieved the company from their pecuniary embarrassments;—he was previously a counsellor at the Madras board.

The reduction of the Rohillahs was disapproved of by a majority of the council, and hence arose voluminous debates on the past measures, which poisoned the minds of the new members from England, and at length its deleterious effects extended itself to the junior servants, both civil and military: old friendships were dissolved, and political discussions were agitated with an asperity which was not less baneful to the public service, than destructive of happiness in Bengal.

The latter end of this year, Gen. Clavering reviewed many of the sepoy battalions, and recorded his sentiments by expressions of wonder at the state of discipline to which the sepoy corps were brought, declaring that he found them in no respect inferior to any regiment in the royal service.

1775.—Colonel Hugh Grant having resigned the service, was succeeded in the command of the 3d brigade by Colonel Ironside. Early this year I was appointed deputy judge advocate-general, an office which led to some emolument, and of great respectability; also to an intercourse with Col. Ironside, which afterwards proved of great advantage to me: he was a man of considerable literary talent, as well as an officer of great tactical abilities; he had served in several staff appointments, and had been, prior to his last promotion, private secretary to the governor-general, and was most intimately acquainted with the army and all its details and duties: the most minute attention to every branch of his

tion, were not qualified for the situation of counsellors, and speedily were governed by the more active temper of Mr. Francis. Mr. Barwell possessed much local knowledge and good abilities, and steadily supported the measures of the governor-general. The parliamentary reports, published some years subsequently, evince the great ability displayed by Messrs. Hastings and Francis in their various minutes at the council-board, and these, with the letters of Gen. Goddard, Tookagee, and Moodagee Bounsilla, both Mahrattah chieftains, afford a specimen of official documents, seldom surpassed for elegance of composition in any country or at any period of time.

extensive command, formed his greatest amusement, and as I did not want industry, or application to my military duties, which he was in the habit of observing, and rewarding in the most disinterested manner, it was at his solicitation that I was nominated to my new office.

An employment of responsibility is to the mind as necessary for the forming a steady character, as ballast to a ship is requisite for the steady progress of its passage through those billows by which both are actuated in their course to their destined ports: distinction will always create jealousies, and as many want what only one can enjoy, every man in office feels the necessity of guarded conduct, which gives birth to sentiments he had not before possessed.

The post of judge advocate comprised the execution of duties to the public, the magnitude of which alarmed me; I determined, however, to be diligent in consulting such authors as I could lay hold of for my official formulary, and to be guided by my own sentiments of right and wrong, coolly considered, where the mode of proceeding was discretionary. Business which comes before a court-martial is too often impelled by passion and prejudice, and those baneful directors of the human conduct, find their way too often to the breasts of those, who, in the capacity of judges, should feel no partialities. In the course of my service, I had remarked instances of this nature, and a disposition in the judge advocate to prosecute, in imitation of professed lawyers, with too much asperity; this, I considered as greatly defective, and therefore made it my study to fully develope the whole truth, whether for, or against the accused, and more than once, prevented an investigation of irrelevant matter, which tended to prejudice the party in the opinion of the judges, whose enquiries ought to be confined to specific matter of charge. I was so fortunate as to execute this office to the approbation of my brother officers, and had the pleasure of hearing, that those who were unfortunately involved as military delinquents, acknowledged my impartiality, which was rather novel in the distribution of military justice. I dwell with pleasure on the reflection of my conduct in this capacity, and that its emoluments were devoted to the comfort of a near and dear relative in Europe, who required pecuniary aid.

In April, 1775, our brigade was ordered to march to Dinapore; the weather was excessively hot, and I had been for some time past much indisposed, so that I was obliged to go into quarters at Monghyr. My disorder was a dysentery, which had afflicted me for several months, but I never suffered it to prey on my spirits. Youth and a good



constitution enabled me to withstand its effects ; the prospect of soon rising in my profession, contributed to support me whilst under this afflicting malady. At Monghyr I met with a very intelligent physician, who prescribed lime-water and milk in equal proportions, which had a wonderful effect : in a few weeks I was restored, and then proceeded to join my brigade.

1776.—Some important regulations about this time took place, in consequence of the death of Sujah ul Dowlah, our ally, the vizier at Oude, which opened an extensive field for promotion and emolument to the officers of the army in Bengal. He was succeeded by his son, Asoph ul Dowlah, a man of very dissipated character, and distinguished for contemptible and unworthy practices. The Calcutta government was conducted by the new triumvirate of Gen. Clavering, Monson, and Francis, and the death of the vizier affording ample matter for political contention at the council-board, Mr. Hastings was anxious to support the system he had formed, and insisted that the treaties between our government and the father should be considered as still in force with the son : his opponents were of a different opinion : and the continuance of our military support was purchased by the cession of the province of Benares to the company, and the sacrifice of the vizier's military authority, by an agreement that his troops should be commanded by English officers : this regulation of the majority revived the drooping spirits of the army. Colonel Goddard, an active experienced officer, was nominated to the command of the vizier's troops, and many officers were posted to his cavalry regiments, with the advantages of pay and allowances of the rank one degree above that which they held in the company's service : this measure rendered the majority in council very popular with the army, but in the Newab's corps it was highly unpalatable : his youngest brother, Saudat Ali, a youth of considerable ability, hoped to make it a cause of great discontent, and being of an ambitious turn, he took this opportunity of disgust in the troops, to make an attempt on the life of the vizier, and which the latter only saved by a firm and spirited conduct, not expected from a man of generally despicable character : this vile attempt was preceded by the actual assassination of the prime minister.

Early in 1776 our brigade was ordered to march into the vizier's provinces, to relieve the 2nd, which were encamped at Belgram, under the command of Colonel Stibbert, who had lately arrived from England : the brigade marched

in two divisions, one commanded by Lieut.-Col. Parker \*, and the second by Major Hessman : my battalion marched with the first division, but as I had been summoned as an evidence on a court-martial at Berhampore, I did not join till the second division was on the eve of leaving Dinapore.

On our arrival at Allahabad it was necessary to expedite our motions, in consequence of the mutinous conduct of the Newab's troops, to effect which the sick and infirm were ordered to proceed by water, and the command of the detachment devolved upon me. We had frequent reports of approaching ruin to the British interests in the Newab's provinces, and it required every precaution to prevent irregularity in the soldiers under my command from irritating the inhabitants, already disaffected to our interests, and prepared to oppose our usurpation of political and military rule : I made severe examples of every deviation from duty and discipline in so public a manner, as conveyed from town to town, on the banks of the Ganges, the desire of the commanding officer to punish and prevent acts of injustice : this conduct conciliated their regard, and my detachment was amply supplied with every requisite at a reasonable price, on our route to the army. During this subaltern command, I was induced to exercise an authority which might be considered a liberty in an officer of the rank of lieutenant. A young gentleman, a cadet, Mr. Channing, desired to accompany the detachment, which was agreed to with much pleasure on my part, as he was a very promising youth : from the necessity of the times I found his assistance of great service, in preserving order among the Europeans of the detachment, and assumed the privilege of appointing him to act as ensign under my command. Gen. Stibbert approved of my conduct, and my friend Channing had the pleasure of being paid additional allowances, which he well deserved, for his activity. We have often laughed at the idea of a lieutenant exercising the authority of a general.

At Belgram, we were informed of the general disaffection of the Newab's troops, and of the imminent dangers to which our friends serving in those corps had been exposed ; many had been tied to the cannon's mouth, and threatened to be blown away : at length the battalions were broken and reformed, but it was a long time before discipline was established, though Colonel Goddard was

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\* Lieut.-Col. Parker came into the service in 1764, and was killed with Gen. Goddard's detachment, 23d April, 1781.



admirably adapted for such a service, by the suavity of his manners and his perfect acquaintance with the language and customs of this part of India. The dread of our brigade, however, was the principal instrument of their subjection, and even its efficacy was in danger of being destroyed from a division of our forces on many detachments. One of the Newab's principal officers was entrusted with the collection of the revenue of Corah and Allahabad, and of a considerable body of troops, with fourteen guns.

The Newab's brother, Saudat Ali, had fled, after the attempt made upon his brother's life; and he had been busy in soliciting the support of the neighbouring powers. It was suspected that the Newab's officer in the Corah district, had been seduced; but Saudat Ali was disappointed in his disloyal views, and finally sent to reside near to the city of Benares, where he remained peaceable and happy for many years, till, by the death of his brother, and the villainous conduct of Vizier Ali, he succeeded to the Vizarut.

The company's service had for some time ceased to produce those rapid fortunes which had formerly distinguished it; and as the establishment of officers became more numerous, frequent instances occurred of young men, with families, being left in the utmost distress, on the decease of the fathers, as no support, even to the aid of a few rupees, could be expected from the mothers—frequently native women, who did not even know the place of their nativity, and regardless of every thing but dress and dissipation. It had been in my contemplation to form a plan for the support of children of this description, and to prevent the necessity of contributions, which we knew not how to refuse, though we could ill afford them. I drew up a plan for this purpose, and it met with the concurrence of Colonel Ironside and the officers of the brigade, with few exceptions; but, to be useful, it required that it should have the concurrence of the whole army. To effect this, I applied to my friend Lieut. Kirkpatrick, a very intelligent and worthy man, then in General Stibbert's family, as Persian interpreter, and was so fortunate as to obtain his support to a scheme which I had the happiness, some years afterwards, to see brought into action, when upon service on the coast, and, finally, liberally patronized by the Hon. Court of Directors. By this liberal institution, the widows and orphans of Bengal officers are nobly supported, and the latter educated and placed in some eligible situations, from the monthly contributions of the officers. The name of Kirkpatrick will

be held in grateful remembrance, so long as this admirable institution shall exist. The share which I had in this laudable institution has often been a source of grateful reflection, whilst the precipitance of despairing of success has been a lesson to me, to be more persevering in laudable pursuits.

In 1777, nine new battalions were added to the establishment, by the transfer of an equal number of corps from the Vizier's service. This infused spirit and emulation among the senior officers. Whilst at Belgram cantonments, Colonel Ironside had a fine opportunity of instructing his brigade in the grand manœuvres of an army; and as the allowance of light ammunition was liberal, our grand field days were conducted with great éclat. He gave us regular demonstration of the efficacy and importance of practical knowledge, by experimental proof. With his little army of two European battalions and five of native infantry, occasionally formed into numerous bodies, he exemplified how the most brilliant victories were won, and, as far as the ground would admit, which was too uniform, he shewed by what defects of position battles had been lost. This was a field of instruction which was not neglected by any officers who had a desire to improve; and the Colonel had an opportunity of judging of the talents of the officers under his command. On this occasion I was honoured with the appointment of aid-de-camp, which afforded me an opportunity of studying tactics upon a more enlarged scale than acting with my own battalion. My allowances were handsome, and my opportunity of improving, under an officer of distinguished ability, was prosecuted with pleasure. The colonel being a man of letters, and a good Persian scholar, had translated the grammar of Meninski, for his own amusement, and on the liberal principle of instructing his young friends and officers. The office of major of brigade falling vacant at this time, I was appointed thereto at the colonel's recommendation, Lieut. Goldfrap succeeding as aid-de-camp.

This year our brigade was relieved by the 1st, under Colonel James Morgan; and, after a march of 820 miles, we occupied Barrackpore and Fort William, and found Calcutta distracted by party dissension; and as I had not been there since anarchy had been introduced by the importation of European intrigue, the political distinctions and character of its inhabitants, compared with former times, were very striking indeed. Whatever difference of opinion had taken place in council, in former times, it did not disturb the harmony of society; nor was it necessary



for the junior servants to declare their political opinions. On the contrary, such conduct was discouraged, as destructive of that subordination which was so essential to the good of the service, especially in a country where the Europeans bore so small a proportion to the people under their subjection. It was now, however, necessary that all individuals should range themselves under the banners of one party or the other; and to such a pitch was this carried, that young gentlemen of neutral dispositions were told that they could not expect to be served by Government unless they supported it; thereby meaning the party then in power. This language was held by Mr. Francis, whilst his party held the reins of authority; and such doctrine had the effect of causing the governor-general's levees, which before had been crowded, to be almost deserted. I had never seen either Mr. Hastings or any of the other party, but I procured an introduction to each, and thought I perceived in Mr. Hastings that inflexibility and uprightness of character in his high situation which subsequently governed his conduct in the Carnatic troubles and the Benares insurrection.

1778.—The governor-general was now, in some degree, reinstated in authority, by the deaths of General Clavering and Colonel Monson; but Mr. Francis received a reinforcement in the nomination of Mr. Wheeler to a seat in council. This gentleman had been in the Direction, and was thus appointed on the looked-for resignation of Warren Hastings; but the latter, like the sturdy oak, was not to be so easily blown from his situation; and the general opinion of the settlement of Calcutta certainly was, that the tenacity with which Mr. Hastings held the government preyed upon the minds of Sir John Clavering and Colonel Monson, and hastened their deaths: they, no doubt, had they not been governed by their friend Francis, would have been highly respected, as they had the character of being well-disposed gentlemen, though they certainly never displayed superior talents either as officers or statesmen.

At this important crisis, when the British settlements in India were threatened with disasters from the convulsions which shook our native country to the centre, in a great degree from vile party contention, and when the urgency of public affairs called particularly for unanimity and exertion, it was much to be regretted that the springs of government in India were checked by an uniform opposition to every measure proposed; and though, from the firmness of Mr. Hastings' character, they did not prevent the adoption of measures which he thought most conducive

to the public good, yet they certainly greatly retarded their execution. It has been the uniform practice of the Indian administration, to record every proposition and every difference of opinion with regard to public affairs: the service of the council-board was, therefore, rendered at least as arduous as those military operations which it directed; and the more important and critical they became, the more easy it was to attack, and the more difficult to defend measures and expeditions too multifarious to be uniformly successful and well conducted.

The alteration in our system of government, by the act of 1774, which gave the general controlling power to the governor-general and council in Bengal, whilst it consolidated our own strength, did not fail to rouse the fears of our neighbours, who, whilst it was disjointed, derived some security from the opposite interests and opinions of the governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, whose operations were rather directed to the benefit of their own establishments than the general interests of the company; and as each of these settlements had their partial supporters in the Court of Directors at home, it was long before a controlling power in Bengal could be ascertained and exercised.

The Bengal territory had long been found inadequate to support the necessary expenses of its government; and it was thought politic, both at home and abroad, to take the first opportunity of adding to their pecuniary resources; and which occurred at this precise period, from the claims of Ragobah to the chief direction of the affairs of the Mahratta states at Poona. Ragobah applied to the Bombay government for military support, and offered such terms of remuneration for their assistance as promised to place that establishment on so liberal a foundation as would relieve the Bengal government from a burthen of expense which had greatly exhausted her treasury.

This plan was not adopted till it had met with the approbation of the directors, and also of the British ministers, who had for some time past inspected the company's political affairs: at this time, however, when the British nation was involved in a contest with the American colonies, and a war was easily foreseen with France, the propriety of entering into such a contest became a question of great magnitude. The Bombay government, however, adopted the plan, and the first reported account of approaching hostilities with the Mahrattas, received by the government of Bengal, was by applications for pecuniary aid: it, therefore, was too late to recede: this was not only immediately granted, but the



bold measure adopted of likewise rendering them military assistance, by speedily marching a considerable detachment\* from the banks of the Ganges to the proposed scene of action. It was a necessary measure, from the very well known intrigues of the French, who at this most critical juncture had sent M. Lubin to tamper with the India powers; and we met with great success in rousing their dread of British ambition, particularly at the Poonah Durbar, against which we were then actually meditating hostilities.

This highly to be praised determination of the governor-general caused great debates in the council, and in all companies. We had individuals who affected even to think that the defeat of this military enterprize would be beneficial to their country, and these unworthy sentiments were even spread in the army employed on the expedition. The very slow progress of the detachment under Colonel Leslie† seemed to confirm the propriety of such remarks; but fortunately, upon his death, which saved him the mortification of hearing of his supercession in the command, the detachment devolved on Goddard, who proceeded with a promptitude and decision worthy of that spirit which planned the expedition. It happened, however, that his celerity could not prevent the miscarriage of the Bombay army‡, though he amply repaired the disgrace in which the British arms had been involved by a vile field commission, somewhat similar to that the great Duke of Marlborough was hampered with, by those Dutch and Netherland commissioners who accompanied his army, and who presumed to judge when and where it was fittest to encounter the enemy of their country; indeed we have seldom seen even councils of war composed of officers lead to much good in their results.

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\* The following detail of the Bengal detachment, under the command of Col. Matthew Leslie, who had served with some reputation under Gen. Wolfe, was accordingly ordered to be formed: his second in command was that active officer Lieut.-Col. Thomas Goddard. The 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th battalions;—one regiment of Native cavalry;—a company of Golaundauz, or Native artillery;—and a corps of Candahar horse, the vizier's, and 103 European officers;—total 5700; followers 19,000. The Bazar department (12,000) comprised a complete establishment for each corps, without any expense to government for commissariat, and to this essential aid, the ready supply of provisions, may be ascribed the very successful progress of this detachment. Total fighting-men, followers, and Bazar people, 36,700.

† Col. Leslie had been quarter-master-general of the British army at the capture of the Havannah, and came into the Bengal army as lieutenant-colonel in September, 1768, and died at Chattipore, in Bundelcund, 3d October, 1778.

‡ The proceedings of the Bombay government and its army, will be given in a subsequent number of this work.—ED.

During this portentous period Warren Hastings stood on a very uncertain foundation, engaged in measures on the success of which his reputation depended, and reputation was to him dearer than life. It was doubtful whether he would not be removed before their conclusion: it must have required all his fortitude to act with an equal mind; and I have often thought with admiration of the steadiness of his conduct, and that he had the magnanimity to prosecute the war with the Mahrattas when it certainly was in his power to adhere to the disgraceful convention of Worgaum without impeachment of his political character.

The war with France was now announced, and the reduction of Pondicherry\* was a work of expence and difficulty: our troops on the Madras establishment accomplished this enterprise with great honour to themselves, and Goddard's success on the western coast of India contributed to restore splendour to our arms, which had been sadly tarnished by the incapacity of the officers in command of the Bombay expedition and its commissioners, who were far more culpable.

My brother John was at this time barrack-master at the station of Berhampore, which, although it added something to his income as captain, was, with his active and intelligent mind, and with a young family, ill adapted to promote their benefit or his own fortune. An order having been issued at Calcutta for the formation of a corps of militia to be formed from the civil servants, and respectable European inhabitants of Calcutta, it occurred to me that no officer could be better suited, from the suavity of his manners and very general information, for the appointment of regulating captain than himself; and as my situation led me to much communication with the commander-in-chief, General

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\* Pondicherry sustained a siege of two months and ten days by the troops under the command of Gen. Sir Hector Munro, and surrendered by capitulation on the 17th October, 1778. On the 8th August part of the troops intended for the siege encamped on the Red Hill, within 4 miles of the fortress: this day possession was taken of the Bound Hedge, within cannon shot. After the various operations of our batteries, a gallery was carried into the ditch called l'Hospital, and the faces of the adjacent bastions being destroyed, it was, with the concurrence of Sir Edward Vernon, who landed 200 seamen, resolved to pass the ditch by means of a bridge of boats made for the purpose of attack: another attack was to have been made on the sea-side to the northward; this was intended to have taken place on the 17th, but on the previous day M. Belcolmb made proposals of capitulation, which were finally agreed to by the general and admiral.

Our loss during this protracted siege was, European officers killed 8, wounded 27; European rank and file killed 67, wounded 67; natives killed 148, wounded 480; in Sir Edward Vernon's engagement with the French ships, killed 11, wounded 55.



Stibbert, and his staff, I applied for my brother, and requested he would hasten to Calcutta to secure the appointment; this he complied with, and though he did not succeed, yet it fortunately happened that at this precise time the governor-general wanted an aid-de-camp, and through the interest of his good friend Mr. Parry, he was placed on the staff of the governor-general, which is always considered as one of great distinction with military men. This situation enabled my brother John to promote the interest and bring into action the abilities of my brother Jonathan, who for several years had studied the Arabic and Persian with great industry and success\*.

Colonel Goddard finding that frequent though successful actions would cause a considerable diminution of his force, sent Captain William Popham round to Bengal to impart a plan to Mr. Hastings by which his army might be materially assisted: this was to furnish the Rana of Gohud with a detachment in the neighbourhood of the celebrated fortress of Gualior, and which might withdraw Scindia from Ougein and the Poonah Durbar, where his interest had considerable weight: Mr. Hastings immediately seeing the benefit to be derived by making a diversion in the Agra province, ordered a detachment of four sepoy battalions to be formed, *viz.* Mac Clary's, Clode's, Bruce's, and Popham's, together with a suitable train of battering and field guns and artillery, European and Golaundauz, and with other staffs my brother was nominated Persian interpreter, to the great satisfaction of all parties.

Early in 1779 Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote arrived from England, and succeeded Gen. Clavering in the command of the army in India, and as his vote would decide the balance of the executive power, the hopes and fears of the settlement waited in agonizing expectation of the line he would adopt: it was generally believed that he would be of the party of Mr. Francis; hence the great questions which were to decide the continuance or annihilation of the authority of the governor-general: the general, however, divided with Mr. Hastings.

The very existence of the British empire was now at stake, and Mr. Francis, tired of cultivating the barren soil

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\* The India service possessed as learned orientalists at that period as it can have had since, by the aid of the colleges in Calcutta and at Haileyburey; and certainly more learned works were then translated than have in later years been given to the public; for instance, the Hindoo Institutes, by N. Halled; the Institutes of Achar, by Gladwin; the works of Wilkins, of Gilchrist, of Chambers; the Mussulman Code of Laws, by Anderson and Hamilton; the translations of Kirkpatrick, the Scotts, Colebrooke, and others.

of opposition, and probably somewhat ameliorated by the milder manners of his friend Mr. Wheeler, at length yielded to the persuasions of some well-meaning friends in the settlement, and a compromise took place between the contending parties, which was celebrated by a *fête champêtre*, and also fireworks, given by Mr. Secretary Hay, at which I was present. All parties were invited, and cordiality and unanimity shone forth once more, in splendid and brilliant figures and poetical inscriptions, in consequence of this union of parties. General Coote proceeded to the several army stations to review the troops, and Mr. Barwell took this occasion of apparent peace at the council board, to relinquish his seat, and return to Europe.

1780.—This calm however did not last long; Mr. Francis opposed a measure which Mr. Hastings had stipulated for the sole direction of, and on the success of which he had taken the responsibility on himself; acrimonious minutes were written and recorded, and the consequence was a duel, in which Mr. Francis was severely wounded: this unfortunate event caused Sir Eyre Coote to hasten to the presidency, and it was soon followed by one of a more disastrous and public nature, that had long been dreaded, though not to that extent, which in a few months so desolated the Carnatic, and deprived the company of all revenue.

The success attending Major Popham's detachment will be more particularly mentioned hereafter, but another force under Lieut.-Colonel Camac was formed to operate against Scindia, consisting of five battalions with artillery and some cavalry, in the province of Malwa, (Captain Jonathan Scott was also Persian interpreter to this officer), and this little army was frequently surrounded by large bodies of Mahratta horse, and reduced to such privations and hardships, as also from great arrears of pay, that their situation at one time was exceedingly critical; so that a large reinforcement was ordered into this province to their support, commanded by Colonel Muir: but in the meantime, Camac made a forced night's march, came suddenly upon the camp of Scindia, taking all the enemy's guns, camp equipage, elephants, with a large and most welcome supply of grain; this brilliant exploit may be considered as an important crisis in this war. Colonel Muir, on joining the two detachments, assumed the command, and shortly afterwards Mr. David Anderson was enabled to form a separate peace with Scindia.

In October, Hyder Ali Cawn, the Newab of Mysore, who had given proofs of his military prowess in the war of 1757, 1758, and 1759, invaded the Carnatic, and, by the



defeat of Colonel Baillie's detachment, at one stroke ruined the Madras army. This great disaster happened in consequence of the unmilitary and presumptuous mode which Gen. Sir Hector Munro adopted for collecting the army in the vicinity of a numerous and active enemy, conducted by an officer of great experience and acknowledged abilities.

Sir Hector Munro appointed the army to assemble near Conjeveram; and Colonel Baillie was directed to march from the northward, by the route of Trippasore, to join the general, which afforded an opportunity of thus beating the British army in detail, so very palpable as could not have been overlooked by a less experienced officer than the Mysorean chief, whose very superior cavalry prevented communication by letter between the British general and this ill-fated detachment, whilst Hyder had daily, nay, hourly intelligence of its progress, and of an unforeseen difficulty which occurred to impede its march, by the swelling of a small river which might have been forded when Colonel Baillie encamped on its banks, but which unfortunately swelled during the night, and prevented his crossing for two days. This ought to be a lesson to all our officers in command, to weigh well every probable or possible occurrence which may happen to frustrate their operations.

Hyder amused the general by a pompous display of cavalry, and by rocketing his outposts, whilst he detached his son, Tippoo, with a choice body of troops, to attack Colonel Baillie on his route of march; which service was performed with spirit, but Tippoo's force was not equal to decided success. Hyder was sensible that the issue of the war depended greatly on preventing the junction of Sir Hector Munro and Colonel Baillie; the British general was equally anxious to secure it; but as he had laid up all his grain and stores in Conjeveram, he did not choose to risk the loss of them by marching the great body of his army, and therefore detached Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, with a select body of troops, by night, to reinforce Col. Baillie, of whose situation he had at length received intelligence.

Colonel Fletcher conducted his reinforcement by a circuitous route, and joined Colonel Baillie without difficulty. This happened in the evening; and Colonel Fletcher gave an opinion that they should march immediately, and secure the junction with Sir Hector Munro. Colonel Baillie, however, most unfortunately, did not coincide in opinion with his second in command; or, as has been reported, was desirous of acquiring military fame by an important victory. He, perhaps, flattered himself that, having already repulsed Tippoo at Perrambancum, his late rein-

forcement would enable him to obtain a complete victory. The issue was most fatal to him, and most disastrous to the public interests.

He was attacked, immediately on commencing his march, by Tippoo; and, in the midst of a warm action, Hyder, with a greater force, and a numerous artillery, assaulted his right flank. The contest was unequal. Baillie's artillery consisted of not more than twelve light field pieces, mostly three pounders; the enemy's, of seventy cannon of greater calibre; and in cavalry and infantry Baillie was outnumbered by fifteen to one. Gallant attempts were made to seize Tippoo's guns, and with partial success; but whilst Baillie's exertions were directed against his enemy in front, his rear was vigorously attacked, which obliged him to relinquish the advantage he had gained. At length he was reduced to act on the defensive; and defence, on such an occasion, is often the forerunner of defeat. Surrounded on every side, the exertions of the troops became languid. The tumbrils of ammunition unfortunately were blown up by the showers of rockets which annoyed this little army, and at length the signal of surrender was displayed, which, whilst it prevented any further resistance of the British troops, afforded the enemy an opportunity of breaking in upon them, and wreaking their vengeance upon men whose gallantry they ought to have highly respected for their heroic conduct. The slaughter was dreadful, and the victory tarnished by cruelty on the part of the enemy.

Sir Hector Munro had intended to have marched in the night, to have joined Colonel Baillie, and the troops were laying upon their arms for many hours in that expectation; but from some strange fatality, doubt and hesitation delayed their movement until it was too late; the work of destruction was finished by the time the front of their line had got in sight of the field of action, and General Munro soon learned the horrid tale, from the report of a few wounded men who had escaped from the slaughter. This intelligence caused the immediate retreat of the British army; and Hyder, alarmed at the news of its approach, immediately fell back with equal trepidation.

Sir Hector Munro retired with precipitation to Madras, sacrificing his provisions, stores, and heavy artillery, to accelerate his flight, in which he was greatly harassed by the numerous cavalry of a victorious enemy, which now ravaged the Carnatic with most cruel slaughter and devastation, sending its inhabitants by thousands to the Mysore in captivity.



The loss sustained by Colonel Baillie amounted, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to about 508 Europeans, and 3300 Sepoys. The news of this disaster carried horror and dismay to all the British settlements. Superior minds only did not despair of the public weal. Then it was that the fortitude and magnanimity of a Coote and Hastings shone with the greatest courage to resist the torrent of an inveterate foe. Timid councils were bravely rejected, and the example of these two zealous men inspired their countrymen with courage and activity at this awful crisis.

So soon as intelligence of Baillie's defeat had reached Madras, requisition was made to Bengal for assistance; and although the season of the year usually deterred the dispatch of ships from Calcutta during the Monsoon, yet the exigency of affairs required particular exertion, and Sir Eyre Coote was desirous, if possible, to prevent the surrender of Arcot, which was then besieged by Hyder. He accordingly sailed at this inclement season of the year, on the 13th October, and arrived at Fort St. George on the 5th of November, with two companies of European artillery, 660 lascars, six companies of European infantry, and one company of volunteers\*; but, unfortunately, Arcot had surrendered to Hyder two days prior to Sir Eyre Coote's arrival at Madras, and that enterprising character was employed in reducing other strong holds, garrisoned by the Newab's troops, of whose fidelity great suspicions were entertained, from the great facility with which they were given up to the Mysorean.

From Bengal also a detachment was directed to be formed for supporting Sir Eyre Coote's operations in the Carnatic. The command was given to Colonel Pearse, the senior officer of artillery; which was much complained of by the infantry officers, and particularly by the officers commanding brigades, as an infringement of the rules of the service. Colonel Ironside applied for this command without success; and as I had been in India twelve years, and had not been employed on actual service, and as Mr. Hastings seemed determined to employ no officer of Mr. Francis's party; with Colonel Ironside's approbation, I applied to Mr. Hastings and Colonel Pearse, to command the grenadiers; and even offered to raise a corps of volunteers expressly for this service; and was promised any

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\* This company was composed of young gentlemen, mostly from Ireland, who had been recruited by Col. Brooke, afterwards governor of St. Helena: they served with great credit, and as vacancies occurred in the Bengal corps of infantry, they were appointed officers: Sir Eyre Coote often spoke of this small corps in terms of high commendation.

pecuniary aid wanted, by my kind friend Sir William Paxton. But at this period the Bengal army was greatly augmented by the regulations of Major-Gen. Stibbert, by which each battalion of infantry was formed into a regiment of two battalions, and I was nominated to the 24th regiment.

Thirty-six regiments were now formed, exclusively of the battalions with Gen. Goddard; each battalion consisted of five companies of 100 rank and file, a lieutenant to each company, a captain to each battalion, and a major commandant to the regiment. They were active light corps; but the divided command, so different to the usual system, where the sepoys had always been accustomed to look up only to their captain, soon produced many unfortunate divisions as to the express tenor of the new regulations; and it is very evident that the recent regulations, whereby the old system is nearly recurred to, of single battalions formed into regiments, is by far more suitable to the customs and genius of the native soldier.

Our detachment consisted of five regiments of native infantry: the 12th, Edmonstone; 13th, Blane; 24th, Kilpatrick; the 25th, Wedderburne; and 26th, Byrnes; also one company of artillery, under Capt. James Montague, and a troop of new raised cavalry. The very critical situation of affairs on the coast required our speedy junction; but it now appeared that a grand confederacy had been formed betwixt the principal powers of Hindostan and the French, to destroy the British empire in India. One part of this extensive plan was, the invasion of Bengal by the Berar Mahrattahs of Nagpore; and as our route lay through Cuttack, where a considerable army of theirs was assembled, there was great reason to apprehend that our detachment would be diverted from its original destination, by hostilities with these invaders.

It was a great political object of Mr. Hastings, to detach the Berar Rajah from this confederacy; and this important point he accomplished at the moment when hostilities were thought inevitable, principally through the able negotiation of that tried civil servant Mr. David Anderson, who was sent to the Mahratta camp. This measure was opposed by Mr. Francis, who shortly afterwards returned to England; and Mr. Cowper, a Bengal civil servant, was nominated his successor at the board. Messrs. Macpherson and Stables had been previously added to the council.

[*N.B.—Sir Eyre Coote's Campaigns of 1781, 1782, and 1783, will be given, if possible, in our next number. ED.*]



*General Statement of Ships captured from the different hostile powers, and Ships destroyed in action during the War, from 1793 to 1801, and from 1803 to 1815.*

|                                                    | Line, includ. 54's. |       | Fifties. |       | Frigates. |       | Sloops, and small Vess. |       | Total. |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
|                                                    | Sh.                 | Guns. | Sh.      | Guns. | Sh.       | Guns. | Sh.                     | Guns. | Ship.  | Guns. |
| French .....                                       | 80                  | 6264  | 7        | 354   | 217       | 7382  | 408                     | 3997  | 712    | 17997 |
| Dutch .....                                        | 29                  | 1794  | ..       | ..    | 40        | 1336  | 103                     | 775   | 172    | 3905  |
| Spanish .....                                      | 24                  | 1984  | ..       | ..    | 30        | 1068  | 142                     | 941   | 196    | 3993  |
| Danish .....                                       | 24                  | 1744  | ..       | ..    | 24        | 848   | 37                      | 475   | 85     | 3067  |
| Russian .....                                      | 1                   | 74    | ..       | ..    | 2         | 74    | 1                       | 14    | 4      | 162   |
| Turkish.....                                       | 1                   | 64    | ..       | ..    | 7         | 270   | 7                       | 96    | 15     | 430   |
| American .....                                     | ..                  | ..    | ..       | ..    | 3         | 139   | 14                      | 176   | 17     | 315   |
| Total.....                                         | 159                 | 11924 | 7        | 354   | 323       | 11117 | 712                     | 6474  | 1201   | 29869 |
| British .....                                      | 5                   | 370   | 2        | 100   | 27        | 856   | 132                     | 1691  | 166    | 3017  |
| Difference in fa-<br>vour of Great<br>Britain..... | 154                 | 11554 | 5        | 254   | 296       | 10261 | 580                     | 4783  | 1035   | 26852 |

Besides the above, there were lost, by various accidents, of the enemy's ships, 11 of the line and 14 frigates, with many smaller vessels; and of British ships, 32 of the line, 7 fifties, 86 frigates, and 230 sloops and small vessels.

*Statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force, at the Commencement of Hostilities, February 1793.*

|                                                        | 1st Rate,<br>100 & up. | 2d Rate,<br>98 to 90. | 3d Rate,<br>84 to 64. | 4th Rate,<br>50 to 60. | 5th Rate,<br>44 to 32. | 6th Rate,<br>30 to 20. | Sloops,<br>&c. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------|
| In Port, and fitting .....                             | 5                      | 7                     | 36                    | 2                      | 23                     | 9                      | 20             | 102    |
| Guard Ships .....                                      | 0                      | 1                     | 2                     | 1                      | 0                      | 0                      | 1              | 5      |
| In the British and Irish Channels .....                | 0                      | 0                     | 2                     | 1                      | 16                     | 6                      | 22             | 47     |
| Downs and North Sea Stations.....                      | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | 0                      | 2                      | 1                      | 7              | 10     |
| Gibraltar and Mediterranean .....                      | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | 2                      | 1                      | 0                      | 2              | 5      |
| America and Newfoundland .....                         | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | 0                      | 1                      | 1                      | 2              | 4      |
| At the West India Islands, and on<br>the Passage ..... | 0                      | 1                     | 2                     | 1                      | 4                      | 0                      | 2              | 10     |
| On the Jamaica Station .....                           | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | 1                      | 1                      | 3                      | 5              | 10     |
| Coast of Africa .....                                  | 0                      | 0                     | 0                     | 0                      | 1                      | 0                      | 0              | 1      |
| East Indies, on Discoveries, &c.....                   | 0                      | 0                     | 1                     | 0                      | 3                      | 0                      | 7              | 11     |
| Hospital and Prison Ships.....                         | 0                      | 1                     | 3                     | 0                      | 2                      | 0                      | 0              | 6      |
| TOTAL IN COMMISSION .....                              | 5                      | 10                    | 46                    | 8                      | 54                     | 20                     | 68             | 211    |
| Receiving Ships .....                                  | 0                      | 0                     | 5                     | 5                      | 2                      | 0                      | 1              | 13     |
| Serviceable, and repairing for service .....           | 0                      | 7                     | 46                    | 1                      | 15                     | 10                     | 9              | 88     |
| In Ordinary at the different Ports ...                 | 0                      | 1                     | 18                    | 8                      | 20                     | 12                     | 17             | 76     |
| Building .....                                         | 2                      | 5                     | 5                     | 3                      | 3                      | 0                      | 2              | 20     |
| TOTAL.....                                             | 7                      | 23                    | 120                   | 25                     | 94                     | 42                     | 97             | 408    |

*Statement of the Distribution of the British Naval Force at the Conclusion of Hostilities, July 1815.*

| Stations.                                          | Line.      | 50 to 44. | Frigates.  | Sloops and Yachts. | Bombs and Fire Ships. | Brigs.     | Cutters.  | Sch. Gun. Vess. Luggers, &c. | Total.     |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|
| Downs.....                                         | 1          | 0         | 1          | 1                  | 0                     | 14         | 2         | 2                            | 21         |
| North Sea.....                                     | 0          | 0         | 2          | 2                  | 0                     | 15         | 1         | 0                            | 20         |
| Baltic.....                                        | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0                  | 0                     | 0          | 0         | 0                            | 0          |
| English Channel, and Coast of France.....          | 7          | 0         | 15         | 14                 | 0                     | 21         | 2         | 6                            | 65         |
| Irish Station.....                                 | 1          | 0         | 6          | 8                  | 0                     | 9          | 0         | 2                            | 26         |
| Jersey, Guernsey, &c.....                          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 3                  | 0                     | 0          | 0         | 1                            | 4          |
| Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar ...                 | 0          | 1         | 3          | 4                  | 0                     | 2          | 0         | 0                            | 10         |
| Mediterranean, and on Passage ..                   | 12         | 0         | 10         | 3                  | 0                     | 8          | 0         | 1                            | 34         |
| Coast of Africa.....                               | 0          | 1         | 1          | 1                  | 0                     | 0          | 0         | 0                            | 3          |
| North America, Halifax, New-<br>foundland, &c..... | 2          | 3         | 13         | 11                 | 1                     | 10         | 1         | 8                            | 49         |
| West Indies, Leeward Islands ...                   | 2          | 1         | 4          | 7                  | 0                     | 12         | 0         | 1                            | 27         |
| Jamaica, &c.....                                   | 4          | 0         | 5          | 11                 | 0                     | 7          | 0         | 0                            | 27         |
| Brazil Station.....                                | 2          | 1         | 8          | 1                  | 0                     | 2          | 1         | 0                            | 15         |
| Cape of Good Hope.....                             | 1          | 0         | 0          | 1                  | 0                     | 1          | 0         | 0                            | 3          |
| East Indies, and on Passage.....                   | 2          | 1         | 10         | 8                  | 0                     | 2          | 0         | 0                            | 23         |
| <b>TOTAL AT SEA.....</b>                           | <b>34</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>78</b>  | <b>75</b>          | <b>1</b>              | <b>103</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>21</b>                    | <b>327</b> |
| In Port, and fitting.....                          | 31         | 6         | 55         | 47                 |                       | 42         | 3         | 7                            | 195        |
| Guard Ships.....                                   | 4          | 2         | 2          | 4                  | 0                     | 0          | 0         | 1                            | 13         |
| Hospital and Prison Ships.....                     | 2          | 0         | 0          | 1                  | 0                     | 0          | 0         | 0                            | 3          |
| <b>TOTAL IN COMMISSION.....</b>                    | <b>71</b>  | <b>16</b> | <b>135</b> | <b>127</b>         | <b>5</b>              | <b>145</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>29</b>                    | <b>538</b> |
| Ordinary, and repairing for Ser-<br>vice.....      | 118        | 11        | 66         | 32                 | 5                     | 31         | 2         | 3                            | 268        |
| Building.....                                      | 17         | 2         | 7          | 4                  | 0                     | 1          | 0         | 0                            | 31         |
| <b>GRAND TOTALS.....</b>                           | <b>206</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>208</b> | <b>163</b>         | <b>10</b>             | <b>177</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>32</b>                    | <b>837</b> |

*Naval Commanding Officers who lost their Lives in the Service of Great Britain during the War.*

b. signifies blown up—d. drowned—k. killed.

| Names.                        | Rank. | Made. | Ships they Commanded.      | Died.   |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|---------|
| George Wm. Aug. Courtney..... | k. PC | 1782  | Boston.....                | 32 1793 |
| Ab. Pulliblack.....           | d. L  | 1782  | Pigmy (cutter).....        | 14 1793 |
| H. T. H. Maitland.....        | k. L  | 1793  | Spitfire.....              | 14 1793 |
| James Cook.....               | d. C  | 1793  | Spitfire (slp.).....       | 14 1794 |
| T. W. Rich.....               | d. C  | —     | Spitfire (sch.).....       | 8 1794  |
| James Miln.....               | k. L  | 1793  | Avenger (slp.).....        | 16 1794 |
| James Montagu.....            | k. PC | 1775  | Montague.....              | 74 1794 |
| John Harvey.....              | k. PC | 1777  | Brunswick.....             | 74 1794 |
| R. M. Sutton.....             | d. PC | 1779  | Ardent.....                | 64 1794 |
| John Hutt.....                | k. PC | 1783  | Queen.....                 | 98 1794 |
| Lewis Robertson.....          | k. PC | 1782  | Veteran.....               | 64 1794 |
| Walter Serocold.....          | k. C  | 1794  | At a battery against Calvi | 1794    |



| Names.                        | Rank.         | Made. | Ships they Commanded.            | Died.    |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------|
| R. Faulknor . . . . .         | k. PC         | 1794  | Blanche . . . . .                | 32 1795  |
| Adam Littlejohn . . . . .     | k. PC         | 1795  | Berwick . . . . .                | 74 1795  |
| William M'Carthy . . . . .    | d. L          | 1795  | Musquito (G. V.) . . . . .       | 5 1795   |
| Hon. R. Forbes . . . . .      | d. PC         | 1790  | Dryad . . . . .                  | 36 1795  |
| John Woodley . . . . .        | d. PC         | 1793  | Leda . . . . .                   | 36 1795  |
| S. Seymour . . . . .          | d. C          | 1795  | Arab . . . . .                   | 18 1796  |
| W. Swaffield . . . . .        | b. PC         | 1793  | in Amphion, on a visit . . . . . | 32 1796  |
| C. Garnier . . . . .          | d. PC         | 1795  | Aurora . . . . .                 | 28 1796  |
| J. J. Symon . . . . .         | d. C          | 1795  | Helena (slp.) . . . . .          | 14 1796  |
| T. Gott . . . . .             | d. L          | 1790  | Cormorant (blown up) . . . . .   | 16 1796  |
| T. Maxstone . . . . .         | d. C          | 1796  | Bermuda . . . . .                | 18 1796  |
| F. V. Field . . . . .         | d. C          | 1795  | Curlew (bg.) . . . . .           | 18 1796  |
| J. Guerin . . . . .           | d. C          | 1794  | La Sirenne . . . . .             | 16 1796  |
| William Mulso . . . . .       | d. C          | 1796  | Hermes . . . . .                 | 14 1797  |
| John Smith . . . . .          | d. C          | 1795  | Lord Mulgrave (ASS) . . . . .    | 20 1797  |
| H. H. Parker . . . . .        | d. C          | 1796  | La Vipere . . . . .              | 18 1797  |
| Richard Bowen . . . . .       | k. PC         | 1794  | Terpsichore . . . . .            | 32 1797  |
| J. Gibson . . . . .           | k. L          | —     | Fox (cutter) . . . . .           | 12 1797  |
| William Huggett . . . . .     | d. L          | 1790  | Resolution (bg.) . . . . .       | 14 1797  |
| William Goodall . . . . .     | d. L          | —     | Grace (R. B.) . . . . .          | 9 1797   |
| R. Rund. Burgess . . . . .    | k. PC         | 1790  | Ardent . . . . .                 | 64 1797  |
| H. Pigot . . . . .            | k. by crew PC | 1794  | Hermione . . . . .               | 32 1797  |
| R. Parker . . . . .           | d. PC         | 1790  | Intrepid . . . . .               | 64 1797  |
| John M'Inerheny . . . . .     | k. L          | 1795  | Marie Antoinette . . . . .       | 10 1797  |
| J. Hollingsworth . . . . .    | k. L          | 1793  | Growler (G. V.) . . . . .        | 12 1797  |
| Scory Barker . . . . .        | d. PC         | 1793  | Wr. in Le Tribune . . . . .      | 44 1797  |
| Samuel Mason . . . . .        | d. L          | 1783  | Pandour (bg.) . . . . .          | 14 1797  |
| Thomas Hayward . . . . .      | d. C          | 1796  | Swift (slp.) . . . . .           | 16 1797  |
| John Drew . . . . .           | d. PC         | 1797  | Cerberus . . . . .               | 32 1798  |
| J. K. Pulling . . . . .       | d. PC         | 1797  | Form of the Penguin . . . . .    | 18 1798  |
| Horace Pine . . . . .         | d. C          | 1794  | Scorpion (slp.) . . . . .        | 16 1798  |
| Alexander Hood . . . . .      | k. PC         | 1781  | Mars . . . . .                   | 74 1798  |
| Roger Mears . . . . .         | d. C          | 1794  | Mackarel Transport . . . . .     | —        |
| James Drew . . . . .          | d. C          | 1790  | De Brak (cutter) . . . . .       | 14 1798  |
| J. B. Westcott . . . . .      | k. PC         | 1790  | Majestic . . . . .               | 74 1798  |
| John Pollexfen . . . . .      | d. L          | 1795  | Margaret (tender) . . . . .      | — 1798   |
| — Whittle . . . . .           | d. L          | —     | Caroline (tender) . . . . .      | — 1798   |
| Lewis Mortlock . . . . .      | k. C          | 1798  | Wolverene (G. V.) . . . . .      | 12 1799  |
| Hon. H. Grey . . . . .        | d. C          | 1798  | Weazle (slp.) . . . . .          | 12 1799  |
| Sir C. Lindsay, bart. . . . . | d. PC         | 1797  | Daphne . . . . .                 | 20 1799  |
| D. Willmot . . . . .          | k. PC         | 1798  | Alliance (slp.) . . . . .        | 20 1799  |
| E. Pakenham . . . . .         | b. PC         | 1790  | Resistance . . . . .             | 44 1799  |
| R. W. Miller . . . . .        | b. PC         | 1796  | Theseus . . . . .                | 74 1799  |
| L. Skynner . . . . .          | d. PC         | 1795  | La Latine . . . . .              | 32 1799  |
| Edward Cooke . . . . .        | k. PC         | 1794  | La Sybille . . . . .             | 44 1799  |
| Valent. Edwards . . . . .     | d. PC         | 1787  | Sceptre . . . . .                | 64 1799  |
| John Rowe . . . . .           | b. C          | 1790  | Trincomalee (slp.) . . . . .     | 16 1799  |
| W. Haggitt . . . . .          | d. C          | 1795  | Orestes (slp.) . . . . .         | 16 1799  |
| James Hanson . . . . .        | d. C          | 1795  | Brazen (slp.) . . . . .          | 18 1800  |
| Andrew Todd . . . . .         | b. PC         | 1796  | Queen Charlotte . . . . .        | 100 1800 |
| J. P. Robinson . . . . .      | d. C          | 1796  | Trompeuse . . . . .              | 18 1800  |
| John Raynor . . . . .         | d. C          | 1796  | Railleur . . . . .               | 20 1800  |
| W. J. Turquand . . . . .      | d. C          | 1798  | Hound (bg.) . . . . .            | 18 1800  |
| G. S. Stovin . . . . .        | d. C          | 1800  | Chance (late Galgo) . . . . .    | 16 1800  |
| Hon. M. St. Clair . . . . .   | d. C          | 1797  | Martin (slp.) . . . . .          | 16 1800  |
| John Rennie . . . . .         | d. PC         | 1799  | Invincible . . . . .             | 74 1801  |
| J. R. Mosse . . . . .         | k. PC         | 1790  | Monarch . . . . .                | 74 1801  |
| Edward Riou . . . . .         | k. PC         | 1791  | Amazon . . . . .                 | 38 1801  |
| Jemmett Mainwaring . . . . .  | d. PC         | 1795  | La Babet . . . . .               | 20 1801  |
| E. T. Parker . . . . .        | k. C          | 1799  | Gun-boats at Boulogne . . . . .  | — 1801   |
| W. Bevians . . . . .          | d. L          | 1780  | L'Insolente (G. B.) . . . . .    | — 1801   |
| G. Long . . . . .             | k. C          | 1799  | Vincego (bg.) . . . . .          | 18 1801  |
| Cæsar Corseffis . . . . .     | d. L          | 1790  | Telegraph (bg.) . . . . .        | 16 1801  |
| Edward J. Canes . . . . .     | d. C          | 1799  | L'Utile (slp.) . . . . .         | 18 1801  |
| William Venour . . . . .      | d. C          | 1802  | Calypso (slp.) . . . . .         | 16 1801  |

| Names.                                         | Rank. | Made. | Ships they Commanded.     | Died. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| J. Woodward Scott . . . k.                     | L     | 1795  | Princess Augusta (h.cut.) | 1803  |
| Thomas Parsons . . . . d.                      | L     | 1799  | Hecate (G. V.)            | 1803  |
| Henry Mitford . . . . d.                       | PC    | 1796  | York                      | 1803  |
| W. T. Mart. Leake . . . k.                     | L     | 1802  | Swift (h. cutter)         | 1804  |
| J. W. T. Dixon . . . . d.                      | PC    | 1798  | Apollo                    | 1804  |
| Henry Baker . . . . . d.                       | C     | 1804  | Pelican (slp.)            | 1804  |
| Wm. Compton . . . . . k.                       | C     | 1804  | Lily (slp.)               | 1804  |
| R. Carth. Reynolds . . k.                      | C     | 1804  | Curieux (slp.)            | 1804  |
| Wm. Henry Jervis . . . d.                      | PC    | 1790  | Tonnant                   | 1805  |
| J. Eades Baker . . . . d.                      | L     | 1795  | Winchelsea                | 1805  |
| Wm. Temple . . . . . d.                        | C     | 1804  | Geolan (slp.)             | 1805  |
| Henry Burke . . . . . d.                       | C     | 1800  | Sea-Gull (bg.)            | 1805  |
| James Tippet . . . . . d.                      | C     | 1802  | Hawke (slp.)              | 1805  |
| James Marshall . . . . d.                      | L     | 1783  | Watchful (G. V.)          | 1805  |
| William Scott . . . . . d.                     | L     | 1798  | Althorpe (h. cutter)      | 1805  |
| V.-Adm. Rt. Hon. }<br>Lord Nelson, &c. }       | k. VA |       | Victory (off Trafalgar)   | 1805  |
| George Duff . . . . . k.                       | PC    | 1798  | Mars                      | 1805  |
| John Cooke . . . . . k.                        | PC    | 1794  | Bellerophon               | 1805  |
| T. S. Pacey . . . . . d.                       | L     | 1800  | Mary (h. cutter)          | 1805  |
| William Woolsey . . . . d.                     | C     | 1805  | Papillon (slp.)           | 1805  |
| George Steele . . . . . d.                     | L     | 1794  | Seaforth (bg.)            | 1806  |
| G. R. Brand . . . . . k.                       | L     | 1803  | Unique (sch.)             | 1806  |
| H. N. Bowen . . . . . k.                       | L     | 1805  | Ballahou (sch.)           | 1806  |
| John Waller . . . . . d.                       | C     | 1802  | Serpent (slp.)            | 1806  |
| John Morrison . . . . . d.                     | PC    | 1806  | Heureux                   | 1806  |
| Thomas Prowse . . . . . d.                     | C     | 1806  | Martin (slp.)             | 1806  |
| A. Saund. Burrowes . . k.                      | PC    | 1806  | Constance                 | 1806  |
| R. Raynsford . . . . . d.                      | PC    | 1802  | Athenienne                | 1806  |
| John Salmon . . . . . d.                       | L     | 1802  | Clinker (g.-bg.)          | 1806  |
| Wm. McKenzie . . . . k.                        | L     | 1799  | United Brothers (hd.)     | 1807  |
| Wm. King . . . . . d.                          | C     | 1804  | Prospero (bomb)           | 1807  |
| Philip Griffin . . . . . d.                    | L     | 1804  | Ignition (F. V.)          | 1807  |
| Edmund Palmer . . . . d.                       | C     | 1804  | Nautilus (slp.)           | 1807  |
| Edward Morris . . . . . d.                     | L     | 1800  | Griper (g.-bg.)           | 1807  |
| R.-Ad. Sir T. Trou- }<br>bridge, bart. . . . } | d. RA |       | Blenheim                  | 1807  |
| Austin Bissell . . . . . d.                    | PC    | 1804  | Blenheim                  | 1807  |
| John Campbell . . . . k.                       | L     | 1806  | Observateur (bg.)         | 1807  |
| C. Elphinstone . . . . d.                      | PC    | 1804  | Blenheim                  | 1807  |
| Robert Pigot . . . . . d.                      | PC    | 1806  | Java                      | 1807  |
| J. Sherriff . . . . . k.                       | C     | 1806  | Curieux                   | 1807  |
| R. Keilly . . . . . d.                         | C     | 1804  | Busy (bg.)                | 1807  |
| James Hawes . . . . . d.                       | C     | 1802  | Moucheron (bg.)           | 1807  |
| John Buller . . . . . k.                       | L     | 1807  | Superieure                | 1807  |
| John Henderson . . . . d.                      | L     | 1807  | Marie (sch.)              | 1807  |
| Robert Scott . . . . . d.                      | PC    | 1806  | Boreas                    | 1807  |
| Thomas Price . . . . . d.                      | L     | 1807  | Firefly (sch.)            | 1807  |
| C. Lydiard . . . . . d.                        | PC    | 1801  | Anson                     | 1807  |
| Thomas Seccombe . . . k.                       | PC    | 1796  | Glatton                   | 1808  |
| P. C. Handfield . . . . k.                     | C     | 1806  | Delight                   | 1808  |
| Conway Shipley . . . . k.                      | PC    | 1804  | La Nympe                  | 1808  |
| G. E. B. Bettesworth . k.                      | PC    | 1805  | Tartar                    | 1808  |
| G. N. Harding . . . . . k.                     | PC    | 1804  | St. Fiorenzo              | 1808  |
| Joseph Kidd . . . . . d.                       | L     | 1804  | Hirondelle (sch.)         | 1808  |
| J. W. Skinner . . . . . k.                     | L     | 1794  | Tickler (g.-bg.)          | 1808  |
| G. A. Spearing . . . . k.                      | L     | 1802  | Subtle (sch.)             | 1808  |
| James Lawrence . . . . k.                      | L     | 1802  | Rook (sch.)               | 1808  |
| John Temple . . . . . d.                       | PC    | 1801  | Crescent                  | 1808  |
| James Bennett . . . . k.                       | L     | 1794  | Maria (bg.)               | 1808  |
| C. M. Gregory . . . . . k.                     | C     | 1801  | Carnation (bg.)           | 1808  |
| William Combe . . . . k.                       | C     | 1806  | Heureux                   | 1808  |
| James Mein . . . . . d.                        | C     | 1806  | Primrose (slp.)           | 1809  |
| John Brown . . . . . d.                        | L     | 1802  | Morne Fortunée (bg.)      | 1809  |
| John Culverhouse . . . d.                      | PC    |       |                           | 1809  |



| Names.                     | Rank. | Made. | Ships they Commanded.   | Died.   |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---------|
| Frederick Parker . d.      | C     | 1806  | Derwent (bg.) . . . . . | 18 1809 |
| William Evelyn . . . d.    | L     | 1799  | Pelter . . . . .        | 14 1809 |
| John Shortland . . . . k.  | PC    | 1805  | Junon . . . . .         | 44 1810 |
| Hugh Cameron . . . . k.    | C     | 1806  | Hazard . . . . .        | 18 1809 |
| John Conn . . . . . d.     | PC    | 1802  | Swiftsure . . . . .     | 74 1810 |
| Hon. W. Pakenham . . d.    | PC    | 1807  | Saldanha . . . . .      | 36 1811 |
| H. Craig . . . . . d.      | L     |       | Staunch . . . . .       | 14 1811 |
| R. C. Reynolds . . . . d.  | RA    | 1808  | St. George . . . . .    | 98 1811 |
| D. O. Guion . . . . . d.   | PC    | 1802  | St. George . . . . .    | 98 1811 |
| James N. Newman . . d.     | PC    | 1794  | Hero . . . . .          | 74 1811 |
| D. Atkins . . . . . d.     | PC    | 1798  | Defence . . . . .       | 74 1811 |
| Hon. J. Gore . . . . . d.  | C     | 1810  | Scorpion . . . . .      | 18 1812 |
| F. Moore Maurice . . d.    | C     | 1810  | Magnet . . . . .        | 10 1812 |
| Charles Robb . . . . . d.  | C     | 1810  | Apelles . . . . .       | 14 1813 |
| Henry Lambert . . . . k.   | PC    | 1805  | Java . . . . .          | 36 1813 |
| Samuel Blyth . . . . . k.  | C     | 1811  | Boxer . . . . .         | 14 1813 |
| Brydges W. Taylor . . d.   | PC    | 1802  | Apollo . . . . .        | 38 1814 |
| Sir Peter Parker . . . k.  | PC    | 1805  | Menelaus . . . . .      | 38 1814 |
| J. Dickenson, 2 . . . . k. | C     |       | Penguin . . . . .       | 18 1815 |
| George Dickens . . . . d.  | C     | 1813  | Sylph . . . . .         | 18 1815 |

\* \* These valuable tables were compiled by Mr. J. W. Norie.

### THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

Hark to the roll of the muffled drum !  
Hark to the bugle's blast !  
They tell that the soldier's wars are done—  
That this march is the soldier's last.  
Slowly, and sadly, and mournfully  
Move on the men of might;  
And their weapons revers'd, despondingly,  
Are with sable weeds bedight.  
The polish'd gleam of the glittering glaive  
Is lost those weeds beneath ;  
As if to show how the arm of the brave  
Is as nought in the hand of death !  
The drum's low roll has its tidings said,  
The bugle's blast is blown,  
And the measur'd sound of the mourner's tread  
Falls on the ear alone.  
And now comes the bier of the valiant dead,  
With the sword and the plume display'd;  
But the hand is cold which that weapon sped,  
And the brow which that plume array'd.  
He fell in his youth, and strength, and might,  
And his comrades crowd his bier;  
They had mourn'd him less had he fall'n in fight,  
Amid glory's bright career !  
Methought that many a brave heart shook,  
As it beat beside that pall;  
But I turn'd away, for I could not look  
On the soldier's funeral !  
Three volleys have grac'd the tomb of the brave,  
And all is hush'd again ;  
And as cheerless and still is the soldier's grave,  
As the grave of other men !

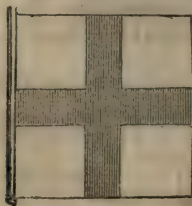
J. P.

*On the Union Banner of Great Britain and Ireland.*

To a common observer, it is, perhaps, a matter of indifference from what the National Flag of this country has been derived; and, satisfied with the respect which its appearance ensures in whatever quarter of the world it is unfurled, he is as indifferent to its origin, as to its present complicated arrangement. There are, however, it is expected, many who may not only wish to be informed of its history, but likewise to have its combination of crosses and colours fully and satisfactorily explained. Under this impression, the following remarks are introduced into the pages of "*The Naval and Military Magazine*;" and, it is hoped, that a subject so intimately connected with the two services, will be considered to possess some claim to the attention of its readers. But this, though the principal, is not the sole motive with which it is inserted; for, after relating the various alterations which have been made in the Union Banner, some suggestions will be offered for its improvement; not merely in a heraldic point of view, but that it may properly present the different charges of which it professes to be composed. An attempt will also be made to trace the etymology of its more popular appellation, "*The Union Jack*."

In early periods of English history, when an army took the field, every baron and other eminent personage, who had furnished the quota of men for which he was engaged, was entitled to bear a banner of his arms; under which his retinue assembled. The king bore three banners; namely, the royal banner, which contained the arms of the sovereign, and those of St. Edmund, St. Edward, and of St. GEORGE; but as this article has nothing to do with any but the latter, it is unnecessary to take any farther notice of either of the others. As the patron saint of England, St. George's banner ever ranked first in importance; and long after those of St. Edmund and St. Edward had fallen into desuetude, it continued to be the national banner of this country. In heraldic language, it was "*Argent, a cross, Gules*;"—

THE BANNER OF ST. GEORGE.





i. e. a white flag, with a plain red cross, such as is the distinguishing flag of an admiral of the White squadron, and where alone, excepting at a coronation or other great ceremonial, it now floats in its pristine purity. It may here be observed, that the cross of St. George forms part of the ensigns of the order of the Garter, of which he is the patron; and that in the fourteenth and subsequent centuries, even if the custom did not prevail at a much earlier period, every English soldier was distinguished by wearing that simple and elegant badge over his armour. It generally extended from the neck to the thighs, both in front and behind, and in some illuminated MSS. in the British Museum, they are frequently represented in that manner; but the following extract from the Ordinances, made for the government of the army with which Richard II. invaded Scotland, in 1386, will best shew the regulations on the subject:—

“Also that everi man of what estate, condicion, or nation thei be of, so that he be of owre pãrtie, bere a signe of the armes of Saint George, large, bothe before and behynde, upon parell that yf he be slayne or wounded to deth, he that hath so doon to hym shall not be putte to deth for defaulte of the cross that he lacketh. And that non enemy do bere the same token or crosse of Saint George, notwithstanding if he prisoner, upon payne of deth\*.”

Upon the union with Scotland, in 1707, the banner of St. George, under which the battles of Cressy, of Poitiers, and of Agincourt, had been achieved; which was identified with the proudest and most chivalrous eras of our annals; and which could not be blended with any other, however ancient or celebrated, without casting a stain upon the age that sanctioned the pollution, was destined to be no longer, in its original state, the distinguishing ensign of England. The BANNER OF ST. ANDREW, “Azure, a saltire, Argent†,”—



was then *united* to that of St. George; and, instead of adhering to the usual rules of marshalling arms, in which

\* Harl. MSS. 1309.

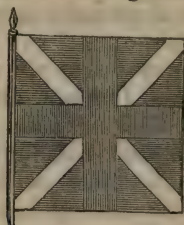
† Blue with a white saltire, or St. Andrew's cross.

case they would have been quartered, and would have appeared thus :—



which would have been far preferable, either in respect to popular feelings, or the laws and usage of arms, it was deemed proper to engraft the one upon the other; but, apparently from an adherence to heraldic rules, which was little to be expected upon an occasion when its first principles were so radically violated, a fimbriation or slight edging was introduced with a view of preventing the blue in St. Andrew's banner from touching the red of the cross in that of St. George\*, but which, as it will afterwards be contended, did not produce the desired effect. This is, however, better shewn by the annexed wood-cuts.

The arms of St. George and St. Andrew as they would have appeared, agreeably to the plan adopted for their junction if the cross of St. George had not been fimbriated.



The arms of St. George and St. Andrew as they were combined in 1707, which continued to be the Union Flag of this kingdom until the union with Ireland, in 1801, and which was thus blazoned :—"The cross of St Andrew surmounted by that of St. George, the latter fimbriated Argent :"—



\* It is scarcely necessary to remark, that it is a fundamental law of Arms that a metal shall never be placed upon a metal or a colour upon a



Thus it is evident, that the banner of St. Andrew not only became engrafted upon that of St. George, but actually usurped the greater part of it; and that ensign which had so often triumphed over its new partner, lost its own individuality by its concession to its former rival. If one spark of English pride—if one recollection of English glory had found a place in the bosoms of those who had the management of the affair, this profanation would never have happened. Surely, it would have been a sufficient indication of the union of the two kingdoms, if the banner of St. Andrew had been united to that of St. George in the way before pointed out. But, no. Scotland was complimented by the sacrifice of that which even the most uncivilized nations hold sacred; and the laws of arms were innovated in a manner wholly unprecedented, in order that her emblem might almost extinguish that of this country! Nothing in these remarks is intended to convey the slightest disrespect towards either Scotland or its ensign, for they are solely made against the system of *blending* armorial bearings, and thereby depriving them of their respective characters. But the banner of England, as well as the arms of its sovereigns, have, as it will possibly be shewn in a future article, frequently been obscured, if not degraded, by the culpable negligence, or more probably ignorance, of those whose duty it was to have preserved them in their primitive dignity.

The union flag continued in the state which has just been described, until the 1st of January, 1801, when, upon the union with Ireland, the last, and from the manner in which it was arranged, most injudicious alteration occurred. Instructions were issued to those whose offices related to such matters, to prepare a design for a *combination* of the cross of St. Patrick, “*Argent a Saltire Gules,*”



with those of St. George and St. Andrew, as they were at that moment placed; and an adherence to those directions necessarily produced the present disjointed, and, as the ob-

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colour. The metals are silver and gold: but in this instance, as is shown in a subsequent page, that rule did not require a fimbriation or edging round the cross.

ject was to unite the three crosses so that each might be clearly distinguished, most absurd arrangement; for the cross of St. Andrew, instead of being charged with that of St. Patrick, is quartered with it; and consequently, in lieu of a perfect saltire being presented upon it, four bendlets appear, but which, if considered as "bendlets," all the terms of heraldry cannot describe. Hence, not only is the saltire of St. Patrick broken by the fimbriations of the cross of St. George, but no two parts of it are opposite to each other, as is shewn by the annexed engraving of

THE PRESENT UNION BANNER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
IRELAND.

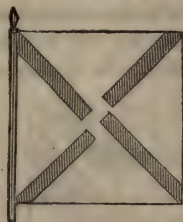


The blazon of this banner is as follows: "Azure, the crosses Saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly, per Saltire counterchanged, Argent and Gules; the latter fimbriated, and the second surmounted by the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the Saltire."

This extraordinary amalgamation (for which, however, no blame can be attributed to the Officers of Arms of the day, who were not allowed the exercise of their own judgments) arose from the wish of *combining* the three crosses *into one*, without the least regard to the manner in which the science of Heraldry, or propriety and meaning in the appearance of the flag, would be set at defiance. The subject did not, however, escape observation at the moment, for a correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1801, expressed his disapprobation of the new banner, and after sneeringly alluding to the taste which formed it, entreated an explanation from the heralds; and suggested that instead of introducing the saltire of St. Patrick, it would have been preferable to have placed an escutcheon of pretence on the centre of the cross, containing "Vert, a harp Or, stringed Argent," the emblem of Ireland. But as the original banner of St. George was adulterated, and all the laws of arms infringed upon in one instance, it was certainly more consistent that the same principle should be acted upon in the second, by joining the Saltire of St. Patrick to that of St. Andrew, though the manner in which it was introduced may be fairly objected to upon this ground, that



it does not present the addition in a clear and distinct form. This is best proved by the annexed engraving, of the manner in which the Saltire of St. Patrick actually appears on the union flag.



What resemblance it bears to the plain Saltire before inserted, it is needless to inquire; and, after a few observations upon the blazoning of the banner, an attempt will be made to prove, that by a very slight alteration, it would be rendered consistent in every respect with the rules of heraldry, and what is perhaps of more importance, with the principle upon which it was altered.

The objection to the present blazon is that, even to the most skilful herald it is not only very obscure, but some doubt exists whether it properly describes the charges. Setting aside the positive jumble of terms, which is unavoidable from its present complicated arrangement, it is by no means certain that a "fimbriation" does not extend *all round* the field, in which case the cross of St. George would be still further "shorne of its beams," for it would be *entirely surrounded* by a narrow white border. Still more, even admitting that a fimbriation should not extend all round the cross, there can be no question that a charge, if a colour, merely fimbriated by a metal, does not justify such charge being placed on another colour; and hence the present blazon of the Union Flag is *false heraldry*.

Although the fimbriation of the cross of St. George in 1707, is conjectured to have arisen from the wish to prevent the colours and metals being improperly mingled, it is quite certain that such fimbriation was wholly unnecessary. The cross of St. Andrew being a metal on the blue, admitted of that of St. George being placed over it, and the banner would then have appeared as the wood-cut, No. 4; but as the cross of St. Patrick is a colour, it is now impossible to place that of St. George upon it, without an intervening metal. Notwithstanding that the fimbriation alluded to, is here deemed to have arisen from a mistaken idea of its necessity, it is possible that its introduction was caused by a wish to represent the banner of St. George, "Argent a cross Gules," rather than the cross alone, in

which case it should have been blazoned "A cross Argent charged with that of St. George."

It having been shewn in what manner the banners of St. George and St. Andrew should have been united according to the usage of arms, the subjoined sketch is given to exhibit the way in which that of St. Patrick would have been added to them, had the rules in question been adhered to.



This is thus blazoned : Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, the cross of St. George ; 2d, Azure, the cross of St. Andrew ; 3d, Argent, the cross of St. Patrick ; and it is confidently submitted to every one conversant with the principles of Heraldry, whether such a disposition is not infinitely superior to blending the three charges into one.

Having, it is hoped, established that the Union Banner as it now appears is alike defective in the principle upon which it was altered in 1801, and that the blazon of it, if not erroneous, is at least objectionable, and assuming that the national flag ought to be so simple in its combination that each cross should be as distinct and clear as possible, and its heraldic description fully intelligible and of undoubted correctness, a plan will be submitted by which these desirable objects can be fully attained.

The only sacrifice in the principle that produced the present banner which is required, is, that the absurd idea of uniting the three crosses *into one* should be abandoned, and which, it is evident, is not even now attained ; for, however much it may be argued, that the saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick are *joined* by being quartered, the effect is that the latter has in fact totally ceased to exist, whilst the cross of St. George is blazoned alone—"surmounted by the cross of St. George."

The following blazon will present a union of the three crosses in their original forms, as is evinced by the subjoined wood-cut, and at the same time that it is contended that the flag itself is decidedly improved, that the leading principle is fully adhered to and the object attained, the heraldic description is both clear and intelligible. "Azure, the cross of St. Andrew, thereon the cross of St. Patrick surmounted by a cross, argent, charged with the cross of St. George ;" and which would appear thus :—





Politics have, it is confessed, nothing to do with a subject of this nature, but the exact picture of Ireland which the representation of that kingdom on the union banner presents, is too curious to be passed over in silence. In both cases the *union* is little more than nominal, for as a great majority of its population are separated from the inhabitants of the empire by religious feuds, so their ancient ensign, though professedly one of the integral parts of the banner, appears broken and disjointed.

The etymology of the term "Union Jack," has never, it is presumed, been explained, for it does not occur in any lexicon or glossary. The word "union" obviously arose from the event to which the flag owes its origin, and the only difficulty is therefore as to the expression "jack." Had the alteration in the banner of St. George occurred in the reign of James the First, it might with great probability be supposed to have been a corruption of "Jacques;" but as it did not take place until the time of Queen Anne, another derivation must be found. The following is therefore submitted, in the absence of one of a more satisfactory nature.

It has been stated in a former page, that English soldiers were accustomed to wear the cross of St. George on their upper garment; and as it appears from early writers that the upper dress of a horseman, and according to others, a coat of mail, was called a "jack," it admits of the inference that a small flag merely containing the cross in question was termed a "jack" when used at sea, after the word banner, which more properly speaking is confined to the field, fell into comparative disuse.

Although this hypothesis is unsupported by any authority, it has, perhaps, sufficient probability to justify its being hazarded.

Before these observations are concluded it may not be improper to speculate upon the probability of the slight

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\* Another blazon is, "Azure, on a saltire Argent a saltire Gules, surmounted by a cross of the second, charged with another of the third;" or in plain language, on a blue ground, a white saltire, containing a red saltire, and over all, on a white cross, a red cross.

alteration which has been suggested being introduced. Much may fairly be said against an innovation in an ensign which has acquired such transcendent glory; but as this consideration was not allowed to prevent its being wholly changed in the last century, after it had existed in its original form from the earliest ages, it affords but a weak argument against an obvious improvement, grounded upon the view of perfecting the principle that caused its latest arrangement. It may also be urged that the point is of no importance, and with such an assertion it is indeed difficult to cope; for those who view it in that light are not likely to be convinced by argument or enlightened by information. Such an assertion can alone arise from ignorance, and little is to be expected to be gained from opponents who measure every thing by the standard of mere *utility*. But if it be worthy of a nation's care that its churches, its monuments, and its palaces, should be built according to the rules of science and beauty, that in their construction something besides *usefulness* should be attended to, are there not still more cogent reasons why the ensign of three kingdoms should receive the same care, exhibit the same correctness in design, and the same adherence to the laws of the science upon which its formation depends? It has been frequently observed, and unfortunately with but too much justice, that whatever emanates from His Majesty's government connected with science, literature, or the arts, is more defective, both in design and execution, than what has its origin in individual exertion, and rests upon individual responsibility\*. But that the

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\* The total ignorance of heraldic usages exhibited in the banners borne at the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, unfortunately presents an illustration no less recent than striking of the truth of this remark. One banner contained the falcon and fetterlock; another the white rose; and a third was the banner of Albany. Independently of the anomaly of encircling the first with the riband of the Order of the Garter and the second with that of the Bath, it must be remembered that the falcon and fetterlock was the *badge* of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of King Edward the Third, and was afterwards adopted by his nephew and heir, as well as by the son of that individual, King Edward the Fourth: but the late Duke of York had no hereditary right whatever to it, nor does it appear that it or any other badge was ever granted to, or assumed by him, though it is not impossible that some heraldic painter may have been so egregiously stupid as to have placed them in his Royal Highness's achievement.

It would be no less ridiculous to bear a badge of the ancient house of Courtenay at the funeral of a Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, or of the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, at that of the present possessor of that dignity, than that a badge of the Plantagenets, Dukes of York, should have appeared at the interment of the illustrious personage whose loss is so generally and so justly deplored. The same objection applies, but if



national flag should present a glaring confirmation of the remark, must be a subject of astonishment, if not of regret, to all who feel a pride in the reputation of their country.

“Far as the breeze can bear the billow’s foam,”

that flag carries with it the assurance of protection to the oppressed, and of proud defiance to all who would dare to invade its rights or question its ascendancy, and it is therefore to be lamented that it should be allowed to exhibit such evidence not only of neglect of a particular science, but an indifference to those feelings which ought to prevent the ensign of Great Britain from being an imperfect, incongruous, and unmeaning arrangement.

There is fortunately, however, an incipient feeling lately called into existence in the higher departments of the state, which, with the strictest adherence to truth, may be ascribed to the refined judgment and exquisite taste of his present Majesty, that sooner or later will produce these most desirable results—That whatever may be undertaken by the government will be the best which can possibly be effected; that national works will be able to challenge and to defy universal criticism; that public documents will be

possible still more strongly, to the white rose having been borne on that occasion: this, it is well known, was a *badge* assumed by a particular branch of the royal family, called, for distinction, the “House of York,” in the fifteenth century. What then, it may be asked, could be more inconsistent than that it should have been carried at that ceremony, because His Royal Highness happened to be Duke of York? But, as if nothing should be wanting to render the absurdity complete, it was encircled with the order of the Bath! The appearance of the banner of Albany, though somewhat less objectionable, was by no means correct, unless the lord chamberlain’s assistant intends to introduce a new system of heraldry, by causing the arms of every county and town from which noblemen derive their titles, to be borne at their funerals. This will at least have the merit of novelty, however destitute it may be of any other recommendation. As well might it have been proposed to have had a banner charged with a sinister hand couped, gules, the arms of Ulster, and the peculiar badge of a baronet, because His Royal Highness was *Earl of Ulster*! The manner in which the banners were painted was also with propriety severely condemned.

The cause of these errors is perhaps easily explained. The heraldic part of the arrangement at a royal funeral, instead of being under the direction of that body whose very title at once points out that it is their peculiar province—the College of Arms—is nominally under the superintendence of the lord chamberlain, but is in fact under the direction of his officers. Let it remain to Mr. Mash and Mr. Mash’s deputies to pin up drapery, select coffin plates, place wax candles, and appoint who shall open this door or shut that, but *Ne su’or ultra crepidam*, and for the sake of propriety and good taste, if not of common decorum, let the ensigns of royalty and more especially those which are so eminently conspicuous, be proper and appropriate. This, it is obvious, will never be the case until they are under the sole superintendence of those whose professional duty it is to *understand* them.

intelligible and grammatical, even if they do not possess higher merits; and, to return to the immediate subject of this paper, that the rules of science, correct taste, and national feelings, will cease to be outraged in the BANNER OF THE EMPIRE.

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*The Late Lieutenant James Edgescombe, R. N. K. S. W.*

THIS officer was the son of the late Capt. Edgescombe, commander of the government vessel *Bellona*, at New Providence, an old and worthy seaman, who distinguished himself in action with the French privateers among the Bahama islands, during the late war. Mr. Edgescombe being intended for the navy, in which his uncle was a lieutenant, he was at an early age recommended to Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, then commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, and in April 1804 he was placed as a midshipman on board the *Papillon* brig, Capt. Woolsey. He subsequently served, until May 1810, in the following vessels, on the same station—*Morne Fortunée*, Lieut. J. Rorie; *Bacchante*, Captains J. R. Dacres and S. H. Inglefield; and *Dædalus* frigate, also under the command of Capt. Inglefield. During this period he was present at the capture of the forts and town of Coro, on the Spanish main, by the *Bacchante* and *Lilly*, in conjunction with an expedition attached to the late patriot, General Miranda\*.

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\* This was the first endeavour to promote the independence of South America, and the following anecdote is so highly honourable to departed worth, and the character of our brave seamen, that we cannot withhold it from our readers. In 1806, while Mr. Theophilus Shaw was serving as second lieutenant of the *Bacchante*, under the command of Capt. S. R. Dacres, on the Spanish main, that ship fell in with some of our men of war attending the expedition of Gen. Miranda, who solicited the assistance of Capt. Dacres to the attack on Coro. To this Capt. Dacres assented, and the squadron was anchored in the bay of that place during the night; and by dawn of day every boat was filled with Miranda's troops, (consisting of all nations, but principally Americans of the United States,) to land and attack the place. Many of the boats had preceded those of the *Bacchante*; and Lieut. Shaw, in pulling to the part of the beach where the troops were landing, observed that the dilatory manner in which they were getting out of the boats and forming, enabled the Indians in ambush to kill and wound many of them. He instantly altered the course of the boats under his orders, and pulled directly for the battery, under which he landed, and, with the boat's crew only, ran up the beach, and cheering, stormed and carried it sword in hand. The British flag was immediately hoisted, and having thrust the Spaniards out, he dispatched Mr. Edgescombe with the boats, to the ship, for the marines, with whom he afterwards carried the whole town. To Mr. Edgescombe's surprise, in passing the boats of the squadron, on his return to the ship, he found that not more than half of the troops were landed from them, and those in the greatest confusion. They would not credit the account



On the night of 14th Feb 1807, the French schooner *Dauphin*, in her endeavour to cross the *Bacchante*, fell on board her, and was promptly boarded and carried by the first lieutenant, assisted by Mr. Edgecombe and a few of the seamen. At this time Mr. E. was but a lad; his jumping on the enemy's deck, in a dark night, sword in hand, was therefore an earnest of that valour which a wider field subsequently afforded him of displaying. A short time after this he was at the capture of the fort and town of Samana, in St. Domingo, by storm, under the direction of Capt. Dacres, assisted by Capt. Wise of the *Mediator* frigate. The cannonade was very warm, and the fort, situated on a projecting eminence, was carried in the most gallant style by the party employed on that service, under Capt. Wise and Lieut. J. Norton\*. On the 12th April, 1808, Mr. E., still on board the *Bacchante*, but then commanded by Capt. S. H. Inglefield, was present at an attack of a flotilla of Spanish gun-boats, to leeward of the Havannah, but owing to their secure position, within a reef of rocks, only one of the enemy's vessels was captured. He also participated in the action off Cape Antonio, in Cuba, between the *Bacchante* and the French brig of war *Griffon*, which terminated in the capture of the enemy's vessel. Having joined the *Dædalus* frigate with his captain, who had exchanged into her from the *Bacchante*, he was next present, a second time, at the capture of Samana, 17th Nov. 1808, which place was effectually rescued from the French, by a squadron under the command of Capt. Charles Dashwood, consisting of the *Franchise* 36, *Dædalus* 32, *Aurora* 28, *Rein Deer*, and *Pert* brigs. He was also employed in the boats sent up the Sound to intercept the French privateers, *Exchange* and *Guerrier*, and other armed vessels, all of which were taken. In July 1810, Mr Edgecombe quitted

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he gave of Lieut. Shaw's success, until the old union jack, displayed from the flag-staff of the battery, convinced them of the fact.

Some alteration afterwards took place, in consequence of *Miranda* desiring to hoist his own flag at the fort instead of the English, which Capt. Dacres would not admit, but consented to the general's hoisting his flag at all other parts of the town; although the whole was surrendered to, and taken possession of, by the gallant Lieut. Shaw and his handful of brave followers. So convinced were the Spaniards that the capture and retention of the town, &c. were alone attributable to the bravery and discipline of the *Bacchante's* crew, that no sooner had that ship withdrawn her men from the shore, and sailed to continue her cruize, than they sent a peremptory order to *Miranda* to depart forthwith, which the general very reluctantly was obliged to obey.

\* This truly heroic and most excellent young officer was lost in the *Hero*, on her return from the Baltic in 1811: he had previously been promoted to the rank of commander.

the Jamaica station, and came to England in the *Dædalus*, and that ship being found quite decayed, she was paid off in September following, at Sheerness.

Mr. Edgecombe having passed his examination for a lieutenantcy, was recommended by his late captain to Mr. Yorke, then first Lord of the Admiralty, for promotion; and on the 10th Jan. 1811, he was appointed acting lieutenant of the *Apelles*, Capt. Hoffman, which situation he held until the 3d April following, when a confirmed lieutenant joining, Mr. E. was ordered to the Jamaica station on promotion, and on the 1st August, 1811, he was promoted to the *Polyphemus* 84, bearing the flag of Admiral Rowley. After the death of the admiral the ship came home, under the command of Capt. P. S. Douglas, and was paid off in November 1812.

As Mr. Edgecombe was enthusiastically attached to his profession, and desirous of being employed in active service, he lost no time in applying for employment, and shortly after received an appointment to the *Shamrock* brig, in which little vessel he continued to serve with great credit to himself, from Nov. 21, 1812, to April 31, 1815, under the commands of Captains A. P. Green, J. Marshall, C. B. and C. C. Askew. During that period the officers and crew of the *Shamrock* had several opportunities of distinguishing themselves, being employed on arduous and severe duties on the rivers Weser and Elbe.

On the 5th Feb. 1813, the *Shamrock*, Capt. Green, brought a flotilla of 23 brig praams to action, that were endeavouring to effect their passage from Calais to Ostend; and being afterwards joined by the *Rinaldo*, Capt. Frazer, continued engaged with them until they were driven into the port of Gravelines for safety. On the 1st of March following, the *Shamrock* drove on shore an English brig, prize to a French privateer, under the batteries of Calais, when Lieut. Edgecombe was sent with the boats to destroy her; he succeeded in driving the enemy out of her, and boarded under a heavy fire from the batteries, field pieces, and musketry on the beach; and having obtained possession of her papers, together with the arms left by the enemy, he set her on fire.

We shall now state the particular share which Lieut. Edgecombe had in the transactions which led to the investment, and finally to the surrender, of Cuxhaven, Glückstadt, Harburg, and Hamburgh, and the frustration of the enemy's plans in that quarter. Lieut. E.'s promptitude, perseverance, and gallantry, were by this time so well established, that he was considered a fit person to be en-



trusted with the dangerous and difficult mission of making known to the inhabitants and their allies, the Russians and Swedes, the successes obtained by Lord Wellington in the Peninsula; which duty he performed completely to the satisfaction of his captain. Having executed this service, he displayed his activity and enterprise by cutting out from under the islands of Jahade and Langrone, two French schuyts, under a heavy fire from the French douaniers who had posted themselves on the beach.

In August 1813, the *Shamrock* having joined the squadron under the orders of Commodore Farquhar, in the *Elbe*, became actively employed at the several vigorous attacks on the batteries of Cuxhaven. During this service, Lieut. E. with the boats, recaptured in gallant style a licensed schuyt from Heligoland, from a strong guard of the enemy, supported by the fire from a detachment of French troops. On the night of 25th Nov. Capt. Green, of the *Shamrock*, (senior officer in the absence of the commodore), being informed of the advance of a detachment of His Imperial Majesty's troops, commanded by Col. A. Redengen, towards Cuxhaven, collected the squadron to co-operate with them. The attack took place on the 28th (under the direction of the commodore) by a heavy cannonade of Forts Phace and Napoleon; and during the night the whole of the guns of the *Shamrock* were landed and transported several miles, to a position within 400 yards of Fort Phace, under the immediate superintendence of Lieut. Edgescombe; and a battery formed of those and other guns from the squadron so intimidated the enemy, that he surrendered before an attack had commenced.

Having performed her part with such good effect in this quarter, the *Shamrock* proceeded further up the *Elbe*, with a detachment of gun boats under her orders: winter set in, and Lieut. E. was employed night after night in the boats, watching the movements of the enemy, until the arrival of the Swedish troops, under Maj.-Gen. Baron Boyer, before Gluckstadt. The *Shamrock*, now under the command of Capt. Marshall, was moored with the gun boats before the citadel of Gluckstadt, to co-operate with the Swedish troops, the commodore not being able to approach in his ship, the *Desirée*. On 25th Dec. a general and vigorous attack was made on the fortifications by the brigs of war and gun boats, under the immediate directions of Capt. Marshall, which continued until the morning of the 4th Jan. 1814, when that fortress surrendered.

Thus, after an investment of ten days, and a close bombardment of six, this strong fortification, which had

several times been unsuccessfully besieged, yielded to the indefatigable exertion and bravery of British sailors. In this arduous and harassing service Lieut. Edgecombe was the senior, and the only lieutenant of the commanding captain's ship engaged before Gluckstadt. The two senior lieutenants commanding gun boats were deservedly promoted. Lieut. Edgecombe, whose services up these rivers had been so unremitting and arduous, and who was strongly recommended to the first lord of the admiralty by his captain, however, found that the rate of his vessel was a bar to his promotion\*.

On the 9th January, after considerable difficulty from the ice, the *Shamrock* was secured in the haven of Gluckstadt, where Lieut. E., by direction of Capt. Marshall (who had departed for Kiel, to establish the claims of the squadron to the enemy's vessels, naval stores, &c.), took possession of the Danish brig of war, *Femerer*, several gun boats, and various naval stores. Capt. Marshall did not meet with entire success in urging the claim of the British squadron; and Lieut. E. was subsequently employed on a similar mission to the present King of Sweden, then at Buxtermere, which service he executed to the satisfaction of Capt. Marshall.

When the ice broke up, and the river became navigable, the *Shamrock* proceeded to Cuxhaven, where the *Blazer* brig and gun-boats had wintered. Here Lieut. E. had placed under his direction six gun-boats, with which he proceeded to Hamburg; where he was daily engaged against the enemy's works, until they capitulated. The conduct of Lieut. E. was so much approved of by Capt. Marshall, as to draw from him a recommendatory letter on the subject to the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Melville); and a similar sentiment of approbation influenced the commander-in chief of the allied forces to obtain for, and present to, Lieut. E. the Imperial Russian Order of Merit of St. Wladimir.

Captains Green and Marshall were promoted to post-captains, for their services in the *Shamrock*. The zeal of Lieut. E., although disappointed in his expectation of promotion, would not allow him to retire from active service, and he was, after serving the remainder of his term in the *Shamrock*, on the Irish station, appointed, 13th April 1815, to the *Rota* frigate, Capt. Pasco; in which ship he con-

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\* It has been a rule observed at the Boards of Admiralty, and only deviated from in a few instances, not to promote the senior lieutenant of a sloop of war, exclusively, on account of any gallant action in which the vessel may have been engaged.



tinued until August following, when she was paid off at Deptford.

His health suffering from the severe duties which he had recently been exposed to in a rigorous climate, Lieut. E. remained on half pay to recruit, until July 1818, when he was appointed senior lieutenant of the Bann sloop of war, in which he served on the Jamaica station, under Captains A. Mitchell and W. B. Bigland, until Aug. 1821, when that ship being ordered to England, Lieut. E. exchanged into the Nautilus brig, Capt. J. F. Chapman, with whom he continued to serve until 16th May 1822, when she was paid off at Portsmouth.

Whilst in the Bann, on her passage from Vera Cruz to Port Royal, Lieut. E.'s captain died, and he became, *pro tempore*, the acting commander, by an order which, as is customary in the service, he gave himself. There was a freight of specie on board; a moiety of the per centage of which Lieut. E. claimed, as having, on the death of his captain, succeeded to the command, and taken the responsibility of the safe delivery of the treasure on himself. This claim was resisted by the agents of the late captain. The case, however, Lieut. E. submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, who decided in his favour.

During a cruize of the Nautilus on the Spanish main, she struck upon a coral rock, off Carthagená. After sounding and finding deep water all around, it appeared evident that the vessel hung on the point of a rock, as on a pivot. From the fragile nature of coral, it immediately occurred to Lieut. E. that the only way to extricate the vessel was to break the rock short off; to effect which, he directed the whole ship's company to run fore and aft; and which, after a little time, from the pitching motion it gave the brig, happily succeeded, she swinging clear off, without having received any material injury. On this occasion, the captain expressed himself much pleased with the prompt and seaman-like manner in which the lieutenant performed his duty.

In a time of peace, there is no field open for the display of naval enterprise; but Lieut. E. made many useful remarks on the different harbours and other anchorages resorted to by the ships in which he served on the Jamaica station, and was employed several times against the pirates of Cuba. He suffered much from fever; and on his passage home, as well as for some months after his return, from acute rheumatism. As soon, however, as his health was repaired, he solicited to be employed, and was immediately (Sept. 1822) appointed senior lieutenant of the

Sappho brig, Capt. J. Jones, on the Irish station. The severity of a very boisterous winter's cruise, in which the vessel was nearly lost, disabled him from remaining in her, and he reluctantly went on shore in April 1823. His health continuing extremely bad, principally occasioned by rheumatism, he was recommended to try a warm climate, and therefore quitted England for Nassau, New Providence, where he in a great measure recovered. The moment he felt himself capable of enduring the fatigues of active service, he returned to England for employment, when, in July 1825, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Gloucester, 74, at Sheerness. In her he continued in that capacity till May 1826, when he became the senior lieutenant, and the ship was ordered to be equipped for sea, to convey the Duke of Devonshire to St. Petersburg. Never, perhaps, was there more activity displayed than on this occasion. The ship, which many thought it would require three weeks or a month to prepare, was reported ready in ten days after the order had been given. This promptitude, however, which augured a happy conclusion of Lieut. E.'s long and faithful services, by ensuring promotion, proved the cause of that immediate sickness which terminated in his death on the 22d July following, on the ship's return to England.

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*Memoir on the Duty of Picquets.*  
*By Lieut.-Col. Fitz-Clarence, Coldstream Guards.*

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\* \* \* We have very great satisfaction in introducing this excellent and useful paper into our work; and we are sanguine of obtaining from different individuals similar documents that will be of general service, and advance the interests of officers.

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THIS memoir was first drawn up in 1817 by desire of the late Marquis of Hastings, when in camp with the centre division of the Bengal army. It was intended for the use of the Indian army, and orders were given for its being printed by the moveable press in camp, when the author being ordered home with despatches, prevented its publication. At this moment it is thought likely to be of use, after a peace of eleven years, when so many young officers are in the army, who have had no opportunity of gaining instruction in so necessary a branch of their duty.

**PICQUETS—THEIR NATURE.**—Picquets are small detachments, thrown out to the front, flanks, or rear of an army, or detached corps, and are posted so as to prevent any sudden attack, by giving timely information of the approach or movement of any hostile force.

**THEIR DUTY.**—It is their peculiar duty to secure, by their activity and watchfulness, the necessary repose to the main



body, without which the best-appointed and efficient army must degenerate into a harassed, dispirited, and disorganized mass.

**RESPONSIBILITY.**—Of all the duties which fall to the lot of a soldier, none is more important than the charge of advanced posts, for on the vigilance and alertness of the officer or non-commissioned officer in command, depends the safety and existence of the corps he covers. The trust and confidence reposed in him is to a greater extent than can possibly occur in any other situation, as an error, or heedlessness, or want of knowledge or caution, may involve, in the ruin of his own character, the honour of his country, the reputation of his general, and the lives and liberties of his brother officers and soldiers\*. The importance of this kind of duty being thus pointed out, and fully established, it will be right to consider the best means of ensuring the safety and quiet of an army, while in position in the neighbourhood of an enemy, and of exempting the picquets themselves from as much danger as the urgency of the duty will admit.

Picquets are of two descriptions, which pass, in the British army, under the denominations of outlying and inlying picquets.

**INLYING PICQUETS.**—The Inlying picquet is only a support to move from the camp or quarters, to succour any outlying picquet closely pressed by the enemy, and by checking his rapid advance, to give time to the main body to turn out, tents to be struck, and the baggage packed. The officers and men on this description of duty are permitted to be as much at their ease as possible in the daytime; if of cavalry the horses to be unbridled, if of infantry the men without their packs; but at night half the horses to be bridled at one time, and the infantry to be ready to turn out at the shortest notice.

These posts are often at too great a distance for a sentry, in front of their picquet-house, to have his eye on one or more of the outlying picquets; but if possible, and the ground will admit of it, it is highly recommendable. A sentry in the belfry of a church is of still more use, from his elevated situation. The sentry is to watch the movements or signals from the front, or the flash of arms during the night, and to give instant notice to his officer.

To prevent mistakes, or the sentry looking in a wrong direction, a horizontal stick should be laid across two forked branches, placed in the ground, so as to point out,

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\* The serious responsibility of these duties cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of our young officers of cavalry, to whom it is often that these posts are confided.

by looking along it, the situation of the post or posts of the advanced videttes or sentries, and this precaution may, if necessary, be used by the other posts. A line cut on the battlement of the steeple will be of the same service.

A double patrol should be continually going from this picquet during the night, to the outlying picquets, if within reach. The last patrol before daylight should be made to bring back, from the serjeants of the outlying picquets, a note, stating the time the different patrols arrived at their picquet; by this means the officer will know if they have done their duty. Should there be several outlying picquets, they should all in the same manner be patrolled up to. If the distance be very great, these patrols need not go up to the advance posts, but still they must go out a considerable way in their direction, at different periods of the night. On any alarm, the officer of this picquet should mount his men, if of cavalry, or make them stand to their arms, if of infantry, and instantly inform the commanding officer, whose house or tent should be known to all on duty. In the day-time, if the attack appears serious, he should, with his men, proceed to the point in danger; but in the night, he should, under similar circumstances, only move half his picquet towards the firing, leaving the other half with orders to succour any other point attacked, should the first prove a feint, or to join him should the firing appear to last or recede towards the line or quarters. Half an hour before daylight he should mount his men, or make them stand to their arms, till all is reported quiet from the front\*.

**OUTLYING PICQUETS.**—The outlying picquet should be posted, with respect to the shortest distance, so as to admit of the line getting under arms, or the troops turning out, in the time a messenger or dragoon should be coming in after the first alarm, or firing of the advanced vidette or sentry; as it is possible, in a night attack, that the enemy may over-

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\* It is impossible to lay down any settled rule as to the numerical strength of these duties, so much depends on the size of the corps or detachment to which they belong, on the situation or vicinity of the enemy, and on the character of the surrounding country. On any principal road, when near a strong force of the enemy, a squadron or troop becomes necessary; but the usual outlying picquet on each main road consists of a subaltern officer, two or three non-commissioned officers, and from twenty-four to thirty men. This allows of a detachment to the front of a non-commissioned officer, and six, nine, or twelve men; but at times, when two or more of these advanced non-commissioned officers' picquets are required, an increase of force becomes necessary. Posts not so strong, of a non-commissioned officer, and nine or twelve men, to connect the picquets on great roads, are constantly employed. In some difficult situations, the whole of a detachment, which had not been sent out as light picquets, must be considered as inlying. The usual strength of an inlying picquet is a captain, subaltern, and from forty to fifty men.



whelm the picquet, or come in on the line at the same moment with the fugitives. But it must be recollected, that the nature of the ground must be studied, as to the distance of the picquet from the line, particularly in hilly and wooded countries. The outlying picquet should send, under the command of a trustworthy non-commissioned officer, about one-third of its force, five or six hundred paces to its front, (nearer or more distant according to circumstances,) which should furnish the advanced videttes or sentries. The whole of this detachment should be relieved from its main picquet, if its numbers will admit of it, during the twenty-four hours, so that every man shall have had his portion of this duty. The new or relieving picquet should be paraded by the proper officer before daylight, and a non-commissioned officer should be sent (if necessary) from the old picquet to the rendezvous, to act as guide. The officer in charge of the line of posts, should be careful that the new picquets should arrive about half an hour before daylight at the advance, in order that all the picquets may be doubled; for that hour is the most critical of the whole twenty-four. The relieving officers should be warned, before they are marched off, to receive the orders from the officer of the old picquet, and that in the course of the morning, when he visits them to suggest any alterations of videttes or sentries he may think necessary, but on no account whatever to change the situation of one of them himself, as the communications with the other picquets would be destroyed. On the arrival of the relief at the ground of the old picquet, the officer should form his men in line, in its rear, to act as its support, if attacked, or to move up on either flank, if necessary; and ought, at least till daylight, to take the advice of the officer he is to relieve, although inferior in rank, as he must be more master of the ground than himself. The men of both picquets should remain mounted or standing to their arms till broad daylight, or till the morning front patrolle has returned; and the old picquet ought not to leave the ground, until the superior officer of the two is satisfied all is quiet in his front, and till some time after daylight.. The officer of the old picquet must accompany the relieving officer to all the videttes and sentries, and himself hear the orders for each, that he may be satisfied the relieving officer knows on what particular road or points he may expect an enemy; and if the picquet retires at dark, he must learn its night position. The officer going off duty cannot be too explicit, particularly to young officers at the beginning of a campaign. The relieving officer should become acquainted with the situations of the videttes or sentries of the picquets on his flanks, see those of his own picquet communicate with them, and that

the fire-arms of his advanced men are in the most perfect order. He should recollect that he can never be considered secure, unless he is satisfied that the picquet to the right and left of him ensure him from being turned, and that his most distant videttes are in just communication with those on his flanks. As soon as the relief is over, and the old picquet marched off, he should repair to some height in the vicinity, and make himself master of the ground to his front, flanks, and particularly to his rear, and fix upon some point that he might defend with effect, in his retrograde movement on the line or quarters, if attacked. If his picquet be of cavalry, he should choose some narrow road or lane to charge the head of the enemy's column, and if of infantry, look for some yard or inclosure, in which he can defend himself. He should see that no roads cut in behind him, which are not covered, and break open gaps in the walls and hedges, for his flank patrols to communicate with the picquets, on his right and left, in the night. If the officer should be posted on the flank of a line of picquets, with one of his posts *en l'air*, and find, or gain information of any road, at a distance beyond his limits, turning his post, and leading direct on head-quarters, he ought to send in and recommend a picquet to be advanced to that uncovered point. He should not, without orders, make abattis or barricades across any road, as he cannot know what part of the army may require to move on it in the night. If he receives leave, he should use materials comparatively light, and easy of removal—barrels half filled with stones, carts tied together, and a wheel taken off; or heavy pieces of furniture, taken from neighbouring houses, white planks, with one end buried in the ground, laid like a *chevaux de frise*, supported and tied to a beam across the road, is an excellent barrier, and horses will not approach it in the dark: large trees, being difficult of removal, should not be cut down, or laid across the road, without an order. A passage should be left for the patrols, with something at hand to fill the gap, if necessary. If the barricade is of that nature, and the post secured by banks and broken ground, so as to prevent the enemy dashing in suddenly, he may dismount two, four, or six men, in order to fire with more precision, but the certainty of their having time to remount must be evident\*. The officer should be careful not to place the horses of his picquet in yards or outhouses with narrow gates or doors, where there may be any difficulty in withdrawing them in a hurry.

In the day-time, should a report, or any settled signal be

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\* Dismounting cavalry, however, is not generally to be recommended.



made by the advanced vidette or sentry, he should himself immediately repair to investigate the cause ; and he should be as much on the look out as any of his videttes, for many movements may take place which his telescope may discover, or a vidette overlook. In the day-time, the movement of troops is often betrayed by a cloud of dust, or shining of arms, and these should be instantly reported, in writing, to head-quarters, with the direction of the march. The officer should be particular in reporting the number of guns, or squadrons, or battalions, advancing on his post in the day-time ; and should he feel himself equal to judging of their number with certainty, it would be right to do so. Should any affray take place in front of a picquet, between foragers and the enemy, the officer may mount his picquet, or make them stand to their arms, and immediately report the same ; but on no account whatever to interfere, unless his post may become endangered by the near approach of the enemy\*. In the night-time, any noise of moving of guns, or rattling of arms, should be reported ; and nothing is more likely to discover the march of cavalry in the dark, than the repeated neighing of horses ; and he should instantly send a strong patrol of a non-commissioned officer, and four or six men, towards it.

Though an officer should make himself certain before he sends in a report to head-quarters, he should not be too sparing of them, as two reports of the same tendency, from different quarters, though of no importance themselves, coupled with other circumstances, may be conclusive. He should remember all reports must be in writing, and that an officer on picquet, without pencil and paper, is inefficient ; and the orderly who carries a report must be cautioned not to rub it, so as to erase the writing. He should be careful, in reporting the movements of troops, to express himself with precision ; and, with respect to their direction, should be very careful in mentioning, "*our right*," or "*their left*," not "*the right*," or "*the left*," as a doubt might otherwise remain whether it is ours or theirs. He should equally be on his guard, in mentioning a river, how he uses the expression, to the right, or to the left of it. He should bear

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\* Officers should be careful to caution their men to avoid becoming entangled in individual or petty affairs on the out-post. The inconsiderate conduct of a young officer, or the idle shot of a soldier, at the beginning of a campaign, may bring *serious* retaliation. Ill-will between the advanced posts tends to petty warfare, earnestly to be avoided by both sides, not only for their own comfort, but from the occasional loss of valuable officers and men, without any result or advantage.

in mind that the right bank of a river is that which is to his right hand, when his back is turned to its source.

The outlying picquet ought not to pay honours to any officer, let his rank be ever so high, but he should be ready to accompany him, and should feel himself equal to answer without hesitation any question concerning the ground, communications, &c\*. He should not be backward in asking any questions he may think fit from the officer who posts him; for it is only from inquiry and experience, he can ever become a good out-post officer. The outlying picquet should be bridled all day and all night; but from nine in the morning, till about two hours before night-fall, the horses of the officer's party may be fed by two or three at a time: but this can never be permitted to the serjeant's advanced detachment. Fires may be permitted for the comfort of the officer's party of the outlying picquet; but to that of the non-commissioned officer's, which is detached in front, it never can be allowed: the fire even of the former should be placed in some gravel-pit, or at the back of a house, or in the angle of a wall; in short, to be hid as much as possible. All suspicious persons should be sent to head-quarters, as ought all deserters, strictly guarded; and no persons permitted to pass the line of videttes or sentries from the camp during the night. Should an enemy's officer present himself with a flag of truce at the advance post, the officer should not admit him beyond the advanced vidette, and should instantly report it; should he receive orders to send him to head-quarters, he must blindfold him, and order a non-commissioned officer to lead his horse. All persons bringing supplies into the camp through the advanced posts, should be well treated and encouraged; and special care should be had, that the soldiers take nothing from them under the plea of allowing them to pass to the market. The men should be cautioned to keep on good terms with the people, particularly the women, around the picquet, as good-will often gains unsought information. Any officer, or non-commissioned officer, who may find a vidette or sentry asleep upon his post, would be guilty of a most serious offence, were he to omit reporting him; and the soldiers should be made to look upon such an instance of neglect as **DERIVING DEATH**.

**VIDETTES.**—Videttes or sentries should be particularly instructed to be very alert on their posts, and should have

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\* The inlying picquet may, if required, show the usual marks of respect to rank.



that most necessary caution, that should also be given to patrols, that the first shot may alarm the whole army, or at least fret them in an unnecessary manner ; and that, consequently, they ought not to fire without good reason. They should also recollect, that the first shot is not for the destruction of an enemy, but as a signal\*.

On being attacked, should the most advanced videttes or sentries find their arms miss fire, from wet or any other cause, they should run with all possible speed to the picquet with loud cries.

The videttes should be warned, if their post should be threatened in the day-time, to make the following signals, with the precaution having been given to them to remain stationary at other times upon their posts, viz. for infantry approaching to ride round the figure of eight ; for cavalry, form a circle to the right ; and, for artillery, which is generally accompanied by a serious support, he should form a circle to the left ; and all at the same pace that the enemy are advancing. These movements should be imitated by all the videttes of the same picquet ; but the videttes of the picquets on the flanks should only call to them their non-commissioned officer. The videttes or sentries who see troops moving, or wish to communicate intelligence from the front, should place their cap upon their carabine, or musket, or raise their cap from their heads in such a manner that the sentry at the picquet, who ought continually to have his eye upon them, may inform the non-commissioned officer, who must instantly repair to him. The videttes, or sentries, should not take notice of any body of men under five, unless their own safety is endangered, or an officer of the enemy (who may seem of rank by his staff, &c.) should come to reconnoitre : they should then inform their non-commissioned officer. An

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\* The author being once on picquet on the banks of the Adour, on the Chaussée that leads from Mont de Marsan to Tarbes, with a subaltern's post detached in a village close to him, but on the other side of the river beyond a ford ; and a non-commissioned officer and six men posted, on the same side of the river as himself, above one mile and a half at an angle of the road, in a very hazardous position, with respect to the ford in its rear, the smaller party was saved by the quickness and decision of his lieutenant. The picquet of the latter was attacked at dusk, and on hearing his advanced vidette fire outside of the village, he thought, as he afterwards stated, that, at that hour, it was unlikely to be an enemy ; but on reflecting on the dangerous situation of the serjeant's party, he thought it best to make matters certain ; and unstrapping a carbine fastened to the saddle of a horse at the picquet-house door, fired it in the air. This fortunately was heard, and brought in the party just time enough to avoid being cut off, when the lieutenant was soon after driven across the river.

enemy's officer with a flag of truce must not be allowed to pass them, and they must inform the picquet non-commissioned officer of the circumstance. All videttes, sentries, or patrols, should be doubled at night, in order (the darkness of the night preventing their signals being seen) that one may be sent back to report, and the other continue on his post, or proceed on his patrol. Should any person or persons, calling themselves friends or deserters, appear before any vidette or sentry, he should order them to halt at some distance, until he has informed the non-commissioned officer. The officer, on receiving such information, ought immediately to repair to the front, and inquire into the circumstance; and should the persons who have presented themselves before the outpost be in any number, he ought to mount the men of his picquet, if of cavalry, or make them stand to their arms, if of infantry. Words and countersigns are nearly done away in all armies, but an intelligent vidette or sentry will, before he allows any one to pass him, examine him, and by the answer given judge if he belongs to the camp\*. The videttes and sentries should be made to understand that a want of caution on their part with respect to this point, may endanger themselves and picquet, and lead to worse consequences. They should be told, that this is as much with a view to their own safety as to that of the picquet, many posts having been surprised by a vidette being cajoled into allowing a single man to approach him, who has then stabbed him, and the supporting body of the enemy, expecting such an event, instantly rushed in upon the unprepared or dismounted picquet behind. The vidette should be cautioned to be doubly careful during rain or wind, and never to turn his own or his horse's head, on account of the weather, from the point ordered.

**PATROLES.**—At night the darkness prevents the hope of information from ocular observation as by day, and another mode becomes necessary, that of feeling the exposed points by constant patrols. It is usual for the front and flank patrols at night to go from the outlying picquet to the serjeant's party in advance, and for the latter to turn to the right and left, as by this means they will answer two

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\* The examinations by the sentries of our light division in Spain under the system of that excellent officer Sir R. Craufurd, are worthy of notice and imitation.—Who comes there? Stand!—A British officer. Who commands the 43rd? What is the name of the general's aid-de-camp? Who is the commissary of the light division? (known, for evident reasons, to all.) What regiments are in the first brigade? And other similar questions, the answer to which it was impossible for any one to give, who was not in constant communication with the army.



purposes. If there is no support to the advanced picquets, as is sometimes the case, and no patrols come from the rear passing through them, they should themselves send patrols to the front, and to those on their flanks. The patrols should be ordered, in passing videttes or sentries, not to go within twenty yards of them: or just so as to see them, and the videttes or sentries should be warned to expect an enemy in any person or persons who may approach him, and they must not on any account, in the most severe season, be permitted to have a fire, but should be relieved more often than in fine weather.

Should the patrols, in going from one picquet to another, fall in with the enemy, they should fire, and continue so to do, till drove in, or supported by the patrol of a non-commissioned officer and four or six men, to be sent from the officer's picquet, to inquire into the cause of the alarm; if there should be cause to think many of the enemy have passed through the videttes or sentries, notice should be given by one of the patrols going unto the picquet, and instant information sent to head-quarters. All patrols, but particularly that which comes in just before day-light, should be careful, on its return from the front, to look frequently to the rear, as they may otherwise bring back a report of all being quiet, and yet have a vigilant enemy close following them. The time of the return of a patrol should be calculated, and the fresh patrol sent out about a quarter of an hour before it may be expected; for it is possible a patrol may be cut off, and the danger arising from this will be obviated, by the fresh patrol meeting the enemy. Patrols should be ordered to stop and listen occasionally, as the noise made by troops in movement are heard at a vast distance in the stillness of the night.

**PICQUETS, IF ATTACKED.**—Should a picquet be attacked, the serjeant's advanced party should fall back upon his officer, and make his party fire as fast as they can load in the direction of the enemy, to spread the alarm; and on being supported by the outlying picquet, he should pass its flanks, and form about thirty yards in its rear, and act as a reserve.

The officer should, if pressed, make a stand on the spot he has chosen for himself in the morning, and hold it if possible till joined by the inlying picquet; and he must be aware he ought to sacrifice himself to prevent the line or quarters being surprised. The flank videttes or sentries, or patrols, must shift for themselves, and join the picquet as soon as possible. Should a neighbouring picquet be attacked, all the officer has to do, is to mount his men, or

make them stand to their arms; and his videttes or sentries are not to come in unless in danger, or the other picquets are driven in. He must in this case be alive to the possibility of being cut off, but not leave his post, and then very slowly, till his flanks and rear are endangered. At night, after the vidette or sentry of a neighbouring picquet has given the alarm, a non-commissioned officer and four or six men should be sent in the direction of the post, to secure the flanks of the picquet. Should the picquet whose vidette has given the alarm, open a fire, which is continued, and recede and render the picquet retreat necessary, the vidette should be cautioned to follow at twenty or thirty yards distance, and the whole with flankers should fall back gradually, in unison with the picquet attacked. Should the enemy retire, or the firing cease, the officer should, with flankers and skirmishers, feel his way again to his post, and keep his men mounted till his communication is re-established to both his flanks, and then patrol to his front. The officer whose duty it is to post and choose the situation of the picquet, has greater responsibility than any yet mentioned. It is his duty to place these detached bodies, useless by themselves, in communication with each other, and direct their efforts to the important object of general security. He has to organize and connect the whole line of posts, and it will be to his discredit, if all do not act in communication with each other. He should take the advice of the officer of the quarter-master general's department, if present, who is supposed to know the ground; but it is his personal duty to become acquainted with it himself, as without a perfect knowledge of it he cannot post the picquets to advantage. It is his duty to judge, in posting the picquets, which arm to use, whether cavalry or infantry; and if the latter are to be employed, to checker them according to ground or circumstances. He should be careful to place any obstacle or difficulty in the road between his picquets and the enemy, rather than between the former and head-quarters; but to post the videttes to the front of them. The videttes must be placed so as to have an extensive view in the day time, and, if possible, to be hid from sight; the corner of a house, the stump of a tree, or a bush, should be taken advantage of for this purpose. But this must give way to the great object, communication; and every vidette or sentry throughout the chain should be able to observe distinctly the motions of the videttes or sentries on each of his flanks. He must also be careful that the sentry, who is stationed over the arms or horses of the picquet, should be able to see one



of the videttes or sentries to the front, who is in communication with the chain. But he must direct, that should the videttes or sentries who keep up the chain of communication be pushed far from the advanced party, or any wood or obstacle prevent the sentry over the arms or horses from seeing one of them, that an intermediate vidette or sentry, or even more, should be posted between the picquet and the most advanced men, to give notice of any signal from the front. At night videttes should be moved from heights which give an extensive view in the day-time, to roads or passes, in which it is likely the enemy may advance. In an open country, or if an attack is expected, a decided chain of videttes or sentries may occasionally be posted, connecting the established videttes or sentries of the picquets. He should also recollect, that in the night a vidette or sentry can see much better looking up a hill than down it, as some dense object behind a moving body may prevent its being observed; but in the darkest night a single man will be seen on the rise or edge of a hill. Should any alteration take place of the videttes or sentries, it should be done so that a fresh communication may be arranged before it grows dusk, in order that no difficulty may be found in re-establishing the posts the next morning. He should impress on officers the necessity of any cooking things, or little comforts sent from head-quarters during the day, being ordered back at night-fall, in order that there may be no incumbrance in time of necessity.

On some occasions, as the posts being distant from support, or in open countries easy of access, off the roads, or otherwise exposed, it is advisable to withdraw them to the rear a short distance, after night-fall. This change not only gives more security, brings them nearer their support, and prevents the enemy knowing their night position to surprise them, but narrows the patrole's duties, which are very fatiguing after a march; and particularly when the corps is likely to move again the next day. He should, however, instruct the officer to push this detachment again forward before daylight, at the same time and following the morning patrole. With a view to have no more men and horses on duty than are absolutely required for the great object of the security of the whole, it is desirable, and often possible, to diminish the detail. On the further knowledge of the ground being gained by the posts, continuing any time in the same position, a second day should not pass without an attempt to relieve from duty some men and horses.

All arrangement is comparatively easy, if an officer is

not circumscribed in his time by the coming night. But a detachment pushed forward just before dark to a post or village, the vicinity of which is of course unknown, is placed in a critical situation. Under these circumstances the officer in command, after the usual precautions\* of patrolling the village, and sending videttes to the other side, should learn the number of roads leading from it, and send a picquet on each, with orders to halt at the distance of a short mile. They should be directed to notice any roads branching off, and be instructed to learn where they lead, by the time the commanding officer again joins them. He should then, accompanied by a picquet, proceed about a mile on one of the roads leading from the village parallel to the direction of the enemy's cantonments. After stationing this post, he must turn off the road to the side on which he expects the enemy, and continue to form the segment of a circle until he arrives at a road running nearly in an opposite direction to that on which he first left the village. On all roads he crosses, leading to his detachment, he should send his orderly for the picquets waiting his instructions, as soon as he has determined on their position. By this means he will secure his flanks and fronts. He should warn the officers and non-commissioned officers who are to command the various picquets, that, on their arrival at the points indicated, they should as soon as possible open communications to their flanks. He should remember, if two roads fall into each other, that some of the men ordered may be sent back to the town.

The officer who has charge of placing a line of posts should be prepared to give an accurate report of the ground, &c. to any officer who may have to relieve him.

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After the perusal of these plain rules, learned by experience in a hussar regiment before the enemy, an officer of common intelligence, with a little practice, will soon become capable himself of posting a line of picquets. He has only to be alive to the responsibility of his situation, and ever to bear in mind, that precaution alone can be his safeguard. Ever on the alert himself, he ought never to take any thing for granted or from hearsay, neither of which ought to be in the vocabulary of an out-post officer. He should never think that he has fulfilled his duty, till, on consideration of the posts, he feels satisfied no point is left free of access. He will soon discover that, were it

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\* The author confines himself strictly to the service of picquets, without entering into other branches of out-post duty, as advanced guards, covering foraging parties, patrolling up to the enemy for intelligence, &c.



possible to forget the high importance of the service, or divest himself of the necessary and laudable anxiety to fulfil with zeal these duties, that no great difficulties are presented, and that the whole system is most simple. Though many situations cannot be anticipated, and much must be left to his abilities and intelligence, he need not fear to undertake the responsibility. Many an innocent *ruse* learned at boyish play, the quickness of eye and knowledge of a country of the huntsman, and the common considerations that suggest themselves on the usual features of ground, may be brought into constant action, and if applied with judgment, must and will meet any emergency, however unexpected.

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### THE KNIGHT'S SONG.

(FROM THE CRUSADERS.)

“SOLDIER, wake!—the day is peeping,  
Honour ne’er was won in sleeping,  
Never when the sunbeams still  
Lay unreflected on the hill:  
’Tis when they are glinted back  
From axe and armour, spear and jack,  
That they promise future story  
Many a page of deathless glory.  
Shields, that are the foeman’s terror,  
Ever are the morning’s mirror.

“Arm and up—the morning beam  
Hath call’d the rustic to his team,  
Hath call’d the falc’ner to the lake,  
Hath call’d the huntsman to the brake;  
The early student ponders o’er  
His dusty tomes of ancient lore.  
Soldier, wake!—thy harvest, fame;  
Thy study, conquest; war, thy game,  
Shield, that would be foemen’s terror,  
Still should gleam the morning’s mirror.

“Poor hire repays the rustic’s pain;  
More paltry still the sportsman’s gain;  
Vainest of all, the student’s theme  
Ends in some metaphysic dream:  
Yet each is up, and each has toil’d  
Since first the peep of dawn has smiled;  
And each is eagerer in his aim  
Than he who barter life for fame.  
Up, up, and arm thee, son of terror!  
Be thy bright shield the morning’s mirror.”

*The Naval Sketch Book, or the Service Afloat and Ashore, &c. &c.* By an Officer of Rank\*. Second Edition. 2 vols. 1826.

THIS is an original and clever publication. The author appears acquainted with most branches of the naval service, and he has treated several of the subjects, referred to in his volumes, in a very entertaining and masterly manner. We pass over "First Day Afloat, by a Middy," which we remember most forcibly described in those two humorous works, "Johnny Newcome in the Navy." We also pass "Cornwallis's Retreat," with the "First of June;" and "Leaves from the Private Log of a Captain." The section or chapter on "Naval Inventions," however, contains some able remarks on the determined prejudice in the navy, and in official departments, against improvements, which cannot be too widely circulated. Our author most justly observes—

"The old school of seamen consisted, and still consists, of the most prejudiced beings in existence; nothing novel, in their opinion, was or is either safe or available. They revered, with a species of idolatry, every thing on the old plan, however tardy the process, or cumbrous the machinery; whilst they recoiled, like a rusty carronade, at the very name of a novel invention, which affected either to lessen manual labour or promote dispatch. The most obvious improvements were ungraciously acknowledged, and rarely, if ever, adopted by the Navy Board, who imagined they had already obtained the *acmé* of perfection in nautical knowledge; and that improvement in seamanship, or in naval architecture, was impossible, subsequent to a certain fixed period, yclep'd 'the days of Howe,' and 'the days of Duncan,' which was as constantly in their mouths as their tobacco: for in those days the Honourable Commissioners did not turn up their nose, as they do now, at the ruminating luxuries of a quid, as beneath any thing but a topman or a waister." pp. 47-9.-vol. i.

Again, our author observes—

"How often during the war have naval officers, (expressly for the purpose of guarding against evils, which they considered almost pregnant with national disgrace,) proposed improvements which have invariably met with official rejection, without any other reason assigned than the mere cool formal objection, 'that their adoption would be *contrary* to the *established regulations* of the service;' that is to say, contrary to the antiquated notions entertained by the old firm of Messrs. Benbow and Company." pp. 51-2. vol. i.

"Yet notwithstanding the many difficulties with which naval officers had formerly to contend, previous to the introduction of their plans into the service, it has invariably happened, that the most important improvements that have been made in the navy have not only been introduced by naval officers, but frequently have been adopted on their own responsibility.

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\* The name of the writer of this work is pretty generally known; but when an author omits his name in the title page of his work, it is to be presumed that he desires it to be concealed, and his wishes are entitled to attention, provided his work is free from calumny.—Ed.



"What avails any of those inventions, which hitherto have emanated from the Navy Board\*, in point of importance, or practical utility, compared with those of Captains Pakenham, Phillips, Brown, (inventor of the chain cable), Burton, Truscott, and others? Previous to the introduction of Captain Truscott's 'Force Pump,' for obtaining fresh water from the hold without disturbing its stowage, the decks of a man-of-war, in consequence of the practice then resorted to of getting at her daily supply, bore a greater resemblance (pending the operation) to a wholesale cooperage, than a battery, from the quantity of empty cases, with which they were unavoidably lumbered. This frequently created the greatest confusion by constantly impeding the performance of important evolutions; such as 'making sail in chase,' or clearing suddenly for action. How embarrassingly might a ship in those days have been situated, if, in this lumbered condition, she had been surprised by an enemy in a fog, and brought to close action before she could possibly have cleared for the encounter! Here, obviously, no one would have been to blame if the ship had struck to the enemy, and her loss would have been attributable solely to ignorance of this important improvement, which could hardly have originated with any other than an intelligent officer, who had practically experienced the inconvenience of the existing system. None but an ingenious seaman would have thought of constructing a temporary rudder out of a topmast and its cap; and it was reserved for an officer (Captain Phillips) of experienced seamanship, to appreciate the value, and of superior mechanical ability, to originate, mature, and complete the invention for applying, as occasion might require, an increase of power to the capstern, as an invaluable and highly convenient substitute for manual labour.

"It would be superfluous to dwell longer upon the numerous inventions introduced by naval officers, or the numbers, which, though matured and completed, have been lost for a time to the service for want of patronage and proper encouragement, though they frequently find their way into the world subsequently with a new name, under the fostering genius

\* The principal are iron knees, round sterns, and diagonal decks, with others of minor consequence. The two latter originated with Sir Robert Seppings. If, however, the important improvements in naval architecture be traced to their inventors, it will be discovered that the profession owes much more to the ingenuity of naval officers, than to our shipwrights. In confirmation of this observation, it will be only necessary to add to the names already enumerated, those lights of naval science, Captains (since Admirals) Schank and Middleton, (subsequently Lord Barham), and Patton. The last, though certainly not the least in point of authority, most pertinently observes, in a letter to Sir Charles Middleton, several years ago, that "Nothing has more tended to impede the extension of the knowledge of the theory, or scientific part of naval architecture, among those professional men in this country, who rise to fill the highest offices in that department, than the very contracted mode of their education in the king's yards, where they certainly learn to become excellent practical ship-builders, but have, in general, a very limited knowledge of the theory on which it is founded. As it is no part of their duty to form draughts to build from, it becomes a small part of their study. The consequence is, when they come to fill that department where it is their duty, a want of skill to make *improvements* obliges them to copy the *errors* of their predecessors." With a view to remedy this evil, Captain Patton not only pointed out a system to "assist young persons in the attainment of this most useful art," but, we believe, was the original promoter of the present institution, established expressly for this purpose at Portsmouth dock-yard.

of some naval méchanist at the dock-yard, to whom the invention had, in evil hour, been referred, to ascertain the value or eligibility of the unpatronized original." pp. 54-9. vol. i.

As in another part of this number we have given the characteristics of a British sailor, as sketched by two different writers, we shall here present the reader with a sketch by the author before us.

"Poor Jack is always (when sober) well behaved, and subordinate; though if a fair opportunity offers, once and a way, of bringing things to a level a little between his officer and himself, he does not like to let it slip. An old seaman went on shore upon four-and-twenty hours liberty, from a hulk in Hamoaze; his ship, which had been on foreign service, being in dock refitting, he did not come off to his time; he had been a long while in the ship, was an excellent seaman, and a great favourite, and no apprehension whatever was felt as to his having 'run.' Some hours afterwards he was picked up accidentally by an officer of one of the ship's boats 'dead drunk,' close to the spot where he had been put on shore, from which it appeared afterwards, that he had never strayed. Having been suffered to sleep a few hours, he was sent for by one of the officers, and the following colloquy took place—'So, you old rascal, you never saw day-light all the while you were ashore, eh?—got drunk the first shop you could fetch, and never moored?' No answer. 'Ah, well, you drunken old swab, it can't last long with you; you'll soon be done up now; and whenever you are, you'll go to h—ll as sure as you're alive.' 'The Lord be thankful, sir,' at length answered Jack, in a maudlin tone, handling his little tarpaulin hat, and leering his half-drunk eye up at the object, so 'that his shot should not miss—the Lord be thanked, sir, I shan't want for company.'" pp. 116-17. vol. ii.

We shall avail ourselves of the estimate our author has furnished, of the merits and demerits of some recent works on naval subjects; first, because his judgment may be regarded by many brother officers; and second, that unless we were to change the plan of our Magazine, and devote the whole of its pages to reviews of books, we should not find space for a critical examination of the numerous naval and military works published during the last two years: and further, we are not of the select fraternity, who, according to our present author, exercise their vocation by preparing critiques on "quartos of 600 pages in a shorter time than it would take to read one tenth part thereof." We read what we review, and are not to be influenced either by publishers or authors.

Before, however, we give the critiques\* of this writer, it is necessary to observe, in justice to one of the authors reviewed, (Mr. James), and in justice also to ourselves, who give further publicity to the review, that we cannot agree to the full extent in his opinion on the "Naval History;" nor can we admit the propriety of some of his remarks, as regards Mr. James. They convey to our view a degree of

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\* These critiques are taken from the 2d Edition, in which the author has made some well-judged alterations from his first publication.—ED.



personality, and consequently "bad taste," which should have been avoided. We are not apologists for Mr. James, or his work; we have no personal acquaintance with him; and we are not of opinion, with one of his recent reviewers, "that he," Mr. James, "is the first man who ever wrote a line of naval history in the spirit of truth and honesty." This is nonsense. The "Naval History" contains many errors, to some of which we may hereafter direct attention; but in fairness to its compiler, we think it proper to express our belief, that when errors have been pointed out to him, he has always been ready to make the *amende honorable*\*. In a laborious work, six thick octavo volumes, it would have been matter of astonishment if errors had not crept in. The British navy is much indebted to Mr. James for his compilation. We know that our opinion in this respect accords with that of some of the most eminent members of the service; and we trust, both for the credit of the profession, and in justice to Mr. James, that the irritation some time since produced by a remarkable event, and to which circumstance the author of the work before us very unwisely alludes, has long since subsided, and that all officers will appreciate the zeal and industry of the individual, and make due allowance for occasional, but not, we trust, intentional errors†.

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\* The following explanation was lately offered to the editor of a paper, by Mr. James, and by introducing it in our pages, officers who possess his work will be enabled to correct their copies:—

SIR,—It unfortunately happens, that two of the three quotations from my *Naval History*, inserted in the very flattering review of that work which appeared in your last week's paper, contain mistakes, and those of my making. As, by their appearance in your columns, you have been instrumental in giving to these mistakes increased publicity, I hope you will allow me to convey the correction of them through the same respectable channel. The first lieutenant of the *Speedy*, in her action with the *Gamo*, was *not* made a commander; Earl St. Vincent, the Mediterranean Commander-in-Chief, not considering (as he intimated to Lord Cochrane) an action in which three British only were killed, as of sufficient importance to entitle Lieutenant Parker to promotion. Mr. Samuel Brown was not the first, but the third lieutenant of the *Phoenix* in her action with the *Didon*. Mr. Joseph Oliver was the first lieutenant, and, soon after the return of the *Phoenix* to Plymouth, received his commission as a commander, and was appointed to the *Ariel* sloop. Lieutenant Brown, as I have stated, was made a commander in August, 1811; and is the ingenious inventor of the chain-cable now in use in the British navy.

London, 22d November, 1826.

WILLIAM JAMES.

† Since writing the above we have read in the preface to the Second Edition of Mr. James's work, what he calls his "Showing up" of the "Officer of Rank." It adds, to our regret, that the very witty author of the "Naval Sketch Book" has, in this business, allowed his feelings to have the advantage of his judgment.—Ed.

CAPTAIN PARRY.—“It would be difficult to say whether the journals of Capt. Parry have succeeded more in exciting curiosity and interest in the public mind, or in adding important acquisitions to the stock of nautical and geographical information, seconded as he has been by the graphic abilities of Capt. Lyon, as well as by this officer's interesting volume, which might be aptly termed, the ‘Sayings and Doings of the Esquimaux.’ The details of the expedition are interesting, ample, and important: but even in this fruit of knowledge there is a canker; let it be attributed, however, to an inherent vice in the art and mystery of publishing, rather than to a deliberate intention in the Captain of locking up these stores of information from the generality of readers. The fact, however, is, that no officer, not a man of fortune, can afford to purchase books, indispensable for his professional information and improvement, at their present enormous cost. The worst is, the exorbitant price of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* is justified on the grounds of the expense, labour, and pains bestowed on the drawings and surveys embodied in the work, when it is well known that the surveys were contributed to it gratis, by officers sent out from the Admiralty for this express service; and that the drawings were executed by Capt. Lyon, who most handsomely (though about to publish a book himself) made them a present to Capt. Parry.”

CAPTAIN SMITH.—“Whilst on the subject of surveys, it is unfortunately necessary to add, that the same objection as to price may be made to the late publication of Capt. Smith, on Sicilian Hydrography, a work not destitute of interest or valuable information, and which has been the fruit of seven or eight years' labour. His surveys certainly reflect great credit on the skill he has displayed, and trouble expended in applying, on so large a scale, the improved principle of nautical surveying. The engravings of marine scenery, which accompany these charts, are remarkable for pictorial beauty, accuracy, and fidelity. There can be but one opinion of the utility of this work, notwithstanding this surveyor appears to have travelled so far out of his way to attack the veracity of Homer, hitherto considered the most authentic early hydrographer, as well as geographer of antiquity. He has taken, perhaps, more pains than were necessary, after the information already possessed on the subject, to rob Scylla of its now merely poetical terrors. The extent of this officer's scepticism is such, that it is a matter of surprise, from the sweeping manner in which he assails, as apocryphal, all remote testimony, he did not altogether contest the fact of Colas' being drowned in Charybdis. His readers, however, will be convinced, from the obvious scrupulosity of his research, that, before he could have acquiesced even in the truth of this historic fact, he would not have contented himself, despite of the ages since then elapsed, without at least ‘dragging’ for the body.”

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN.—“Nor ought the journal of Capt. Franklin be omitted, when speaking of works whose style and observation beget in the reader a respect for the author, and the profession to which he belongs. This work is, throughout, extremely interesting; although it bears obvious marks of its being a compilation by several hands. But who would not be interested by such a tale of woe? The contributions and exertions of Dr. Richardson and Mr. Back reflect great credit on their zeal and intrepidity; but, without allowing the judgment to be prejudiced in the least by his sufferings and tragical end, it is impossible not to infer, from the details of this ill-fated expedition, that Mr. Hood was, of all the intelligent young seamen of the day, most calculated, from the early promise he gave of habits of close investigation and uncommon vigour of mind, to excel in conducing to the interests of science. That part of the narrative furnished by him, although it must have been writ-



ten on the spot, without opportunities of revisal or correction, by a man in the last stage of disease and famine, in a climate thirty or forty degrees below zero, is so justly deserving of praise, that there can be no doubt, had he lived, he would have realized the expectations of his most sanguine friends. *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*" p. 85. vol. i.

CAPTAIN HEYWOOD.—"A large pamphlet has been published under the fictitious signature of *Scrutator*, on the '*Impracticability* of effecting a North-West Passage for Ships.' The able reasoning which this work displays, and the clear and luminous review which the author has taken of every antecedent narrative or commentator on the subject, places this *brochure* high above the level of ordinary scientific productions. The general inference which he draws, and which is founded on scientific data now universally admitted, aided by his own practical observations, is such as we imagine has been frequently suspected by scientific men, but never before avowed, much less enforced, and supported by arguments so able—namely, that a north-west passage he is convinced there is, 'for water and fish, but not for ships \*.' The assumed signature of *Scrutator* could hardly be expected to baffle curiosity as to the real author of a pamphlet of so much merit. It is now generally attributed to Capt. Peter Heywood, a highly scientific and experienced officer, who served as a midshipman with Capt. Bligh in the *Bounty*."

CAPTAIN LYON.—"The last work which has appeared on the subject of the North-West Passage, is that of Capt. Lyon's account of 'An unsuccessful attempt to reach Repulse Bay, in His Majesty's ship *Griper*.' From the previous specimen this officer had given of his literary attainments, the profession was prepared to expect more from his pen than these pages have realized. Both the expedition and its narrative are failures. The latter assumes rather the character of an apology for his return, without having accomplished any of the objects with which he set out, than a plain statement of those facts to which he would attribute his want of success. Indeed, it appears altogether extraordinary, that an officer, who had so many opportunities of acquainting himself with the qualities of a vessel so ill calculated to perform a service so important, should not have seen the propriety of pointing out, to the proper quarter, defects so apparent to the nautical eye, previously to undertaking the expedition, rather than publicly making, upon his return home, these defects the main grounds of apology for its failure. Had he applied to the Admiralty for another vessel, in all probability, either a survey would have been held on the *Griper*, or a vessel more adapted for a polar sea would have been immediately fitted for the service. It is not improbable that, as a young officer, Capt. Lyon might have been apprehensive that any thing like reluctance would have operated with their Lordships to appoint another in his stead. Of the execution of the work, it must be

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\* Our limits prevent us at present from reviewing the various opinions that have been published respecting a North-West passage. Our present author has, in his second volume, given a long disquisition on this controversial question. The following bit of satire is a fair hit at one of his opponents. "We are told by the scientific, that a *substratum* of warm water has been discovered in the 'deep bosom of the ocean.' Admirable! and why not? for surely that same bountiful nature which provided a basin for the polar bears to wash their paws in, would never be so regardless of the comforts of fish, as not to provide them with warm water to shave withal! Let us hear no more of Gallic rhodomontade. Sterne's wig, the buckle of which the French barber assured him would stand if it were plunged in the ocean, hitherto was without its parallel! Henceforth, ye French wags, hide your diminished heads." p. 204. vol. ii.

confessed, its details are often feeble, and little interesting to men accustomed to professional danger." p. 89. vol. i.

CAPTAIN COCHRANE.—"Amongst the candidates for literary fame in the navy, a conspicuous niche must be reserved for Capt. Cochrane, who, for personal zeal, and intrepid defiance of peril, fatigue, and privations, appalling to a man of ordinary nerve, may defy all rivalry. His journal possesses a lively interest, which 'chains inquisitive attention.' He appears the hero of his own romance, though not without occasionally weakening our enthusiasm by minuteness of detail, or by an overweening egotism; venial, perhaps, only in a traveller so peculiarly circumstanced." p. 92. vol. i.

SIR HENRY HEATHCOTE.—"Amongst other scientific works on professional subjects (besides the innumerable pamphlets \* which have appeared since the peace), Sir Henry Heathcote has recently published a treatise upon 'the Cutting and Setting of Staysails,' putting his theory to the test of mathematical proof. However elaborate the diagrams, practical proofs must always be preferred on professional points; and, though the baronet is backed by Euclid, and assures his readers he is supported in his theory by the opinions of experienced officers, it is not too much here to assert, that the majority of both the new and old school will dispute the utility of staysails, in any shape, set 'upon a wind;' and few, it is presumed, will approve of the cut of Sir Henry's jib."

LIEUTENANT MARSHALL.—"Lieut. Marshall's Biography must be considered a work of considerable utility and great research, when it is recollected he pursues the history of each officer even to the parent stock. Many of his characters are authentic and well drawn. Doubtless he has derived considerable assistance from the contributions of others." p. 95. vol. i.

MR. JAMES.—"In alluding to a work published under the high-sound-

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\* "Although the subject of this note cannot with propriety be classed under any of these heads, it is, on more accounts than one, unfit that the pamphlet entitled '*An Address to the Officers of His Majesty's Navy, by an Old Naval Surgeon,*' should be permitted to pass without observation. Its object is to abolish, altogether, the promiscuous admission of females on board our ships of war in port. He certainly has taken strong ground, with respect to the moral objections he makes to this practice, from which, under other circumstances, we should feel no inclination to dislodge him; and describes with some truth, though often with obvious exaggeration, the demoralization and contagion imparted to crews under the present system. He has not, however, though sacrificing to the cant, adopted the quackery so frequent in the present day with professional and moral reformers; nor has he ran the risk of committing himself by proposing at once a specific for an evil, which all admit,—all deplore,—and for which wiser heads than his have long since most anxiously sought a remedy in vain. Taking into consideration the discipline observed on board a British man of war—the restricted opportunities of gratification which present themselves—the season of life at which sailors enter, so ill suited to those long privations, which might even disturb the frigid self-possession of an anchorite—we must say, that, until some man is found bold enough to propound, undisguisedly and ingenuously, a less exceptionable plan for gratifying natural propensities, with which, experience teaches us, it is vain to preach or parley, it would be wise, in a case like this, where the alternative would too possibly involve a more serious breach of morality, to recollect the homely but strictly applicable proverb—'Of two evils, choose the least.' *Sapienti verbum sat.*"



ing title of 'The Naval History of Great Britain,' an apology is certainly due to the gentlemen of the profession for introducing the author's name amongst those of officers of literary pretensions; a distinction to which, in either sense, he can have no possible title. The work is of that book-making description, which is the bane of literature—the cureless evil of a wide-spread thirst of information on every subject. He who looks into it for authentic details of many actions, in which the profession and the public are interested, will often find himself disappointed, or tantalized by a reference, in the true tact of a professed book-getter-up, to another work published by the same author, 'Naval Occurrences.' His description of single actions are often correct, though encumbered with spiritless details of number of men, and weight of *metal* \*. He, as may be supposed, from being a landsman, is indebted entirely for his matter to log-books and despatches, though he affects to despise both. Whenever he ventures without pilotage, he flounders in errors and misconceptions, some of which have already brought down on him the vengeance of those whose character he has ignorantly, we cannot suppose wantonly, assailed. His criticisms on the conduct of officers in action are presumptuous, and in bad taste, as coming from a man who has neither seen service or been brought up in the profession. In his hands, a general engagement looses all its interest. The logs of the ships engaged are spliced together, or taken separately, so as to present a series of single actions between those at close quarters. The general results are overlooked, and the detail is meagre, spiritless, and unimposing. Let any one consult the account of the battle of the glorious 1st of June, 1794, and he will see that we have not, in this instance, 'set down aught in malice.' "

CAPTAIN HALL.—"To decide the palm of good writing amongst men, whose styles, as well as subjects of observation, are so different, would be a task not unworthy the exercise of a sound and more practised criticism. All have pleased those who have the interest of the navy at heart, because it is desirable that the profession should not abstain from entering the lists of authorship, where, in the present day, the successful and gigantic stride of talent of every description excites to honourable competition. Some have interested by the novelty of their detail, or the history of their privations and sufferings; but if the masterly manner in which important subjects have been handled, the value of the materials of the work in a mercantile and political light, the depth of observation, the justness of views, with very few exceptions, throughout his journal, and the easy but nervous style in which he has clothed his thoughts, are genuine tests of talent—then we cannot hesitate to award to Capt. Hall the wreath of good writing in this class at the present day." p. 101. v. i.

An Appendix of naval events, since the accession of George the Third, is given in the Naval Sketch-Book "as a substitute for the obvious deficiencies observable in *all other naval annals*." We confess our ignorance of these "deficiencies;" but we observe deficiencies and omissions in this Appendix, which we hope the intelligent author may have an opportunity of remedying in a future edition, either by his own industry, or consulting the Naval Gazetteer, or some other useful compilation.

Before closing the Naval Sketch-Book, we must beg to express our hopes that we shall again meet with this author

\* Numerical strength, and weight of metal, are very desirable facts in a naval history.—Ed.

in print, and that his work will induce other naval officers of known talents to come forward, and by giving their stores of information to the public, benefit the naval service.

1. *The Subaltern.* 12mo. 1825.
2. *The Adventures of a Young Rifleman in the French and English Armies, during the War in Spain and Portugal, from 1806 to 1816.* Written by himself. 8vo.
3. *The Young Rifleman's Comrade; a Narrative of his Military Adventures, Captivity, and Shipwreck.* 12mo.
4. *Adventures of a French Serjeant, during his Campaigns in Italy, Spain, Germany, &c. from 1805 to 1823.* Written by himself. 12mo.

THESE little works are highly acceptable additions to our Military Memoirs, and we may add, have been very well received by the public. "The Subaltern" was originally published in a series of papers in Blackwood's Magazine, and consequently has had a wider circulation in this country, than either the "Young Rifleman," his "Comrade," or the "French Serjeant." The Subaltern commences at a late period of the Peninsula War, viz. the Siege of St. Sebastian, in 1813, and describes the military events that followed, down to the entry of the British army into France. The "Tale of war, and its attendant dangers and enjoyments," is told in very agreeable and attractive language. We must content ourselves with one extract.

"Nothing can be more spirited or impetuous than the first attack of French troops. They come on for a while, slowly, and in silence, till, having reached within a hundred yards or two of the point to be assailed, they raise a loud but discordant yell, and rush forward. The advanced of their columns is, moreover, covered by a perfect cloud of tirailleurs, who press on, apparently in utter confusion, but with every demonstration of courage; who fire irregularly, it is true, but with great rapidity and precision; and who are as much at home in the art of availing themselves of every species of cover, as any light troops in the world. The ardour of the French is, however, admirably opposed by the coolness and undaunted deportment of Britons. On the present occasion, for instance, our people met their assailants exactly as if the whole affair had been a piece of acting, no man quitting his ground, but each deliberately waiting till the word of command was given, and then discharging his piece." p. 182.

The *Adventures of a Young Rifleman* commence in 1806, and terminate in 1816. A Saxon by birth, he joins the French army, marches with it to the Peninsula, and in the retreat from Almeida, is made prisoner by the British, and subsequently, with a number of his countrymen, enlists in our service. He accompanies his regiment to Malta and to Sicily; thence again to Spain, Sicily, and Italy, and finally is discharged.



The work appears under the editorship of the distinguished Goëthe, whose character of it is in every respect just.

“ Our young soldier,” observes M. Goëthe, “ is naturally of a good disposition; he accommodates himself to every thing he meets with; he is obedient, brave, hardy, good-tempered, and honest—with the exception of a slight propensity to plundering—which, however, he always manages to palliate, under the plea of pressing necessity. In short, were we thrown into this course of life, he is just the companion we should wish for.

“ His military career was entered upon without consideration—it was passed through without care: and thus we find the occurrences easily and pleasantly narrated. Want and plenty, good fortune and ill-fortune, death and life, flow equally from the pen; and the book makes a very enduring impression. There is something peculiarly interesting in the adventures of an individual wandering, without any will or purpose of his own, wherever he may be directed by the orders of his superiors, or by stern necessity. We see the gain of one moment lost in the next; and in the back-ground, opposed to very trifling advantages, labours, wounds, sickness, imprisonment, starvation, and death!

“ The description of this ever-varying career, is also rendered particularly interesting on this account: that the commonest soldier, seeking his home wherever he goes, is, by means of his billets, as if led by the hand of Asmodeus, introduced into every house, and into the deepest recesses of domestic privacy. Of relations of this nature there is no scarcity in the volume before us.”

The *Young Rifleman's Comrade*, also, has to boast of Goëthe as its Editor. It is the adventures of a young French soldier, commencing with the Peninsula war, interspersed with some animated and humorous scenes in domestic life, and national character, which he met with in his career. We select an extract, by no means a favourable one, as it savours strongly of a determined prejudice in our author; but we nevertheless, whilst we must admit the work to be inferior to either of the foregoing, recommend it as well worthy of perusal.

“ The Spaniard is proud, and thinks himself privileged to regard with supreme contempt, the native of any other country: he is extremely vindictive; and having resolved to sacrifice any individual to his revenge, it is with great difficulty his victim can escape. He will treasure up his venom from year to year; and when a more generous spirit would imagine the sense of injury had been wholly blunted, will spring, tiger like, upon his prey. He is in the highest degree, jealous, luxurious, voluptuous; in a word, whatever vices disfigure the human breast, are to be found no where so rife as in the bosom of a Spaniard. Degradingly superstitious, he receives for gospel whatever the knavish monks choose to assert, without daring even to question its veracity. Miracles are with him matters of common place notoriety; and every church is filled with pictures of saints, who are reported to be very liberal of their intervention. There is, however, some brightness on the reverse of the medal. The Spaniard possesses the virtues of sobriety and fortitude. The greatest inconveniences are borne by him with a degree of patience truly admirable; and love of his native land

becomes in his breast a sacred principle ; as was sufficiently manifested in the long Peninsula struggle against Napoleon." pp. 37-8.

We now come to the French Serjeant. This little work professes to give the career of the man, Robert Guillemard, who, at the battle of Trafalgar, shot our gallant and ever to be honoured countryman, Lord Nelson. Several of the circumstances introduced are very highly coloured, but nevertheless, it is an interesting and amusing narrative.

In 1805, Guillemard was drawn as a conscript, and soon after sent on board Admiral Villeneuve's fleet. He was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and afterwards became secretary to Villeneuve, accompanied him on his return to France, and saw him assassinated at Rennes. Guillemard was now ordered to Paris, brought into the presence of Buonaparte, and examined respecting his knowledge of the circumstances attending the Admiral's death. He then joined the army in Germany, was present at the siege of Stralsund, returned to France, fought a duel at Lyons, in which he was wounded ; and then, on his recovery, marched again to Germany, fought at Wagram, under the command of the celebrated Oudet, who was mortally wounded in a nocturnal rencontre with the enemy. The Serjeant then marched to Spain, was made prisoner by a band of peasants, and sent to the Island of Cabrera, where six thousand of his countrymen were detained : after a detention of several months, he escaped to the coast, joined the French army, then besieging Tortosa, distinguished himself during the siege, was promoted to the rank of Serjeant, and received the *then* much valued cross of the legion of honour.

He again joined the army in Germany, in 1812, fought in the Russian campaign, was engaged in the battle of Borodino, after which he was made an officer by Napoleon in person ; in the evening after this battle he was wounded in a skirmish with the enemy, taken prisoner, and sent to Siberia. He remained in Siberia till 1814, when he was allowed to return. At the time of Napoleon's return from Elba, he was serving in the Duke of Angoulême's army in the South, and saw the massacre of the Protestants at Nismes. Soon afterwards he assisted Joachim Murat (King of Naples) in escaping from Toulon to Corsica, and accompanied him on his expedition to the coast of Calabria, where Murat lost his life. He was sent to Spain in 1823, and shortly afterwards discharged from the service.



*Army, Navy, East India Company, Sportsman and Gentleman's Companion, Journal and Remembrancer, Almanack, and Pocket Book for 1827.* 7s. By Henry Urban.

THIS new publication recommends itself to all officers, as containing information that is not to be acquired in any other way, but at considerable trouble and research, and information which every officer ought to possess.

In addition to the usual contents of Pocket Books, the present work contains British naval and military victories, arranged on an entirely new plan, opposite the days in the Almanack on which they occurred, and the numbers of killed and wounded at some of the principal. Lists of all the officers of the army, navy, and Honourable East India Company's service, who have received honours and rewards, with the date of their earliest commission, and places of foreign service. Battles for which honorary distinctions have been conferred; and a list of corps noticed for services at each. Orders of knighthood conferred on British subjects, with dates of institution, and mottos, rates of pay, pensions, and fees. Army, navy, and prize agents; naval and military departments of Great Britain and Ireland; and other information useful to all officers and parties connected either with the navy, army, or East India Company. Correct lists of peers, members of parliament, and public officers. The Sportsman's Calendar; Gardener's Calendar; Obituary of Eminent Men.

Thus, when we meet in society officers decorated with stars and medals, a glance at Urban, makes us not only acquainted with each particular distinction worn, but likewise the services of the individual. It also reminds us on each day, what battles and victories it is the anniversary of, and consequently is a source of pleasing and useful information, refreshing our memories as to the gallant deeds performed by our countrymen at all periods.

Every naval and military man should, at least for the honour and credit of the services, acquire some knowledge of the career of officers who have been honoured by His Majesty, and this is, perhaps, the most ready channel of obtaining such knowledge.

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*An Essay addressed to Captains of the Royal Navy, and those of the Merchants' Service, on the means of preserving the Health of their Crews, with directions for the prevention of Dry Rot in Ships.* By Robert Finlayson, M.D., Surgeon Royal Navy. 8vo.

THIS little Essay made its appearance in a period (1824) of the most profound peace, when the naval force of Great

Britain had been reduced to its lowest ebb; consequently, it did not receive the attention it merited at the time: indeed, it was not then entitled to the same importance that it would have been, during the late war, when "the British flag, triumphant, waved her *Red Lion* o'er all watery space." At present, however, there is a belief, that it may soon be necessary to let loose our naval thunderbolts of war in our defence; and in that case, our ships, now lying in *ordinary*, and those in port, will again be seen "bristling into life and action." We therefore wish to direct the attention of Captains and Surgeons of the Royal Navy to the consideration of this Essay. Its subject matter is of immense importance: the preservation of the health of our seamen, and the prevention of His Majesty's ships from Dry Rot. The first laudable object, says our author, is to be accomplished by substituting *dry holy stoning*, in lieu of the present system of drenching the decks by washing; whereby, he states, a great variety of acute diseases are contracted, and which ultimately leads to the invaliding of a great number of our seamen; thus diminishing the physical strength of the navy, and increasing the expences of the hospital department.

That there is much truth in this statement we are bound to believe, from the amazing number of men invalided annually, during the last ten years of the late war; chiefly for rheumatism, and diseases of the chest, contracted in the service. This tear and *wear* of our seamen, is sufficient to call the attention of officers to the subject; but the barriers in the way of a better system being introduced, are more formidable than landsmen would imagine *à priori*. 1st, The captain has usually been brought up under the *washing system*, and it is nine chances to one, that he approves of it. 2nd, The channel through which the first lieutenant gains approbation, and sometimes even promotion, is by keeping the ship clean; and this is done chiefly by drawing largely from the element that surrounds him: hence, any remonstrance made by the surgeon to prevent such a pernicious practice, is likely to meet with opposition; and as in all departments of life, power is apt to be mistaken for knowledge, it is twenty to one, that the surgeon's injunctions are set aside by the commanding officer. Every department of the navy has made rapid advances in the way of improvement, since the time that Smollett painted the cock-pit scenery with so just a pencil; but perhaps none so much so as in the medical department. His Majesty's order in Council of 1805, entirely upset the old school of doctors and doctors' mates, and



their place was filled by gentlemen of different habits, rank, and education. There are at present upwards of 800 navy surgeons on the list, all of whom must have shown a competent knowledge of surgery and medicine, to the Royal College of Surgeons and Medical Board, previous to their appointment. Out of this number, about 150 have graduated, and wear the honorary distinctions of M. D. to their names. But, perhaps, the talent of the naval medical officer, may best be measured, by the ascendancy they have obtained since the peace, in almost every considerable town in the British empire. The two first Medical Journals in Europe are conducted by navy surgeons; and there are, at this moment, upwards of 100 of this class in excellent practice in the metropolis alone. This may be thought irrelevant, but we only mean to show, that those in power would do well to yield to the suggestions of a medical staff so efficient.

Objections have been raised to holy stoning, on account of the dust it occasions on the lower deck being said to produce consumption; but it will be easy to show that this objection is more specious than real; for if such were the case, every man who travels the highway, would be apt to contract the same disease, since the dust is more abundant and subtle in one place than the other. We shall now proceed to make some extracts from the Essay itself:

*Of washing the Main and Quarter Decks.* — “The watery operations most usually commence about half-past four, or five o'clock, A. M., and are generally finished just in time to go to breakfast a little before eight o'clock. And as the quality of the officer is frequently estimated by the style in which he performs this piece of service, the greatest pains is consequently taken, on the part of the lieutenant or mate, to give complete satisfaction. When the ship is at anchor, *all hands* are turned up at half-past four; but when she is at sea, the *morning watch* only is called. Immediately the watch comes on deck, water is pumped from the main deck, and drawn from the *head*, and thrown on the main and quarter decks in the utmost profusion; and this is followed (or sometimes preceded) by buckets of sand being strewed on the decks, and the seamen, during the whole of this period, are compelled to work without their shoes and stockings, (although the thermometer may range at or below the freezing point) dragging the *large holy stones*, working the *hand holy stones*, pumping and carrying water, and ultimately using brooms and swabs to dry the decks, before going to breakfast.” pp. 14-15.

“Let us now examine the effects of this system of cleaning the ship on those individuals who have just been turned out from their hammocks, and who have passed three hours and a half of an amphibious existence, previous to going to breakfast. Let us also remember that in this *watery circle*, the victims of venereal pleasure, who have just completed their six weeks' course of alterative medicine, meet with the Hepatic valetudinarian, after a long residence in a tropical climate; or the friend of his youth, who has a predisposition to, or is already affected with, *incipient consumption*, &c., all performing their various parts in the watery

through. But the evil arising from those early and tedious forms of ablution, has not yet been seen in its most alarming shape; for during the period that water was so lavishly dashed on the decks and sides of the ship, it is evident the seamen could not escape being wetted; and in this state they go down to breakfast; and from which they rise to the *cleansing or washing the lower deck.*" pp. 16-17.

The author next proceeds to state, that there are, in general, *two days* set apart in every week, (Thursday and Sunday) for making the utmost effort in the cleaning art.

"After breakfast, on the above-mentioned days, (says he) the bustle of working the holy stones, carrying water, and strewing sand on the deck, becomes general over the ship; and, as the washing is supposed by many to do good, and be salutary, according to the quantity of the element used, I have frequently seen the whole lower deck covered with water to a considerable depth, while the small and great eight-handed holy stones were ploughing the water on the surface of the deck in every direction." "But now let us return," (says he, at page 20) "and take a careful survey of the lower deck, half an hour after this system of washing has been finished; and let us observe the influence of the moisture on the health of its inmates. It ought to be kept in mind, that the men have been labouring in water since half-past four o'clock, with the exception of the breakfast hour; and then, their clothes had been wetted by previously drawing, carrying, and throwing water on the main and quarter decks. Under this system of cleaning the ship, (let us suppose the month of December has been ushered in) we shall find on examination, the deck and every other article below thoroughly saturated with moisture, and in this most miserable situation, will generally be found, the following persons, sitting or lying on deck, and that most probably in canvass trowsers, viz. individuals resting from fatigue; the habitual drunkard taking his nap after last night's debauch; tailors, who are compelled to sit on the deck *professionally*; seamen and marines, making, mending, or cleaning clothes; the lazy, the delicate, and those undergoing a course of medicine, are all doomed to suffer by this *humid* enemy, from which they cannot fly, and which has now become fixed in the decks after such constant previous application; and long before it can be dried by *animal* or *combustible* heat, it is again deemed necessary to have recourse to ablution, and so on *ad infinitum.*" pp. 18—21.

We think it cannot be denied, that the above system of washing decks must be very pernicious to the general health and comforts of British seamen; and strongly recommend dry holy stoning in the lower deck, especially where, on so many occasions, it cannot be dried either by *windsails* or *stoves*; and, as our author justly observes, the only means remaining is, "the evaporation of moisture from the decks, by the *abstraction of heat* from the human body."

We consider the following proof of the comparative health of the same ship's crew under different systems very striking and conclusive.

"For instance, (says our author,) I was once in a line of battleship, where the surgeon recommended *dry holy* stoning the lower deck, in place of washing it. The captain preferred the latter method, and firmly persevered in it. The consequences were, that the lancet was kept



going by the surgeon, to retard the ravages of inflammatory disease, occasioned by continual humidity ; and the water-buckets were daily kept plying on the lower deck by the captain's orders, on the alleged principle of allaying the dust and sweetening the ship. In the following year, the same ship was commanded by another captain, attached to the same station, and performing exactly the same kind of service. This officer happened to be one of the few who recommended keeping the lower deck perfectly dry ; and such were the happy consequences of this change, that not a single case of acute disease appeared for several months ; and the medium number on the sick-list did not amount to one-third of that of the preceding year. I will leave the scientific world to judge, which of the above modes ought to have been adhered to ; yet, I am fully convinced, both individuals had the welfare of the ship's company equally at heart. Hence the propriety of having certain salutary regulations made official, or so intimately blended with the service that they cannot be deviated from. It was by having demands for vegetables and lemon-juice, interwoven with forms of service, that sea-scurvy was subdued ; and it is only by putting certain barriers to *washing decks*, &c. that the dreadful class of inflammatory diseases are now to be diminished ; and it was under a hope of obtaining so desirable an object, that this Essay took its origin." pp. 24-5.

In as far as our own observations extend, with regard to the causes of disease in the navy, at least in the temperate zones, we are compelled to trace them chiefly to two great sources, namely, to the men getting drunk and sleeping in their clothes on the damp deck ; and to the seamen omitting to change their wet clothes when they go below ; and sometimes to sitting or sleeping in a humid birth.

The first of these causes has been almost completely removed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty diminishing the allowance of grog : and it seems to have been the object of Dr. Finlayson to remove the second cause, by dry holy stoning the lower decks, in place of drenching the planks twice a week with water. We most cordially agree with the author, that his plan would greatly diminish disease, the invaliding list, and the hospital expence ; and think it must be equally evident to every officer who turns his attention to the subject. The following sensible request by our author cannot, we think, be too generally promulgated :

"As the main and quarter-decks will occasionally require to be washed, the best judgment ought to be exercised in selecting the fittest hour of the day, and taking care never to continue the operations longer than is absolutely necessary for cleanliness' sake. Ablution can never be necessary or salutary on the quarter-deck in a morning after it has rained, nor should it ever be practised in cold climates, in winter, before breakfast, (at least in the present tedious plan which requires full three hours,) but an hour in the forenoon ouget to be reserved for that purpose. It has been remarked by many, that the human constitution suffers severely from standing long in water, soon after rising in the morning. I think this may be accounted for in the following way :—

"It is well known that, during sleep, the heat of the hammocks, crowded state of the lower deck, and fuller action of the heart, elicits the

circulation more to the surface of the body than in the erect position. When, therefore, seamen are called up in this state to work in water, under the diminished temperature of the morning, the rush of blood from the surface to the centre is such, that no individual having the least tendency to internal disease, can sustain the shock, without suffering the most manifest injury." pp. 44-45.

We are of opinion, that the most sceptical person cannot read the above extracts, without being convinced of the propriety of selecting the mildest time of the day for washing the main and quarter decks, especially during the winter season; and that the lower deck should never be washed at all, excepting under the most favourable circumstances for drying it. The remaining portion of the first section of this Essay treats of "cleaning a ship's hold, bilge water, wet hempen cables, impure air, windsails, stoves, drunkenness, and the remedy against humidity on the lower deck." The second section of the Essay treats of "dry rot in ships," &c.: our limits on the present occasion will not permit us to enter on that subject; we, however, beg to call the attention of captains and masters, in the royal navy, to Mr. Perkins' ventilator, (a plate of which is given in this Essay,) for pumping out the foul air from the holds of ships. It is at once self-operating, simple, and ingenious. Upon the whole we are disposed to think, that Dr. Finlayson deserves the gratitude of British seamen, for his laudable attempt to diminish disease, and render his Majesty's ships at the same time more healthy and durable.

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1. *A Political History of the Extraordinary Events which led to the Burmese War.*—By Capt. W. WHITE. 8vo. 10s.
  2. *Narrative of the Burmese War, containing the Operations of M.-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell's\* Army, from its landing at Rangoon in May 1824, to the Peace in Feb. 1826.*—By Major SNODGRASS. 8vo. 12s.

THE object of the first of these publications, as explained by its author, is to direct the attention of the public and British legislature to an inquiry into the circumstances "which led to the sacrifice of so much human life, the desolation of province after province, with all the attendant evils, and the expenditure of twelve millions of pounds sterling." He observes, that "the impression which has endeavoured to be fixed on the minds of the public has been, that the Burmese were the sole aggressors—that the government of India having long borne insult and aggres-

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\* We may congratulate this gallant officer on the honours and rewards he has received for his services. His conduct in this war has acquired him a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and a Regiment—valuable and well-earned distinctions.



sion without retaliation, and with great forbearance, were at length compelled to resort to arms, in support or vindication of the honour of the British character—to repel invasion, to seek redress for past injuries, to obtain security for the future, and to establish a peace on a solid and permanent basis.”

Capt. White endeavours to shew, that in the statements already given on this subject, much has been said that ought to have been avoided, and much omitted which ought to have been told. Without entering into political details, which, as well as party, we shall always desire to avoid, we may observe, that there is much in this little book deserving of serious attention. The duration of our rule in India must depend on able governments, both in that country and at home; and as the exposure of errors frequently tends to great good, publications of the kind before us should not be regarded as unfriendly to the Company, however unpalatable; they are more beneficial than the most flattering eulogiums; they operate as a check on public servants, and misrule.

Major Snodgrass' work is of totally an opposite character to that of Capt. White; but it is also written to correct “mistatements and misrepresentations:” he informs us, that the “unprovoked aggressions of the Burmese” compelled the Indian government to the war. Although many of the details have already been before the public through various channels, still there is much in the narrative both to amuse and instruct, and the work is well got up. We have no hesitation in recommending it to our military readers, and, as a specimen of its composition, extract the following sketch of the British camp during the advance of the army:—

“On reaching camp, the scene which presented itself was at once grotesque and novel; no double-poled tent bespoke the army of Bengal, or rows of well-pitched rowties, that of the sister presidency; no oriental luxury was here displayed, or even any of the comforts of an European camp, to console the traveller after his hot and weary march; but officers of all ranks couching under a blanket, or Lilliputian tent, to shelter themselves from a meridian sun, with a miserable half-starved cow or poney, the sole beast of burden of the inmate, tied or picketed in rear, conveying to the mind more the idea of a gypsy bivouac than of a military encampment. Nothing of the pomp or circumstance of war was here apparent, nor would even the experienced eye have recognized in the little group that appeared but as a speck on the surface of an extensive plain, a force about to undertake the subjugation of an empire, and to fight its way for 600 miles against climate, privations, and a numerous enemy.” p. 139.

## COURT MOURNING.

“Nor windy suspiration of forc’d breath,  
 No, nor the fruitful river in the eye,  
 Nor the dejected ’haviour of the visage,  
 Together with all forms, modes, shows of grief,  
 That can denote me truly: these, indeed, seem,  
 For they are actions that a man might play:  
 But I have that within, which passeth shew;  
 These, but the trappings and the *suits* of woe.”

“DEAR SIR,” said the fat landlady to a poor half-pay subaltern, who inhabited her first story from the clouds, “how *be* you? ha’n’t you dined! Why, you’ve no fire, nor candle; and I had no idea that you would not have been out *this* day, (laying a stress upon the word); why, all the world was out *to-day*; I am just come from Brentford, and gave half-a-crown for a cast in a coal cart coming back. La, what a crowd! and how very fine it was; the poor Duke!—they all seemed to regret him—but such *squeezing* and *scrowging*! I never saw the like.” (She had just returned from witnessing the funeral procession of the Duke of York, on its way to Windsor). The veteran shook his head, looked on the right and left; first at an empty grate, and next at an empty cupboard; he wished Mrs. Fidgety at the Antipodes; he could bear his poverty, but suffered to see it perceived by others;—it was neither fire nor candle, meat nor drink, confinement nor solitude, which afflicted him: a deeper cause sunk in his heart. “I am still indisposed,” said he, “I have no wish to go out”—(his voice faltered)—“here,” continued he, diving at the same time into the deep recess of a pocket, at the profundity of which a last shilling held its lonely place—“here, be so good as to get me a peck of coals and a candle, and I will not trouble you any further to-night.” “But what will you have for your supper?” resumed Mrs. Fidgety. “I have had”—he was just going to transgress against truth, and to assert that he had dined; but the blush of honour flew to his face—a lie is a stain to an officer and a gentleman—and, like an awkward recruit about to fire prematurely, conscience gave the *caution*, and he came to a *recover*—“I have not thought of dinner until now,” resumed he, “and now it is too late. I will take a basin of water gruel, and retire to rest; the poor Duke, alas! I served under him; I have no taste for supper; good night; he will never march again, but we must all travel the same road, and the *route* will come sooner to us than we expect; I wish I were better prepared for the close of life’s campaign—good night.” The landlady fain would have tarried longer, but the veteran covered his forehead



with his hand—she thought he had the head-ache. “Poor gentleman,” cried she, and withdrew. “How is it to be raised?” muttered Second Lieutenant Laurel to himself,—he drew out the empty drawer of a *commode*, “*ex nihilo, nihil fit*,” a second drawer, six collars and one chemise!!! a *last shift*—a third—but Mrs. Fidgety arrived, and *would* light his fire; time was that she might have sooner raised a *flame*, but the Lieutenant was no longer a *spark* easily ignited; her abiding in his apartment seemed an age; the mutton-fat was illumined, the water-gruel placed on the grate. “It will soon boil,” said the Lieutenant to himself; “but how is the money to be raised, to give me the decent garb of outward sorrow?” A regimental jacket now presented itself to his view; it had been bright scarlet, but now it scarcely exhibited the faint and declining blush of a dying rose; the laurel and the rose had faded together; the branch of victory and the flower of love, had both been blighted by the winter of age, and the blank tablet of oblivion now stood for the full column of a gazette; and the storied favour, which in youth he might have boasted of. His regimentals would not have passed the midnight muster of a Saturday’s inspection at the Lombardy Arms, and would inevitably have been returned unfit for service: the wings of gold-lace, on which he *plumed* himself in his halcyon days, had long since taken wing; the right flanker had paid his lodgings, and the left was melted into soft compassion for a clamorous and necessitous laundress: the lace button-holes fed him for a week, the rest was kept as a fond remembrance of better days, and out of respect to the profession of arms: he closed the drawer with a sigh—his eye now travelled round the room—a tartan night-gown on his back, formed, together with a blue great coat, grown grey in the service, the whole of his wardrobe, save only, and only except, a pair of dark mixture indescribables, and a waistcoat, which had been buff: over the chimney-piece hung a sash in a festoon, and a gorget in the centre of its curve, which, although once highly gilt, now spake for the distressed situation of the Birmingham manufacturers; it was base and arrant copper, and would no longer pass current on parade, nor on the counter of Jonas, the old clothes-man, where many a brave fellow’s accoutrements, dashing epaulets, flaming cloak, together with all the pomp and circumstance of war, have often stood in the battle array of disbanded *cohorts* and *legions*: a sword now caught his inquiring optics; the hilt was brass, but the blade! Aye, thereby hung a tale; but it would not draw, and when extracted by main force, it

was rusty, and had no *pointed* argument to procure a supply from an *uncle* or an *aunt*, much less to play "*Measure for Measure*" with an operative tailor, even of the humblest class: regret at first ruffled the temper of the soldier; but pride came into his relief, and he exclaimed—"The noble dead would, when living, have despised the man who parted with his arms to relieve the body's wants: the sword is sacred as our colours, and they should both, either be resigned into better hands, or go down with us to the tomb!" So saying, he placed his weapon on its nail again, and drew near to the fire, and to the basin of water-gruel—"A black coat!" How is it to be got? Credit—no—and if it were, would pledging a word, which I could not redeem, pay reverence to the deceased? No, no! Shall I brave out my poverty, and appear as I am—few know me? No, no, no! I know myself, and I should reproach myself for not marking that feeling towards departed worth and fallen greatness—fallen like the ripe fruit from life's tree, lamented and unexpected, which they so greatly deserve: there is another mourning—the mourning of the heart—which I will wear! Time rolls by—the tear grows dry—wailing becomes mute, and all things pass away! To-morrow and to-morrow—this week and next week—week and month; and so time glides on, defiling like a regiment off this world's parade, and then another fills up the vacant file of him, who has dropped in sickness or in battle. I'll keep my room until the time of mourning is over, and there's an end of it; but the memory of my Commander shall ever be engraven in my bosom, and every quarter, when I touch my half-pay, I will exclaim, "God bless the King! Peace to the shade of the illustrious Commander-in-Chief, who was the father of the army, and the friend of the friendless!" Here ended the soliloquy: Lieut. Laurel went not into Court mourning: he could not appear at any Court, and if he had, he would have been *non-suited*. His history is brief; towards the close of the French Republican war, he was forced to exchange from full pay to half-pay, taking the difference, in order to enable him to emerge from prison, where he was placed at the suit of a hungry attorney, who was employed to recover a bond, due by a brother officer of Laurel's, for whom he was bound, and who fell in battle: here set the sun of the faithful friend; and to make matters worse, his exchange was effected with an old subaltern officer on the half-pay of the Peace Establishment, after the American war, which is to the present liberal allowance, as the shadow is to the substance.



That no more sons of the laurel may be thus blighted ; and that where inclination to pay the last marks of devotion to those whom they have faithfully served, exists—ability may also be added—is the fervent wish of the writer of these lines.

AN AGED RED-COAT.

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*Naval and Military Correspondence.*

REGULATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Extract.—Jan. 11, 1827. It would be highly useful to the East India Company's officers in England, if you could elicit from the Court of Directors' 'Great House' the rules and regulations (as proposed to be done with regard to those relating to his Majesty's service), which the Court are in the habit of passing, and the general arrangements, alterations, &c. of the service, affecting, more or less, their officers at home, but of which we know nothing, till by chance or accident we obtain a knowledge of them from India. It is very lamentable and ungracious, that we should be thus kept in ignorance\*.

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ORIGIN OF THE LATE 102d FOOT.

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Magazine.*

SIR,—Some account of the origin of the late 102d regiment may not be uninteresting to your readers. It had but a short existence,—was born but to die ; of its original officers but few can be now alive, and of those who do survive, a very contracted portion indeed retain their commissions at the present day.

The military guard sent to New South Wales, at the first establishment of the colony there in 1787, consisted of detachments of the royal marines, which were increased by the continual arrival of transports with convicts, each having a guard of from twenty to thirty men, with a captain or subaltern.

After about three years' service there, they were relieved by a corps, which had been raised for the purpose in England, and called the New South Wales Corps ; but the officers and men having their option to exchange from the marines into it, many of both classes chose to remain.

It having been the object of government apparently not to make the place a mere penal settlement, but to establish a colony, such as it now is, inducements were held out to prevail on free people to settle there, and, amongst others, the soldiers, as their terms of service expired, ac-

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\* We will use our best efforts to meet the wishes of all officers of the Indian army ; and we trust individuals who obtain useful information, will communicate it to us for the general good.—ED.

cepted grants of land, and at the same time received other indulgences, instead of returning to England, or entering again, so that it is not at all an uncommon thing, even now, to hear an old and thriving settler called by his name, with the prefix of serjeant or corporal.

Divided for the most part into small detachments, stationed in different and distant parts, it may be easily imagined, that a very high and soldierly state of discipline did not exist in the corps; the officers became dealers, farmers, and justices of the peace, and the men were allowed to occupy themselves in such handicrafts as they were competent to.

Now and then, however, there was active service to be performed; for, more than once, there was an insurrection among the convicts, and some desperate skirmishes generally took place before they were reduced. At one time the rebels had possession of a considerable part of the country, and it was not without some hard fighting that they were overcome. Generally, though, the corps had an easy time of it, but they frequently evinced a disinclination to obey the naval officer, who had the command in chief as governor, and at length they deposed poor Capt. Bligh, put him under arrest, and their commanding officer assumed the government of the colony. The arrest was induced, I believe, by the want of strict military discipline; for as the officers became engrossed with their private affairs and civil employments, they became impatient of restraint, and opposed themselves to the governor, because of the appropriation of certain goods, (agricultural implements, clothing, &c.) which had been sent from England for the use of the free settlers, to them, and not to the military officers, as the custom had been under former administrations. The officer, under whose command the deposition and arrest of the governor took place, was soon superseded by the arrival at head-quarters of his senior, who took the government into his own hands, and retained it till the arrival in the colony of the 73d regiment, under the command of its lieutenant-colonel, Macquarrie, who had been appointed governor. Capt. Bligh was released from his arrest; the officer who had arrested him was sent home prisoner, and was subsequently tried by court-martial, and cashiered.

Of the New South Wales corps, a veteran company was formed to remain, and do duty at the out-posts; as many men as pleased were allowed to enter the 73d, and the remainder, to the number of about three or four hundred, were shipped for England, as the 102d regiment, under the command of its first lieutenant-colonel, Paterson, who, with



many of his men, died on the passage. The change of climate killed many of the survivors after their arrival here, and the remaining officers, having been so long accustomed to a relaxed state of discipline, did not feel themselves competent, advanced in life as they were too, to go on active service with younger men, so that they (I think all) either retired or sold out.

The *old* 102d, after having been recruited and re-officered, was sent to Canada, a *new* regiment. W. H.

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*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Magazine.*

ROYAL MARINES.

SIR,—The manifest improvement in every department of the royal marine forces, and the unremitting exertion of the Board of Admiralty to adopt every system of amelioration, has induced me to offer a few observations, which, although retrospective, may possibly prove of some utility.

At the close of the late war, the corps consisted of 32,000 men; and during the four or five latter years, it was found necessary to add a supernumerary force of 3000; and even this accession was inadequate to the exigencies of the service; for it was not unfrequent to embark a detachment composed principally of recruits, some of whom were not two months enlisted, and consequently had every sort of duty to acquire. I particularise this circumstance, to shew that at the period when the marines were almost equal in point of numbers to the whole effective of the British army in the Peninsula war, yet it was insufficient for the demand. When a reduction in our military establishment became necessary, it was in contemplation to have kept up about two-thirds of the marines—24,000 men; but as this measure would have occasioned a much greater reduction in the army, proportionately, the Royal patronage proved too influential, and it was decided that 8000 should constitute the peace-establishment of the corps. It has since been increased to 12,000, which, although it may be comparatively said we have no navy equipped at this moment, is scarcely adequate; as there are not 300 men at either division, ready for embarkation. What, I may be permitted to ask, would be the result, if a war should take place, but that undisciplined and inexperienced recruits would be sent on immediate service; and instead of a veteran detachment of as fine soldiers as any in Europe, the greater number would be unable to stand at their quarters. But had the corps continued at 24,000, those of long service might have been discharged, and the ineffective replaced by able young men. Such an arrangement would now have af-

furnished us a disposable force of 12,000 men, well trained and experienced in every duty, and which, in case of emergency, would form one-half the complement of thirty sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates; for it is well known, that a marine who has served three years at sea, is as competent to almost every part of the ship's duty (except going aloft), as the sailor. Why then was this valuable and faithful corps so reduced? Troops of the line cannot be required so immediately on the commencement of hostilities; but the navy would be equipped and sent to sea with all possible expedition.

On the other hand, would not the soldier, undistinguished by any other record of his honourable achievements, but the simple, though venerated emblem—the anchor—of the nation's hope, on his appointments, do military duty in any part of the empire as effectively and *faithfully* as the soldier of the line, whose services are blazoned with 'Peninsula,' 'Toulouse,' and 'Waterloo'? I trust I shall be pardoned for this allusion to these rewards and distinctions; nay, even a medal has been conferred to commemorate the prowess of the army, while the navy has not a decoration of merit, which, whilst it excites emulation, is the warrior's most cherished reward. In the army of Egypt, the line, the artillery, and engineers, were designated by the "Sphinx," but the marines, who shared in the honours of the field, were excluded from this emulative distinction.

As it is never too late to improve, I trust that the attention which is so conspicuously evident in promoting the advantage of the corps, will not suffer its merit to pass unrequited; but, that when it is again called on to maintain its dignified reputation, promotion and marks of distinction will be conferred on individuals, or detachments, as their services are conspicuous, in equal ratio with the army.

January 21, 1827.

"MILES."

#### BOMBAY ARMY.

SIR,—I have felt some surprise that no public notice has been taken of a transaction which took place in the spring of last year, and which has caused a very considerable degree of dissatisfaction and disgust among the officers of the Company's Native Troops in the Bombay Presidency. In the year 1824, a part of that army was re-organized, and the second battalions of infantry were formed into regiments; consequently, the junior officers of the old regiments were promoted a step, and appointed to the new regiments. For some cause or other, an order was issued last spring, to reduce these new regiments; and the officers



who have been serving in them two years, to return to the rank each originally held in his former regiment.

I am not a military man, and therefore cannot tell if the reducing of officers from the rank they have held, and the increased emoluments appertaining, have a precedent; but I can fully appreciate the mortified feelings of a military man at such a proceeding; and I think every one will coincide with me, in considering such a step as a very dangerous one, and likely to produce on the minds of young and zealous officers the most discouraging effects.

I understand a respectful, but strong memorial, has been presented to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by the officers placed in this singular predicament. It is to be hoped that respectable body will pay due attention to their case. The question applies pointedly to the parents of those youths, who, at a vast expense, have fitted them out for this service, upon the faith of the impartiality with which promotion in the army of India has hitherto been conducted. Perhaps, Sir, some of your numerous readers may be able to explain the motives of this transaction.

January 27. *see all papers and files* INQUISITOR \*.

#### NAVY AND ARMY HALF-PAY.

SIR,—Deservedly as we appreciate our noble army, every one must admit the impolicy, as well as injustice, of giving officers a greater half-pay than their naval brethren of equal rank, whose expenses in society must be the same, and whose servitude and services are not less. But I hope, Sir, for the honour of the country, that your publication of a fact so preposterous, will incite ministers to do their duty, as the navy have done theirs! that a national stigma may immediately be removed, with which we are taunted by all Europe and America. I envy not the disposition of those narrow-minded penny-wise and pound-foolish politicians, who will carp at this trifling increase of public expenditure, diffused among the brave men who have served us with fidelity and zeal, and I will not yet admit the base crime of ingratitude as a national characteristic; for the system of allowing a few military officers to purchase their commissions, is the only assigned cause of the unjust partiality, while the advocates of this malpractice omit to acknowledge that there is no difference between the pay or half-pay of those who purchase, and those who do not: they are, therefore, left without the shadow of excuse. The late Lord

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\* We are indebted to the "Times" for this, and subsequent correspondence.

Melville intended equalizing the half-pay of army and navy, and it has long been believed that the present lord, who is at the head of the Admiralty, would do it, but for the opposition of some whose names are known, though they may not be published.

The whole army most honourably admits the claims of the navy, and the greatest amity subsists between the two services ; therefore it only wants some spirited individuals to broach the subject in the proper place the earliest opportunity.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

I enclose a comparative scale of the rank and half-pay of the navy and army, which, as far as it goes, is correct.

The admirals of the fleet rank with field marshals ; adms. with gens. ; v.-adms. with lt.-gens. ; r.-adms. with m.-gens. ; but I am not quite sure about their pay : but there are 150 post-captains, who rank with full colonels, who have 2s. a day less half-pay, and 496 who have 4s. a day less half-pay, and 60 who rank with lieut.-colonels, who have 6d. a day less. 100 commanders have 6d. a day more than majors, with whom they rank, and 744 have 1s. less ! Of 3,708 lieutenants, who rank with captains in the army, and have double the time to serve ere they gain that rank, and two severe examinations to pass (none of which the army have), 300 have 7s. a day ; 700 have 6s. ; and 2,708 have only 5s., while every military captain has 7s., which is actually more than the full pay of a navy lieutenant, unless he is of seven years standing, and first of a line-of-battle ship.

#### PROMOTION OF ARMY LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS.

SIR,—The order recently promulgated for the promotion of lieutenants of 1811, and, previous to that period, actually on full pay, must have afforded the highest gratification to the public at large ; for there is no nation so liberal as Great Britain in rewarding the services of her gallant defenders. But it appears to me no more than reasonable that the like indulgence should have been extended to captains of 1811, and antecedent to that year ; and I am convinced in my own mind, that the framers of the measure will, on consideration of the subject, issue an order granting a step of rank under the same restrictions to the captains ; for, without questioning the claims of the lieutenants to the boon which has been granted them, I cannot avoid remarking, that the captains of the same standing are equally entitled to the gratitude of the community, and have as fair a claim to promotion to unattached commissions. I beg to add, that I should not benefit by what I have suggested, being totally unconnected with the army.

Jan. 4.

A FRIEND TO EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.



## TOWER OF LONDON.

SIR,—To-day the royal standard of England has floated half-mast high on the walls of the Tower. This respect to the memory of the Duke of York, the good friend of the officer and of the common soldier, has, I presume, been ordered by the lately-appointed valiant governor of that fortress; and it does him honour. The observation of this circumstance affords me an opportunity of calling his grace's attention to the state and appearance of the Tower. In both of these respects he must, I think, acknowledge it is inconsistent with the antiquity of its date, or with the importance attached to it; of the latter, a greater proof than the recent appointment of the "first captain of the age" to be its constable, cannot be given.

I am far too fervent, too enthusiastic a lover of our constitution, to see a regular bastille established in the metropolis; but retaining this ancient state garrison as we do (and as most properly we do), it would surely be worth our while that it should exhibit at least a somewhat defensible and military aspect. I wish not for the outlay of any ruinous sums—my object is the demolition of the numerous unsightly buildings which crowd and deface the walls and entrances, and the gradual expenditure (which in the Ordnance estimate would not be felt) of such moderate sums as would improve the aspect, and render respectable the name, of the Tower of London.

Jan. 10.

PENNANT REDIVIVUS.

## THE SCOTS SOLDIER'S LAMENT.

Hame frae the wars, broken, frien'less, and poor,

Hame frae the wars to my Scotland I came;

I saw my dear cabin just ower the lang muir,

I stood i' the gate, but I found not a hame.

Oh! 'twas desolate a'—an the smile o' my dearie

Nae langer shone there, darting love through the breast;

Nae bosom o' truth for the wounded an' wearie,

Nae lips of affection to sweeten my rest.

No; my wife and my wean i' the cauld grave are sleeping,

And thou, O my Scotland! art hameless to me;

The heart o' my love brak wi' wailing an' weeping,

Ance sae warm, now 'tis chill, oh! as mine soon maun be.

Then I'll een lay me down by my hearth stane deserted,

And dream o' my dear i' the land o' the leal;

Death, death will befrien the forlorn broken-hearted,

And heal the deep wound that time ne'er can heal.

*Abstract of the GENERAL ORDERS to the Army, issued in 1826,  
under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief.*

[From December, 1826, the General Orders will be given in full  
in this work.]

———. 25th Jan. 1826.—Courts Martial to abstain from awarding sentences of “*General Service*,” it having been decided that the Royal African Corps shall not receive any more deserters or culprits.

———. 14th Feb.—Rate of compensation for the discharge of a Cavalry Soldier, fixed from this date, at 30*l*. instead of 20*l*. as heretofore.

No. 432. 25th April.—Allowing to Regimental Officers, holding brevet rank, the option of retiring on an unattached commission.

No. 433. 24th May.—Officers who desire to be presented at a Foreign Court, must make application for that purpose, through his Majesty’s Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé D’Affaires (as may be), resident at the said Court, and through no other channel whatsoever.

No. 434.—8th June.—Rules for regulating the grants of land in New South Wales, and Van Diemen’s Land, to officers of the army proceeding there as settlers.

No. 435. 21st June.—Restoration of Major Browne, 36th Regiment, to the service.

No. 436. 15th July.—Regiments which are within 50 of their establishment of 740 rank and file, to enlist no recruit under five feet eight inches in height; and corps wanting more than 50 men of completion, to enlist no recruit below the standard of five feet six inches and a half, until they arrive within 50 of their establishment, when they are to be restricted to the increased standard of five feet eight inches.

No. 437. 24th July.—Attention of colonels and commanding officers particularly directed to the regulations which enjoin the establishment of a “*Serjeant’s mess*” in each corps.

———. 25th July.—Smart money received at the Head Quarters of regiments and regimental depôts, to be divided as in recruiting districts: viz.—one moiety to be credited to the public, and the other moiety to be disposed of at the discretion of commanding officers.

No. 438. 9th Aug.—Attention of commanding officers directed to page

102 of the orders and regulations of the Army, relative to surplus ammunition.

No. 439. 2nd Sept.—Attention of colonels and commanding officers particularly directed to the Orders of 25th April, 1822, relative to the dress and uniformity of regimental officers, according to patterns approved by His Majesty, lodged at the clothing board.

No. 440. 8th Sept.—Rates allowed for passages of officers in freight ships.

No. 441. 6th Oct.—Leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

———. 14th Dec. Memorandum, cancelling General Order of 15th July last, and recruiting standard for infantry of the line, with the exception of regiments in India, to be as in General Order of 1st October, 1823.

No. 442. 27th Dec.—Erroneous notions of some commanding officers, as to the powers under which non-commissioned officers may be reduced to the rank of private soldiers.

No. 443. 27th Dec.—Lieutenants whose commissions are dated in, and previous to, 1811, to be promoted at their option, to the unattached rank of captain, and placed upon the old rate of half-pay of that rank; viz. 5*s*. per day.

GENERAL ORDER, 1827.

No. 444.] *Horse-Guards*, Jan. 8, 1827.

The King has been pleased to command, that on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Field-Marshal His late Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty’s forces, the officers of the Army shall wear, with their uniforms, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm. Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; the sash covered with black crape; black gorget riband; and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder. When officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape



over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm; a black crape scarf over the right shoulder; black waistcoat, breeches, stockings, and buckles. The drums of regiments are to be covered with black; and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour-staff of infantry, and from the standard-staff and trumpets of cavalry.

This Order is to take effect from Thursday, the 11th instant.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

No. 445.] *Horse-Guards*, Jan. 12, 1827.

*General Orders in aid of the Ceremonial to be observed at the Funeral of Field-Marshal his late Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK and ALBANY, Com.-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces.*

A CAPTAIN's full dress Guard from the Grenadier Guards, with a colour, will mount at St. James's Palace at eight o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 18th January, as a guard of honor over the remains of his late Royal Highness, which will, during that, and the following day, lie in state, from ten o'clock in the morning, until four o'clock in the afternoon, of each day. A Captain's Guard from the 17th Lancers will mount at the same hour and place, on the 18th and 19th instant, in order to secure ready access to the Palace, and to preserve order. On Saturday, the 20th January, the Royal Body will be removed from St. James's Palace to Windsor, under the escort of a Field Officer's Guard, with a standard, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, to be furnished by the Second Regiment of Life Guards. This escort will assemble at the Palace at seven o'clock in the morning of that day, and be relieved at Cranford Bridge by a similar Guard, to be furnished by the First Regiment of Life Guards, which will proceed with the Royal Body to the door of St. George's Chapel. The first escort to fall in the rear, and form the Rear Guard. The Royal Horse-Guards (Blues) to take the duty in Windsor, and a detachment of that regiment, dismounted, to attend within the chapel, every fourth man bearing a torch. The commanding officer of the Royal Horse-Guards (Blues) will communicate with the superintendent of the Lord Chamberlain's department, as to the number of men that will be

required for this service. A battalion of the Grenadier Guards will line the approach from the castle gate to the entrance of St. George's Chapel. A select detachment, consisting of the oldest soldiers of his late Royal Highness's regiment, will line the *immediate* approach to the entrance, and the space in the chapel where the Body comes into the line of the procession. A Subaltern's Guard from the Foot Guards is to mount at the porch gate, and be responsible to keep all that space clear from interruption. A double line of Guards and Infantry of the line will form from the porch down the street, as far as their numbers will admit, when the Cavalry must line the remainder of the road as far as Frogmore. From Frogmore to Datchet Bridge the communication must be kept up by patrols, in which the Rear Guard will take a part as soon as the procession arrives at Frogmore. A small picquet of the Household Brigade of Cavalry must be placed at the junction of the roads on the London side of Frogmore, and at Eton Bridge. These patrols and picquets must remain on duty until day-break of the morning of the 21st January. The number of troops for the above service will be as follows:—

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 2 Regs. of Life-Guards     | about 500   |
| Royal Horse-Guards         | ..... 250   |
| 17th Lancers               | ..... 200   |
| Grenadier Guards, 2nd Bat. | 400         |
| Ditto                      | 3rd Do. 400 |
| Coldstream                 | 1st Do. 200 |
| Third                      | 1st Do. 130 |
| 67th Regiment of Foot      | ... 450     |

The Royal Horse-Guards (Blues), and the 67th Regiment of Foot, being already stationed at Windsor, will take their duties from their present quarters. But the two Regiments of Life-Guards, and the Foot Guards, will receive orders to assemble at, or in the vicinity of, Windsor on the 19th instant. A Captain's Guard of the 17th Lancers will relieve the Life-Guards on duty at the Horse-Guards at four o'clock, on Thursday the 18th instant, and the whole of the 17th Lancers will move into London to furnish the duties in the absence of the Life-Guards, until the 22nd instant, when the whole of the troops will return to their former quarters.

\* These numbers can be furnished without interfering with the other duties on which the Foot Guards are employed in London.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian will take the command of the whole troops. Col. the hon. H. B. Lygon will command the household brigade. The Foot Guards will be commanded by Colonel Macdonell, of the Coldstream. All the troops employed on this duty are to be in full dress. The Master-Gen. of the Ordnance will be pleased to make arrangements for providing a detachment of Artillery, to fire minute guns in Windsor Park, as on former similar occasions.

By His Majesty's command,  
(Signed) HENRY TORRENS,  
Adjutant-General.

No. 446.]

*Horse-Guards, Tuesday night, Jan. 23.*

The last duties having been paid to the remains of H. R. H. the Com.-in-Chief, the King deems it right to convey to the army a melancholy satisfaction, which his Majesty derives from the deep feeling of grief manifested by every class of the military profession, in common with his people at large, under the great calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict the nation and his Majesty,—a calamity which has deprived the crown of one of its most valuable and distinguished servants, and his Majesty of a beloved and affectionate brother. The King does not think it necessary to dwell upon the pre-eminent merits of the late Duke of York; his Majesty knows that these are impressed and engraven on the hearts of his Majesty's soldiers. His Majesty desires that it may merely be observed, that the able administration of the command held by H. R. H. for a long series of years, his assiduous attention to the welfare of the soldier, his unremitting exertions to inculcate the true principles of order and discipline, his discernment in bringing merit to the notice of the Crown, and the just impartiality with which he applied the honour of the service, have combined to produce results that identify the army as a profession, with the glory and prosperity of this great country, and which will cause his virtues and services to be in the grateful remembrance of the latest posterity. The King feels that, under the present afflicting circumstances, his Majesty cannot more effectually supply the loss which the nation and the army have sustained, than by appointing to the chief command of his Majesty's

forces Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the great and distinguished General who has so often led the armies of the nation to victory and glory, and whose high military renown is blended with the history of Europe.

By His Majesty's command,  
(Signed) HENRY TORRENS,  
Adjutant-General.

No. 447.] *Horse-Guards, Jan. 24, 1827.*

In obedience to his Majesty's most gracious commands, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington assumes the command of the army, and earnestly requests the assistance and support of the general and other officers of the army, to maintain its discipline, good order, and high character. The officers on the personal staff of the late illustrious and most lamented Com.-in-Chief, are to continue in their several offices on the staff attached to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

Lieut.-Col. John Fremantle is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Com.-in-Chief, vice Lieut.-Col. Armstrong resigned.

By command of his Grace the  
Commander-in-Chief,  
(Signed) HENRY TORRENS,  
Adjutant-General.

(CIRCULAR.)

*Horse Guards, Jan. 8, 1827.*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information and guidance, a copy of the instructions which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have addressed to the respective naval commanders on the home and foreign stations, pointing out the marks of respect to be observed on board his Majesty's ships, on the lamented death of Field Marshal his late Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces. As these instructions clearly express the co-operation which it is necessary should take place between the ships and the fortresses and batteries on this occasion, I have only to signify to you his Majesty's commands, that the forts and batteries under your orders, may on Saturday the 20th inst. the day appointed for his late Royal Highness's funeral, strictly conform thereto; and that you will in the meantime hold such communication with the Flag, or other Officer com-



manding the vessels of the Royal Navy along that portion of the coast over which your authority extends, as shall ensure the due execution of his Majesty's commands. You will be pleased to direct, that the minute guns to be fired from the batteries, on the day of the funeral, shall cease at sunset; and that the number shall be sixty from each fort or battery where there is no ship of war, and thirty where vessels of the Royal Navy may be stationed. It is to be understood, that where the fortress or battery is in communication with the Royal Navy, the former is to conform strictly as to time, &c. to the arrangements of the latter. I am at the same time to signify to you his Majesty's command, that no music shall be used either at parade or guard mounting, until after the funeral of his late Royal Highness. You will be pleased, immediately on receipt of this letter, to cause the colours of the forts and batteries under your command, to be hoisted half staff high, and this mark of respect is to be continued until his Royal Highness's funeral shall have taken place.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant, (Signed,)

H. TORRENS, Adjutant-Gen.

*Admiralty Office, Jan. 8, 1827.*

His Majesty does not require that the officers of the fleet should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, with their undress uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; nor with their dress uniforms, than black gloves, and black crapes on their left arms, hats, and sword knots; except at Court, where they are to wear also black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles; nor that the Officers of the Royal Marines should wear any other mourning, with their uniforms, than black crapes on their left arms, hats and sword knots; except on duty, when they are to wear also black gloves, and the sash covered, black gorget ribbands, and black crape scarfs over their right shoulders: and except at Court, when they are to wear black crapes on their left arms, hats and sword knots, black crape scarfs over their right shoulders, and black waistcoats, breeches, stockings, and buckles.

The drums of the Royal Marines are to be covered with black, and a

black crape is to be hung from the pikes of the divisional colour-staffs.

(Signed,) J. W. CROKER.

*Admiralty Office, Jan. 8, 1827.*

SIR,—I herewith inclose, for your information and guidance, a copy of the regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to establish for the mourning of the Officers of the Fleet and Royal Marines, on the occasion of the lamented death of Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces. I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, also to signify to you their direction, that, immediately on the receipt of this letter, you cause the Royal standard to be hoisted half mast high, on board such of his Majesty's ships as are furnished with that colour; and all the ensigns, jacks, and pendants of the fleet to be lowered half-mast; but the flags and broad pendants of Flag Officers and Commodores are to continue to occupy their proper situations; except on board such ship where the standard is hoisted, and where a flag or broad pendant is at present hoisted at the main, in which case such flag shall be shifted to the main top gallant mast head of some other ship of the squadron, and the broad pendant of the Commodore shall be shifted to the fore top mast head of the Commodore's ship; and thirty minute guns, and no more, shall be fired from such ship or ships as you may direct. These colours shall continue flying in this manner, on home stations, until sunset on Saturday, the 20th instant, the day appointed for the funeral of H. R. H.; and, on foreign stations, till sunset on the 7th day from the commencement of the mourning. And on the 20th instant, and the said 7th day, respectively, each ship, where there are more than one present, is to fire in succession thirty minute guns, so as to terminate at sunset. As his Majesty's forts and garrisons, at home and abroad, have orders for firing a similar number of minute guns, you will communicate with the commanding officer of any fort or garrison in your vicinity, who will have corresponding directions from his department, in order that the firing of the minute guns by the ships and forts in succession may terminate at sunset. If any ship or vessel under

your orders be stationed alone in a situation in which you deem it proper that she should mark the last day of these ceremonies by firing minute guns, you are to direct her captain to fire sixty guns, so as to terminate at sunset, if she be not in the vicinity of a fort; but if she should be in the vicinity of a fort, her captain is to communicate with the commander of the fort, and is to fire thirty guns, which number also the fort will have directions to fire; the whole to terminate at sunset.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) J. W. CROKER.

*Adjutant-General's Office,  
Dublin, Jan. 8, 1827.*  
GENERAL ORDER.

It is with the most sincere grief that Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Murray discharges the painful duty of communicating to the army in Ireland the afflicting intelligence conveyed to him in the annexed letter, of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of York. The Lieut.-Gen. is persuaded that the troops under his command will participate in all the feelings which he himself experiences upon the melancholy event. They will call to remembrance, that H. R. H. their late Commander-in-Chief has been, throughout the whole of his valuable life, a benefactor to the army; that, filling with dignity the high station in which he was placed, and firmly maintaining the just authority of his command, H. R. H. was, however, at all times, easy of access, condescending, affable, kind, and indulgent, whenever there was room for kindness and for indulgence, without betraying the important public interests intrusted to his care. That H. R. H. was the friend of the soldier as well as his Commander-in-Chief; the sure refuge and the firm protector of all those who stood in need of his assistance; his benevolent mind was actively occupied to the latest period of his existence for their advantage. By H. R. H.'s unremitting attention to all the details of the service, by the many and important improvements which he introduced into every branch of its interior economy, and by the steady and impartial hand with which he upheld its discipline, H. R. H. formed an army, which, in every part of the world, has fought the battles of its country with suc-

cess, and every where covered itself with glory. The name of H. R. H. the Duke of York will long continue to be loved and to be revered by the British army; and the Lieut.-Gen. is confident, that whilst every officer and soldier whom he has the honour to have under his orders, will unite with him in deeply lamenting the severe loss they have sustained, they will feel also, that the best tribute which they can pay the memory of their late illustrious Commander is, by strenuously endeavouring, each in his station, to support and to perpetuate that character which the British army has so justly earned and so fully enjoyed, both at home and abroad, under H. R. H. the Duke of York's able and upright administration of the duties of its Commander-in-Chief.

By command of the Lieut.-Gen. commanding, (Signed)  
J. GARDINER, D. A. G.

*Regulations relating to the Students at  
the Senior Department of the Royal  
Military College.*

A candidate for admission to the senior department of the College must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the twenty-first year of his age. *He must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment for three years abroad, or for four years at home, unless he should have been reduced to half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.* His application (addressed to the Governor of the College) must be supported by satisfactory testimonials as to character and conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs. These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving, or, if on half-pay, from an officer of rank in the service. Every candidate will have to undergo an examination previously to admission. The examination will be chiefly in the elements of Geometry; but if deemed necessary it will be extended to other elementary parts of education requisite to qualify him for making progress in the branches of instruction taught at the College. All the students will have the free use, under such regulations as the Governor may deem ne-



cessary, of the books, maps, and plans in the college library. The time allowed for the course of education at the senior department is one year from the date of the admission of each officer. This period may be prolonged, however, by special permission, obtained through the Governor, from the Commander-in-chief, when such indulgence appears to be merited. The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen. Each student pays into the funds of the College such sum annually as has been previously determined by the Board of Commissioners. The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas. Lodging money is allowed to the officers of the senior department, to procure themselves lodgings in the vicinity of the College, if not provided with quarters. And forage money for one horse (under the authority of the Collegiate Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field. Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment. In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the Institution, or holding out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application, or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant-General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the Institution.

*War Office, 10th Jan. 1827.*

The King has been pleased to order, that the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards shall be placed exactly upon the same footing as the two Regiments of Life Guards, with regard to all promotions, appointments, and matters of interior regulation; which are in future to be submitted to His Majesty through the gold stick.

*ABSTRACT of the Circulars to the Army, issued in 1826, under the direction of the Secretary at War.*

No. 556. 10th Jan.—Stoppage of 2½d. per diem, from the pay of staff and regimental officers in Ceylon, revoked. Warrant relative to ditto, dated 19th Dec. 1825.

No. 557. 2nd Jan.—Rates for forage to 24th Dec. 1825.

No. 558. 6th Jan.—Increase of bounty of 1*l.* to recruits, to be continued to 24th June, 1826.

No. 559. 6th Feb.—Allowance to clergymen for performing Divine Service to troops.

No. 560.—Circular enclosing warrant, dated 21st Jan. for regulating the issues of staff and garrison pay.

No. 561. 16th March.—Corps of Yeomanry to assemble in the current year.

No. 562. 8th April.—Pay and allowances of troops in Ireland to be charged in the currency of the United Kingdom, from 25th Dec. 1825.

No. 563. 12th April.—Discharged men who have passed the board at Kilmainham Hospital, and who are waiting for the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, upon their claims, are, instead of being detained in Dublin, to receive 30 days' pay, and 6d. marching allowance for every 10 miles to carry them home.

No. 564. 8th April.—Rates of permanent and inspection pay for Yeomanry in Ireland, from 25th Dec. 1825.

No. 565. 13th April.—Discharged men who have claims to pension for service alone, and who are not required to attend at Chelsea, are to receive an allowance of 1*s.* a day for 30 days, and 8d. a day marching allowance to carry them home.

No. 566. 15th April.—Enclosing 76th and 80th Sections of Mutiny Act, fixing rates of allowance for carriage of baggage in Ireland from 25 March.

No. 567. A. 30th May.—Mode of estimating pay of officers at home, addressed to depôt paymasters.

No. 567. B. 30th May.—Ditto, addressed to agents.

No. 568. 24th May.—Allowances for marching in Ireland to be calculated according to the number of British Statute miles, instead of according to the number of Irish miles as heretofore.

No. 569. 31st May.—Contract for passage and victualling of soldiers from the river Thames to Scotland.

No. 570. 21st June.—Transmitting amended copies of warrant of 21st Jan. for regulating the issues of staff and garrison pay.

No. 571. Nil.

No. 572. 4th July.—Rates for forage to 24th June, 1826.

No. 573. 1st August.—Enclosing warrant, dated 27th July, fixing the proportion of pay to be allowed to soldiers while in confinement in gaols abroad.

No. 574. 7th Aug.—Enclosing copies of three warrants, dated 13th June, establishing rules and regulations relative to the grant of pensions; allowances of the royal bounty; and allowances on the compassionate list to the families of deceased officers of the land forces.

No. 575. 11th Aug.—Enclosing form for Returns of the state of the Contingent Fund of Militia Regiments, to be filled up by colonels.

No. 576 and 577.—Nil.

No. 578. 26th Aug.—One half of smart money, received during each quarter, to be deducted by paymasters from the amount of their expenditure.

No. 579-1. 25th Sept.—Cancelling circular of 13th April (No. 565), and directing that the men therein referred to, shall receive 20 days' pay of the ranks which they held at the time of their discharges, in lieu of the allowances mentioned in that circular; and those men whose daily pay is less than the regulated marching money to discharged soldiers, also to receive the difference between those two rates for the number of days' march, from the places of their discharge to those of their enlistment.

No. 579-2. 25th Sept.—Cancelling circular of 12th April, No. 563, and substituting the allowances specified in No. 579-1.

No. 580. 7th Oct.—Enclosing copies of warrants, dated 19th Aug. one directing that regimental accoutrements shall be inspected in the same manner as regimental clothing, and the other regulating the disposal of any surplus clothing in store, upon the appointment of a new colonel to a regiment.

No. 581. 31st Oct.—Discharges of militia men who are recommended to the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital for pensions, are not to be given to the men, but to be forwarded to the secretary of Chelsea Hospital.

No. 582. 16th Nov.—Enclosing a copy of the 101st Section of the Mutiny Act, relating to the filling up the discharges of men.

No. 583. 30th Nov.—Allowance granted for hay and straw supplied by inn-keepers increased from 10d.

to 1s. per diem, for each horse from 25th Nov.

No. 584. 30th Dec.—Enclosing copy of warrant, dated 14th Nov. 1826, cancelling the warrant of 26th March, 1822, and establishing regulations relative to the grant of pensions to soldiers enlisted after 24th April, 1822.

No. 585. 27th Dec.—Rates of forage to 24th Dec. 1826.

*War Office Circulars, 1827.*

No. 586.] *War Office, 23d Jan. 1827.*

SIR,—There being reason to suppose that the arrangements established by my circular letter of the 30th April, 1822, No. 466, for affording to soldiers facilities in remitting to this country any sums which they may have saved out of their pay, have in some cases been abused or applied to purposes for which they were not intended, I think it necessary to call your attention to that circular, and to request that you will take the necessary measures to prevent any misapplication of its provisions in the regiment under your command. The intention with which the regulation in question was established, was to encourage orderly and sober habits in the soldier, by giving to him ready and easy means of sending home, without loss, any sums which, by prudence and frugality, he might be able to lay by out of his pay; and provided the sum remitted arises from such a source, it is immaterial whether the remittance is for the benefit of the family of the man, for the payment of any debts he may owe in this country, or to be held in deposit for his own advantage on his return; but it would obviously be an abuse of this arrangement if such remittances were to be made the channel by which money acquired by soldiers in trade, as messmen, sutlers, &c. should be sent home to this country; and it would be still more improper if other persons, not being soldiers, were to avail themselves of this arrangement for the purpose of sending money home under pretence of its being remittances of soldiers. I am, therefore, to desire, that while on the one hand the men of your regiment may be encouraged to avail themselves to the utmost of this regulation, in remitting the *bonâ fide* savings of their pay, you will, on the other hand, vigilantly prevent any abusive exercise



of the indulgence it affords. I have further to enclose for your information and guidance, a form of voucher, which is to be strictly adhered to in all cases of remittance under this regulation, and which, on being properly filled up, is to be transmitted direct to the regimental agent, who will thereupon pay the sum which

has been deposited in the hands of the paymaster: this voucher, together with the receipt of the person entitled to the money, will be the agent's authority for making the charge in the regimental accounts.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.  
Officer commanding regiment of

VOUCHER for a SOLDIER'S REMITTANCE under the Provisions of the War-Office Regulation, dated the 23rd January, 1827.

| Name and Rank of the Soldier making the Remittance. | Name and address of the Person for whose use the Money is Remitted. | Degree of relationship to the Soldier; or if not related, the reason for making the Remittance. | Amount. | Date and amount of the last Remittance by this man. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|                                                     |                                                                     |                                                                                                 |         |                                                     |

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Man \_\_\_\_\_  
Commanding the Company.

I hereby acknowledge to have received the above Sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds  
Shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ Pence, which will be deducted in my Pay  
List ending the 24th \_\_\_\_\_ 182 \_\_\_\_\_ Paymaster.

N. B. No more than the amount of the nett pay of the Soldier since the last Remittance is allowed to be remitted under this Regulation.

No. 587.] War Office, Jan. 22, 1827.

SIR,—I have the honour to call your attention to the following existing rules relative to deserters:—

1st. A soldier forfeits by desertion all arrears of pay, and whatever effects he may leave at the time of his desertion. 2nd. A recruit deserting before final approval, and afterwards recovered to the service, is not entitled to that part of his bounty which remained unissued at the time of his desertion. 3rd. The expense of necessaries for the re-equipment of deserters recovered to the service must in the first instance be defrayed by the captains of companies, who are to be indemnified by stoppages from the men's pay, and who receive a contingent allowance, intended among other purposes to compensate them for losses occasioned by the insufficiency of stoppages to make good such expenses incurred on account of their men.

With reference to these regulations, I have now his Majesty's commands to communicate to you certain exceptions which it is deemed expedient to

permit. 1st. The effects of deserters are not to be required to be sold until immediately before the quarterly periods for making up the regimental pay-list, in which the value of those effects is to be credited, and if a deserter should be recovered previously to the sale of his effects, the commanding officer may use his own discretion as to restoring to him any of the articles which he had left. 2nd. When a recruit, who has deserted before final approval, is recovered to the service, and there are any favorable circumstances in his case, of which the commanding officer may wish to give him the benefit, a statement of them is to be transmitted to the Adj.-gen. for the information of the Com.-in-chief, who will, if he thinks proper, forward the same for the consideration of the secretary at war, with a recommendation that such part of the final bounty may be issued, as is required to equip the man with necessaries.

In every instance in which the recommendation of the Com.-in-chief shall be acceded to, the secretary at

war will communicate to the commanding officer the necessary authority for making a charge in the accounts.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.  
Officer commanding regiment of  
No. 588.] War Office, 27th Jan. 1827.

With reference to the 7th clause of the instructions, dated the 30th Aug., 1810, relative to the pay of commissioned officers of regiments of the line, royal veteran battalions, and fencibles, I am directed by the secretary at war to acquaint you, that for the future you are to include in your monthly estimates the pay of such officers only, as you may, with reference to the stations at which the officers may be respectively serving, expect to be called upon to issue within the period of each estimate. You will accordingly prepare for the ensuing month, an estimate for each corps in your agency, agreeably to the amended form herewith enclosed.

(Signed) R. BROWN.  
To Agents, (London.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

ENSIGN J. D. KING, 13th NATIVE INFANTRY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 8, 1826.

At an European general court martial, assembled at Barrackpore on the 2nd of June, 1826, of which Lieut.-col. W. Nott, 43d native infantry, is president; Ensign J. D. King of the 13th regiment, native infantry, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges: viz. for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances: 1st. In having drawn a bill, in the month of October, 1825, upon Messrs. Mackintosh & Co. agents, Calcutta, for sicca rupees, 1350, or thereabouts, in favour of Lieut. Craigie, of the 13th native infantry, he, Ensign King, being aware at the time, that he had no funds in the hands of Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., and having been warned by them not to draw upon them, with an intimation, that if he did, they would not honour his drafts. 2nd. In having, on or about the month of Nov., 1825, taken possession of, and resided in a house at Barrackpore, under the charge of Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., without their permission, and in having kept possession thereof up to the present time, in

violation of a written promise to quit it forthwith, dated 18th Nov., 1825. For insubordinate conduct, subversive of good order and military discipline, in the following instances: 3d. Declining to attend the Court of Requests as defendant, although duly warned to do so by Captain Read, officiating major of brigade, in a letter, dated 15th December, 1825. 4th. In having addressed to Capt. Currie, major of brigade, on the 21st, 22d, and 28th days of Dec., 1825, three official letters, containing language highly disrespectful and insubordinate.

Barrackpore, 4th January, 1826.

*Additional Charge.*—"Highly insubordinate conduct in refusing to give up his sword to Captain Currie, major of brigade, when that officer was sent to place him (Ensign King) in arrest, on the 4th Jan., 1826; and for telling Capt. Currie, that he would give up his sword to no man, unless taken from him by force, although the major of brigade explained to him the necessity and propriety of conforming to the custom practised on similar occasions.

Barrackpore, 4th January, 1826.

*Second Additional Charge.*—"For highly contumacious conduct, in addressing a letter to the major of brigade, under date, the 5th January, in reply to a communication from that officer, conveying to Ensign King, Brigadier O'Halloran's permission to leave his quarters for the purpose of taking exercise, in which letter, he, Ensign King, declares that he will, should he think fit, go to public parties (which in the major of brigade's communication he was expressly forbidden to do), and that he does not conceive himself 'under any sort of restraint.'

Barrackpore, 9th January, 1826.

Upon which charges, the court came to the following decision:

*Finding and Sentence.*—"The court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion, that Ensign J. D. King, of the 13th N. I., is not guilty of the first charge—not guilty of the second charge: of both of which they do honourably acquit him.—Guilty of the third charge—guilty of the fourth charge, excepting the letter, dated the 22d Dec. 1825.—Guilty of the first additional charge—guilty of the second additional charge.

*Sentence.*—"The court having found



Ensign J. D. King, of the 13th N. I., guilty to the degree specified, do sentence him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for the space of six calendar months. The court cannot refrain from expressing their regret, that a guard should have been placed at Ensign King's house: after weighing attentively the evidence before them, they cannot admit the expediency of adopting so severe a measure. They are also much concerned to remark the humiliating restrictions imposed upon Ensign King by the guard, for several hours.

*Confirmed.*

(Signed) COMBERMERE,  
General, Commander-in-Chief.

*Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.*

Had not the Commander-in-chief determined to remit the punishment awarded against Ensign King, he would have considered it necessary to order a revision of this sentence, it being perfectly inconsistent with the situation of a prisoner, who, labouring under pecuniary difficulties, would, by its being carried into effect, have had his embarrassments increased, and consequently deprived of the possibility of that reformation, which, by their verdict, it ought to have been the object of the court to stimulate. The Com.-in-chief fully concurs in the honourable acquittal of the prisoner on the 1st and 2nd charges, as well as in the remarks of the court, respecting the guard placed on the prisoner's quarters. His Lordship considers the restraint imposed upon Ensign King, by placing a guard over his house, without any communication with him as to the nature of its duties, was quite uncalled for and improper: to the irritating harshness of this measure must be ascribed the highly unmilitary correspondence into which that young officer was drawn, and which might have been forgiven in consideration of his youth and ignorance of the customs of the service. The Com.-in-chief cannot but consider the third charge as totally irrelevant. Ensign King had, by his absence from the civil court, to which he had been summoned, become liable to a penalty (the loss of his cause), which the court had inflicted; he could not, therefore, be considered as subject to a second punishment for the military offence. His Excellency further thinks it necessary to declare his decided disapprobation of a sys-

tem which appears to have obtained, in this case, of uniting a number of charges, each separately considered, venial or trifling, to form grounds for bringing an officer to a court martial, which should only be resorted to in extreme cases. The Com.-in-chief now remits the punishment awarded Ensign King, trusting that his good sense will show him the necessity of evincing, by his future conduct, that the contrition he has expressed is sincere, and that the clemency shewn him has not been misplaced. The prisoner to be released, and directed to join his corps.

By order of his Excellency the Com.-in-chief,

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,  
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

APOTHECARY J. HAMILTON.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, 24 July, 1826.*

At an European general court martial, assembled at Ackeyab, on the 12th May, 1826, of which Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, of the regiment of artillery, is president, Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Hamilton, attached to the south eastern division of artillery was arraigned on the following charges: viz.—

1st. Infamous and highly disgraceful conduct, in having, during the month of Dec. 1825, frequently appeared in the hospital of the European artillery, at Arracan, in a state of intoxication, and distributed medicine to the sick, while thus incapacitated from the exercise of that caution and attention indispensably necessary to the performance of so delicate a duty.—2nd. Having at various times, during the months of Dec. 1825, and Jan. 1826, whilst under the influence of liquor, wantonly and cruelly beaten many of the hospital and other servants, especially Bolakee, hospital cook, and Ghoolam Hoosien, hospital bheestee, both of whom were in consequence disabled from the performance of their duties for many days.—3rd. Having on or about the 16th Feb. last, between the hours of four and eight, P. M. (although at the time under arrest for the offences specified in the 1st and 2d charges,) entered the house of Meafew, subadar of the Mugh levy, and wantonly struck him with a cane or stick.—4th. Having, on the night of the same day, between the hours of eight and twelve, again entered the house of the aforesaid Meafew,

subadar of the Mugh levy, accompanied by a party of about 20 or 30 disorderly Mughhs and others, and abetted in breaking open a box, the property of the said Meafew, subadar, and taken therefrom the whole of the contents, consisting of about 230 rupees in cash, nine silk dresses, and several other articles of wearing apparel.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

*Finding.*—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence which has been adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that, with regard to the 1st charge, he is guilty of being frequently intoxicated in hospital, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge. That he is guilty of the 2nd charge, with the exception of the words, 'both of whom were in consequence disabled from the performance of their duty for many days.' That he is guilty of the 3rd charge, with the exception of the words, '(although at the time under arrest for the offences specified in the first and 2nd charges,)' no evidence of this part having been adduced. That he is guilty of the 4th charge.

*Sentence.*—The court, having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd charges, and of the whole of the 4th charge, do sentence him, Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Hamilton, to be discharged from the Hon. Company's service.

*Confirmed.*

(Signed) COMBERMERE,  
General Com.-in-chief.

*Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.*

The Commander-in-chief would have ordered the revision of the proceedings of this court martial, had it been practicable to reassemble the members, it being evident, that the court did not take into their consideration, that the 4th charge, of which Assistant Apothecary Hamilton was found guilty, was a positive case of felony, and consequently ought to have been punished by a separate sentence, adequate to that crime, and in conformity with the common law of England—a sentence which the court was fully competent to have awarded.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,  
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

ENSIGN F. COOKNEY, 56TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 20, 1826.*

At an European general court martial, held at Barrackpore, on the 24th May, 1826, of which Lieut.-Col. Wm. Nott; 43d reg. N. I. is president; Ensign F. Cookney, of the 56th reg. N. I. was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

1st. For conduct subversive of military discipline, in having, whilst on the sick-list, absented himself from the station, without permission, for many days, between the 10th and 29th Dec. 1825, after the consequences of such absence had been carefully pointed out to him by his commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Broughton, on a previous similar occasion.—2nd. For again absenting himself from the station without permission, when on the sick-list, on the 31st Dec. 1825, and not returning until the evening of the 1st or morning of the 2d of Jan. 1826, after having received from Brigadier O'Halloran, C. B. commanding, a severe reprimand for his former absence; such conduct being in flagrant disobedience of the brigadier's orders, in contempt of authority, and in breach of the articles of war.

*Barrackpore, 2d Jan. 1826.*

Additional charges.—1st. For appearing at the theatre in Chowringhee, on the evening of the 23d Feb. 1826, he being then under arrest; such conduct being in breach of the positive orders of Brigadier O'Halloran, C. B. commanding the station, as communicated to him, Ens. F. Cookney, by Capt. Currie, major of brigade, and contrary to the rules and customs of war.—2nd. For persisting to inhabit a house situated out of the limits of cantonments, after it had been officially communicated to him that he was not permitted to occupy it, and after the positive orders of Brigadier O'Halloran, C. B. commanding, for his immediate removal into cantonments had been made known to him, on the 4th Jan. 1826, such conduct evincing an utter contempt of authority, a marked disobedience of orders, and being in breach of the articles of war.

*Barrackpore, 25th Feb. 1826.*



Other additional charges.—3rd. Appearing, whilst under arrest, at a public ball given by the officers of the 28th regt. N. I., on the 28th Feb. 1826, after he had, on a former occasion, applied for and been refused by Brig. O'Halloran, C. B. commanding the station, permission to attend such parties; such conduct being a breach of his arrest, and a contemptuous disregard of the commanding officer's orders and authority.—4th. Gross disrespect and insubordination towards Lieut. and Adjut. Macan, of the 16th N. I. his superior officer, in repeatedly refusing to quit the ball-room, when directed by that officer to withdraw, and in saying that he would stand the consequence and remain, and that he did not consider Lieut. and Adj. Macan his superior officer, or words to that effect.

*Barrackpore, 1st March, 1826.*

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

*Finding.*—The court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion, that Ensign F. Cookney, of the 56th N. I., late doing duty with the 16th N. I. is guilty of the first charge; guilty of the second charge; guilty of the first additional charge; not guilty of the second additional charge, of which they do acquit him; guilty of the third additional charge; guilty of the fourth additional charge, excepting the word 'gross.'

*Sentence.*—The Court having found Ens. F. Cookney, of the 56th reg. N. I., lately doing duty with the 16th N. I., guilty to the degree specified, do sentence him to be cashiered.

*Approved.*

(Signed) COMBERMERE,  
Com.-in-chief in India.

*Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.*

The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief is willing to give every favourable consideration to the youth, inexperience, and contrition, manifested by the prisoner in this case, as well as to the solicitation in his favour on the part of a large majority of the court, by which he was tried; but a sense of justice to the service must prevent his Excellency overlooking the repeated instances of flagrant insubordination, of which Ensign Cookney has, by the just verdict of the court, been pronounced guilty. His Excellency, therefore, will mitigate the sentence of 'cashiering' to 'dismissal from the 56th regiment;' and he will solicit the Governor General in Council to replace the commission thus cancelled, by a new one, placing Ensign Cookney, the junior of his rank, in the regiment to which he may hereafter be posted.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief,

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,  
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

### *Naval and Military Miscellany.*

**DUELLING**—(Petersburg).—A duel lately took place between a cornet and a major of hussars, in which the latter was killed. A court-martial sentenced him to lose his nobility, and to be banished to Siberia. His Majesty, considering his youth, has excused him from the second part of the punishment; but with respect to the first, ordered him to be placed, without the restoration of his nobility, as a private soldier in the separate corps in Caucasia.

**THAMES NAVIGATION.**—An antiquarian discovery of some interest has been made during the recent improvements in the Thames navigation. The tradition of the precise station of the cowig stakes, supposed to be set down where Cæsar crossed the Thames, has been for some time lost,

though it was known to be between Weybridge and Walton. In deepening the river about 200 yards above Walton bridge, a line of old broken piles was discovered some feet below the previous bed of the river. They were about as thick as a man's thigh. Many have been drawn and are in possession of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood.—The city should set up some mark to perpetuate the memory of the place.

**CAPT. RADFORD, R. N.** has published a prospectus for the formation of a steam boat company at Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, for communicating with Liverpool, Bristol, &c. by way of Beaumaris.

**SIR ROBERT WILSON**—(Liverpool, Dec. 1826).—President Bolivar has sent a full-length portrait of himself

as a present to Sir Robert Wilson. It is said to be an excellent likeness of Bolivar, executed by a South American artist. It arrived here in the *Porter*, Capt. Callan, from Lima, and was last week forwarded to Sir Robert, in London.

**SUSPENSION BRIDGE** at South Stack, Wales.—For several years past, this romantic spot has been approached by a bridge of net work, suspended by ropes from Holyhead Island. This fragile structure is, by order of the Trinity House, about to be superseded by a more substantial one, after the principle of the Menai, and may be justly styled a miniature of that stupendous work. This undertaking (as were also the rope bridge, and the beautiful revolving light on the Stacks), is under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Hugh Evans, harbour-master of Holyhead. At the close of last year, the ceremony of laying the first stone took place, and the fair artist who used the trowel and mallet on the occasion, was a daughter of Sir John Stanley, of Alderley Park, and sister of the lady who married the enterprising navigator Capt. Parry.

**PORTSMOUTH AND ARUNDEL CANAL.**—A munificent offer has been made to the proprietors of this canal by the patron of the undertaking, (Lord Egremont) being no less than the voluntary surrender to the company of the whole of his shares, which cost him 15,750*l.*; his lordship engaging at the same time for the payment of the debt due from the company to government, for which he heretofore gave his guarantee; and abandoning his claim on the company for his future reimbursement. The sole condition required on the part of his lordship from the proprietors is, that they shall cause the canal to be rendered complete and efficient.

**MILITARY AND NAVAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.**—Great progress is making in the military survey. The principal part of the counties of Derry and Antrim are finished, and will shortly be published in parish maps of six inches to a mile. As it is the intention of government that the military survey should be combined with the naval one of the coast, which is to commence this summer, the whole strength of the military employed will next commence at Donegal. Thus in two years the three counties will be completed, and a cor-

rect delineation given of the sea coast, extending from Sligo Bay to Belfast Lough: one on which there are more lives and property lost, is not to be found in equal extent along the coast of the British Isles.

**RUSSIAN DISCOVERY SHIPS.**—The Russian ships of war, *Moller*, Capt. Stanjykwitch, and *Seniavin*, Capt. Litcke, arrived at Portsmouth, at the close of last year. These ships, as well as being destined to visit and convey supplies to the Russian settlements, are intended also to make a more accurate survey of the coasts of the Russian empire on the Pacific Ocean. To Capt. S. is assigned the task of surveying the N. W. coast of America, and the Aleutian Islands, and to Capt. L. the entire eastern coast of Asia, as far as may be found practicable. Both ships are provided with physicians, naturalists, and draughtsmen. They are to touch at the Canary Islands and Rio Janeiro. After a short stay at the latter place, they are to double Cape Horn, and to visit the Society Islands, especially Otaheite, and thence steer northward to the Sandwich Islands. They then go to Silka, the settlement of the Russian North American Company, where they are to leave part of their cargo. Here the two ships will separate. Capt. L. after a short stay at Oonalashka, will proceed to Behring's straits, where his hydrographical operations are to commence. The coasts of Kamschatka are to be explored in July and August, about which latter time the *Seniavin* will arrive in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul. The winter of 1827 and 1828 is particularly to be devoted to the Caroline Islands. The summer of 1828 is to be employed in the sea of Otchoshk. The ships will pass the winter of 1828 and 1829 in the southern half of the southern ocean; thence pass by Solomon's Islands, and the whole Archipelago of the Molucca Islands, and return to Europe by the Cape of Good Hope.

**THE GANGES.**—The Hindoos so highly reverence this river, that many Brahmins will not look upon it, nor throw saliva into it, nor wash themselves nor their clothes in its waters. In one of their books, among many other forms of praise to be offered to Ganga, is the following—"O goddess! the owl, that lodges in the hollow of a tree on thy banks, is ex-



alted beyond measure; while the emperor, whose palace is far from thee, though he may possess a million of stately elephants, and may have the wives of millions of conquered enemies to serve him, is nothing."

**SOLDIER'S BREAD.**—Capt. Power, 5th batt. R. Artillery, doing duty in the Tower, accompanied by Maj. Elrington, resident superintendent, appeared at Lambeth-street Police-office on 24th January, and stated, that for some days past the men had been making complaints of the bread furnished them, both as to its quality and weight, in consequence of which he had given directions to the sergeant to have a portion of it weighed, which, on being done, it was discovered that out of the small number of 14 loaves, the deficiency amounted to no less than 6lb.

The bread was produced, and was apparently of a very inferior description.

Mr. Wyatt, after referring to the statute book, said, that he had no jurisdiction, for that the only act which had given him a power to inflict a penalty, namely, the Bakers' Act, expired two years ago. Capt. Power was not, however, without a remedy, for, on communicating the circumstance to the Ordnance, that department might proceed against the contractor for breach of his engagements.

**BARNSTAPLE PORT.**—On the morning of the 18th January, the tide, after having ebbed, and left the shipping in the port all aground for half an hour, suddenly returned and floated them again. A tremendous gale of wind came on at high water, to which the sailors attribute the phenomenon.

**DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—The union of the commandership-in-chief and master-generalship of the ordnance in one individual, is by no means without precedent; not only did the Duke of Marlborough hold both, but the Earl of Cadogan immediately afterwards united in his person the three appointments now held by the Duke of Wellington.

**THE BEEJAPPOOR GUN.**—This great cannon is called Mullik-i-Mydan, or "Sovereign of the Plain;" but the natives of Beejapoor insist on calling it Moolk-i-Mydan, or "Lion of the Plain." Its muzzle is 4ft. 8 in. in diameter; the calibre 2ft. 4 in. It was cast at Ahmednugger in

1549, by a native of Constantinople, named Houssin-Khan. Aurungzebe put an inscription upon it to commemorate the conquest of Beejapoor in 1685, which has led to the mistake of supposing it to have been cast at that time. It is alike curious from its dimensions and its history. The Bombay government in 1823 was particularly desirous of sending it to the King of England, and an engineer was directed to examine it for that purpose; but the present state of the roads renders the difficulty of transporting such a large mass of metal to the coast almost insuperable.

**COAST OF AFRICA.**—The expedition sent out by government to survey the coast of Africa, and that of the island of Madagascar, has closed its labours. It has made some important additions to our geographical knowledge, and furnished the means of correcting the existing charts in a variety of instances. Opportunities have occurred of communicating, from time to time, the progress of the Barracouta and Leven; but no opportunity of doing full justice to the adventurers—the extent of their labours—and the sufferings from the mortality to which they were exposed while performing them. The loss of life has been very considerable; not fewer than 135 deaths having taken place since the ships left England. But this expense of human life has not been incurred for a trifling good. Twenty-four thousand miles of coast, but imperfectly known before, have been carefully viewed. Many parts of it had been very erroneously indicated in the maps; and some of them were not less than 250 miles out in latitude and longitude. The labour inseparable from the completion of such a survey of that inhospitable coast was necessarily very severe, but the result is correspondingly gratifying. From the service performed up the Barracouta and Leven; future navigators will sail in those parts with comparative safety. The vast extent of coast which we have mentioned, is now perfectly known. Every harbour, every bay, every navigable river, has been diligently explored, and correctly laid down in the charts which are the results of this unostentatious, but interesting service. The history of the expedition is looked for with considerable anxiety. Some of the pro-

ceedings connected with it will be read with great avidity, merely as matter of entertainment: to nautical men, and the lovers of science generally, they will of course have a still higher value.

L. GEN. SIR J. W. GORDON, Q. M. G.—The senior wrangler, Cambridge University, is a hat fellow commoner, and son of this officer.

ELSINEUR TRADE.—The following account of this trade, during 1825 and 1826, exhibits a material falling off as regards this country.

*Vessels cleared at the Custom House, Elsinore.*

|                    | 1825.   | 1826. |
|--------------------|---------|-------|
| English .....      | 5186 .. | 3730  |
| Prussian .....     | 2382 .. | 2021  |
| Danish .....       | 804 ..  | 779   |
| Norwegian .....    | 941 ..  | 865   |
| Swedish .....      | 1309 .. | 1286  |
| Hanoverian .....   | 413 ..  | 427   |
| Russian .....      | 339 ..  | 328   |
| Dutch .....        | 633 ..  | 630   |
| Mecklenburgh ..... | 602 ..  | 563   |
| American .....     | 235 ..  | 159   |
| Bremen .....       | 38 ..   | 30    |
| Lubeck .....       | 120 ..  | 111   |
| Oldenburgh .....   | 36 ..   | 20    |
| Hamburgh .....     | 28 ..   | 24    |
| French .....       | 72 ..   | 81    |
| Portuguese .....   | 8 ..    | 9     |

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1456 less English in 1826 than in 1825.

SHIP OWNERS.—We have repeatedly noticed, says the Glasgow Chronicle, the absurdity of expecting British ship-owners to carry on equal terms with the foreign, while the corn trade is under so severe restrictions. At a meeting of the ship-owners of Aberdeen the following facts were brought forward:—

|                                    | £  | s. | £  | s.   |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| Price of vessels in                |    |    |    |      |
| Gt. Britain p. ton..               | 11 | 0  | to | 13 0 |
| Ditto, abroad, do..                | 4  | 10 | to | 5 10 |
| Wages in Gt. Britain               |    |    |    |      |
| per month .....                    | 2  | 10 | to | 3 0  |
| Ditto, abroad, .....               | 1  | 0  | to | 1 5  |
| Bread in Gt. Britain               |    |    |    |      |
| per cwt. ....                      | 0  | 18 |    | —    |
| Ditto, abroad ....                 | 0  | 8  |    | —    |
| Beef in Gt. Britain                |    |    |    |      |
| per cwt. ....                      | 2  | 0  |    | —    |
| Ditto, abroad ....                 | 0  | 8  | to | 0 16 |
| Cordage in Gt. Britain, per cwt. . | 2  | 8  |    | —    |
| Ditto, abroad ....                 | 1  | 8  |    | —    |

Against such odds what avail consummate ingenuity and enterprise? Can our seamen do double work, or live on half the allowance of a German?

NAVIGATION LAWS.—Petitions to both houses of parliament, complaining of the effect of the late alterations in the Navigation Laws, have been unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the Liverpool ship-owners' association, Mr. Robt. Gladstone in the chair; and Messrs. J. B. Yates and W. W. Mortimer were deputed to proceed to London on the re-assembling of parliament, to forward the object of the petitioners.

Vice-adm. Sir Edw. Codrington, K.C.B., and Com.-in-chief of His Majesty's squadron stationed in the Mediterranean, left London on the 24th Jan. for Portsmouth, to join the *Asia* at that port, and to proceed from thence immediately to the headquarters of his destination at Malta. His departure was not expected to take place till the latter end of Feb.

Prize Chronometers.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of affording the utmost possible aid to navigation, and encouragement of the mechanic arts, have instituted two annual prizes, for the two best chronometers that could be produced, viz. 300l. for the best, providing the error of its mean daily rate, when doubled, added to the mean of its extreme variation, shall not exceed six seconds; and 200l. for the second best, providing its errors, on the same principle, shall not exceed ten seconds, after twelve months' trial at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; each competitor being allowed to put in two: and from the monthly reports, it appears that forty-eight were admitted on trial on the 1st May, 1825. By official documents, issued from the Royal Observatory, it appears that the two prizes have been awarded to Mr. J. M. French, Royal Exchange, his chronometers having far exceeded in accuracy any thing on record; the variation of the first prize having been only six-tenths of a second in the twelve months on its mean daily rate; three-tenths during the last nine months; and under one-tenth of a second during the last four months of the trial; and No. 975, entitled to the second prize, varied less than a second during the twelve months. An expert navigator could have



sailed to China and back again with the one, and not have been out of his longitude more than half a mile, while with the other, a voyage might have been performed round the world, and the greatest error need not have exceeded fifty or sixty perches. The two chronometers, and one for which Mr. F. had previously gained a prize, are eight-day chronometers.

**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.**—The brig *Medusa*, Captain Aspelt, of Jersey, while on the passage from La Guayra to Liverpool, encountered a thunder-storm in lat.  $33^{\circ} 38'$ , long.  $58^{\circ} 12'$ , during which the electric fluid destroyed the magnetic power of the compasses on board; two of which were on deck, and two in the cabin. An optician has examined the compasses, and finds they have entirely lost their attractive powers.

**RIVER NILE.**—It is at length placed beyond doubt, that the Nile, of which Bruce conceived he had discovered the sources in Abyssinia, and which the Portuguese had seen and described in the sixteenth century, is only a tributary stream flowing into the true Nile, of which the real source is much nearer to the Equator. For this information we are indebted to M. Calliaud, who accompanied the predatory expedition of the two sons, Ismael and Ibrahim, of the Pacha of Egypt, into Nubia, and who, in conjunction with M. Latorres, has made known to us a new region in the interior of Africa, more than five hundred miles in length, and extending to the tenth degree of northern latitude. This gentleman has likewise determined the position of the city of Meroe, of which he found the ruins in the Delta, formed by the Bahr-el-Abriel, (the White River,) and the Bahr-el-Azraq, (the Blue River,) precisely in the spot where D'Anville had placed them on the authority of ancient authors. Avenues of sphynxes and of lions, propylea and temples in the Egyptian style, forests of pyramids, a vast enclosure, formed with unbaked bricks, seem to point out in this place the existence of a large capital, and may serve to elucidate the still undecided question, "Whether civilization followed the course of the Nile from Ethiopia to Egypt; or, whether it ascended from Egypt to Nubia?"

**LIGHT-HOUSES.**—It is in the contemplation of France to establish

light-houses upon all its coasts, Grinez and the Point D'Alprek, are said to be two of the sites already fixed upon.

**SCILLY BOATS.**—A short time since, orders were received at the Custom-house at Scilly, for the measuring and registering of every boat belonging to the islands; with a view, no doubt, to "the better prevention of smuggling;" and many old shells, which were not worth five shillings, (being solely employed a few weeks in the year to carry ore-weed,) were subjected to the scrutiny of the surveyor. Still more recently new licences have been required for all the sea-going boats; and orders have been issued, regulating the distances at which they may proceed from the islands, and while some are permitted to go as far as eight leagues off, others are restricted to half that distance! The penalty for being found beyond those limits is the seizure of the boat. If this be according to any statute, and such a power be lodged in any board, the act must surely have been smuggled through parliament, for a more tyrannical exaction we never heard of within British control.

**EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES** has been encouraged at Plymouth, by the flattering accounts received from several individuals, natives of that town, who have settled in this rising colony, and have realized handsome fortunes. The ship *Elizabeth* lately sailed from that port with several settlers, among whom was Major Elrington, of Plymouth, who sold his commission, and received a grant of 2000 acres, situate about 150 miles from Sydney, which he intends to cultivate.

**SOLWAY FRITH.**—In November, 1826, two canoes, with a paddle, were dug out of Locher Moss, on the farm of Mid Dargavel, possessed by Mr. Kerr. Pennant, in his *Tour*, says, that he saw a canoe which was dug out of Locher, near Kilbane, and that in 1736, another of a similar kind with its paddle, was dug out of the same morass. Since then, many successive discoveries have proved that Locher was at one time an inlet from the Solway Frith; and as this latter discovery tends so strongly to corroborate the preceding ones, we shall receive with much pleasure any further particulars concerning it.

**MEMORY.**—Recent military changes forcibly remind us of a circumstance

that occurred some years since. An officer of real merit, and not undistinguished, at the table of a royal duke, and in presence of an illustrious personage, in the course of conversation on military matters, observed that if a certain regiment were his, he would undertake to outmanœuvre any two corps of the army. This observation we may believe has not been forgotten, and we should not be surprised if at some grand field day, the opportunity is given for the execution of this promise.

**ORIENTAL CLUB.**—An attempt is making at Bombay to establish there an institution similar to the Oriental Club in London. It is intended for the accommodation of persons arriving from out stations, on leave, duty, or sickness.

**MADRAS AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENTS.**—Sir Thomas Munro, one of the brightest ornaments of the Indian army, retires on account of ill-health, from the Government of Fort St. George, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Lushington, one of the secretaries of the treasury. Sir John Malcolm, we are rejoiced to find, is at length rewarded with the government of Bombay—Mr. Elphinstone also retiring on account of ill-health. The diplomatic, as well as military talents of Sir John Malcolm, and his great knowledge of the character of the native governments of the East, render his appointment a source of congratulation to every real friend of India.

**STEAM-BOATS.**—The New Philadelphia, a steam-boat, sailed from Philadelphia to Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware (104 miles), and in the return voyage effected the astonishing velocity of 13 miles an hour, 'against a head wind, and a heavy sea.' The voyage out was a little slower. The paddle-wheels, on an improved construction, are 18½ feet in diameter, and made 21 revolutions in a minute.

**CAPTAIN PARRY.**—The Hecla, intended for a voyage of discovery to Spitzbergen, is completely fitted. Several velocipedes are taken on board. When the Peruvians first saw a Spaniard on horseback, their consternation was excessive; and this no doubt will be the effect when the Esquimaux behold an Englishman on a velocipede.

**PORTUGAL.**—Our forces are brigaded as follows:—brigade of guards,

1st batt. grenadier guards, and 2d batt. 3d guards, to be commanded by Maj.-gen. Sir H. Bouverie, K.C.B.; first brigade, 4th, 10th, 23d, and 60th foot, to be commanded by M.-gen. Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B.; second brigade, 11th, 43d, and 63d foot, to be commanded by M.-gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.; cavalry brigade, 10th hussars, and 12th lancers, to be commanded by Col. Wyndham; royal artillery, Majors Douglas, Wilgress, Taylor, & Bridges's companies, commanded by Lt.-col. Webber Smith; rl. engineers, one company rl. staff corps, and a detachment of the royal waggon train, to be attached to headquarters, and commanded by Lt.-col. Burgoyne. The following are the heads of the staff:—dep. adj.-general, Col. Sir E. M. McGregor; dep. quar. mast. general, Col. Sir C. B. Vere, Bt. K.C.B.; military secretary, Col. R. G. Hare, H.P. The whole under the command of Lt.-gen. Sir W. Clinton, G.C.B.

Lieut. S. Giles, K.T.S., of the division of the royal marines, has been appointed adjutant to the detachments commanded by Major Adair, C.B. serving in the Tagus, under the right hon. Lord A. Beauchamp.

It is generally reported that Sir Sidney Smith is likely to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, at Chatham.

Lieut. B.M. Festing, of the Brazen, is promoted to the rank of commander.

Commander Lord W. Paget, of the Philomel, is promoted to the rank of captain; Lt. Lord Viscount Ingestre, of the Philomel, to the rank of commander, and appointed to command that brig; Lord W. Russell, of the Philomel, to be lieutenant of her; Mr. Youle, midshipman of the Revenge, to be a lieutenant of her, vice Lieut. C. Bell, appointed to the Ariadne, vice Lieut. Witham, invalided; M. H. Stopford, of the Cambrian, to be lieut. of the Rose, vice Lt. Wynne, appointed to the Revenge; Lieut. T. Dilke, to be flag lieut. to Sir E. Cordington; Lieuts. E. Richards, and O. Foley, to the Asia; Mr. E. Slabber, master, to the Sybille.

Capt. Henry Dundas has commissioned the Sapphire, experimental 28-gun frigate, at Portsmouth.

Capt. Henry Bouchier, R.N. is appointed to command and superintend the quarantine establishment at Standgate Creek.

The Cordelia, 10, is commissioned



at Chatham, by Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay; Lieuts. Richmond and John; Mr. Atcheson, surgeon; and Mr. William Morton, purser, are appointed to her.

Lieut. W. Drew, to the command of the Grecian, at Portsmouth.

Lieut. Jas. Barber (of Gosport), late of the Ramilies, is appointed agent of transports.

#### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—

Several contradictory statements have appeared in the public papers, relating to the contract which has been recently formed with the government of Central America, by a company of citizens of the United States, for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by means of a canal to be opened across the Isthmus, through Lake Nicaragua. As an opportunity has been afforded to us, by the politeness of Mr. Palmer, the general agent of the "Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company," of reading the contract itself, as well as some of the discussions concerning it, which took place in the legislature of that Republic, we have thought it would not be uninteresting to our readers, to lay before them a brief abstract of the terms and the conditions of the contract. We understand that it has been submitted to the inspection of the Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury; and that they have both expressed their decided approbation of the great object of uniting the two oceans by means of a canal for ship-navigation, and their great satisfaction that, if a work of such transcendent importance to the commerce of the world should be executed by any company, that company should be composed of citizens of the United States. The following is an outline of the contract:—The canal to be opened by the company shall admit vessels of the largest burden possible. The government of the Republic of Central America is bound to contribute to the most expeditious completion of the enterprise, by permitting the cutting of timber necessary for the works; by facilitating the surveys, and other preliminary operations; by furnishing the plans, charts, and levellings already made, and by procuring workmen; and is farther bound to indemnify the owners of land, farms, and other property through which the canal may pass,

for all damages incurred thereby.

The accounts of the company for all disbursements made in execution of this enterprise, are to be audited at the treasury department of the said Republic every six months, and interest shall then commence thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The company is entitled to receive two-thirds of the duties imposed on all vessels, goods, and produce, passing through or entering the canal; the Republic is to receive the other third part. The company is also entitled to receive one-half of the net proceeds of the canal for the term of seven years after the payment, by the Republic, of the capital invested therein by the company, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; with the exclusive privilege of the navigation of the canal by steam-boats for 20 years after the completion of the canal, free of duties; and is authorized to fix the amount to be paid for the freight of cargoes and passengers on board the said steam-boats, and the rate of compensation for towing vessels. The navigation of the canal will be common to all friendly and neutral nations, without any exclusive privilege. The government of the Republic is bound to keep in the Lake of Nicaragua, and other points on the canal, the vessels of war which she may judge necessary for the defence and safety thereof. The proposals of the company are, to have a preference for the supply of the castles and fortifications to be erected on the canal, with arms, ammunition and stores; and also in the contracts for building and equipping vessels of war for the protection of the canal, &c. The company are to reserve five per cent. of the capital stock, to be subscribed for by the natives of the Republic within one year after opening the books of subscription. It will be remembered that, in 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of Central America, declaring that a canal should be opened to connect the two oceans, and an advertisement was accordingly issued, inviting the enterprising of all nations to offer proposals for executing the work. Those made by the company, of which Mr. Palmer is the agent, were accepted. In the Chamber of Representatives, we learn that the votes stood twenty to six in favour of ratifying the contract, and that in the senate

there was not a dissenting voice. With these sanctions, the contract received the signature of the President on the 17th June last, and the great seal of the Republic being affixed to it on the same day, it is now a part of the law of the land. To the activity, intelligence, and persevering zeal of Colonel D. Beneski, a gentleman formerly attached to the Mexican army, and personally held in high respect by the members of the Central American government, most of whom had been his associates and companions in arms, we learn that the company are chiefly indebted for the successful issue of this negotiation.—*American paper.*

SIR J. W. GORDON AND SIR H. TORRENS.

"A correspondent," observes the *Times*, of the 13th January, "whose letter we published yesterday, asserted that the wives of Sir W. Gordon, (quarter-master general), and of the adjutant general, Sir H. Torrens, had pensions from government of 800*l.* each; and since it was impossible for us, with any regard to truth or consistency, to describe such an arrangement as, in either case, any thing better than a waste of the public money, we fairly called the thing by its proper name, in a commentary\*"

\* In this commentary the "*Times*" observes—"but as Sir Henry Torrens, with all fair allowance for his merits, whether *substantial* or *imputed*, is considered in every circle, civil and military, as one of the most fortunate men in existence, we do not see any adequate reason why Lady Torrens likewise must at the public expense be considered one of the most fortunate of women." As the word "*imputed*" may occasion doubts with some as to the real merits of this "fortunate" officer we think it just to him to observe, that his career commenced in 1793, he obtained his company in March 1797, and majority in 1799. He has served in the West and East Indies, North Holland, North and South America, Egypt, Portugal and Spain. He was military secretary to Gen. White Locke, in the unfortunate expedition of 1807 to Buenos Ayres, and, immediately after, appointed assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards. Sir Henry was wounded on service in the West Indies, and also in the expedition to the Helder. In March, 1820, Sir Herbert Taylor, an officer universally esteemed, from his kind feelings and

upon our correspondent's letter. With much satisfaction we are now enabled to state, that so far as concerns Sir W. Gordon, the charge of which our journal was made the vehicle, is utterly without foundation. On authority in which we place the utmost confidence, we can allege, that neither Sir W. Gordon himself, nor his lady, nor any member of his family, has a shilling of pension from government or the public. Sir Willoughby is colonel of the 23d Fusiliers, and has his pay as quarter-master-general, which is annually voted by parliament. The gallant officer, we understand, is now in the forty-fourth year of his military service; of which, if we recollect right, he declared before the house of commons, that he had spent fourteen† as a subaltern; and for the last thirty-nine years he has been constantly on duty. We can assure the gallant officer that the duty of contradicting the original statement is to us a far more pleasing one than that of bringing it forward on grounds which then appeared sufficient; and it will be an equally gratifying office, to do as much for Sir H. Torrens, if in his case also we have reasons laid before us for believing that neither his wife, nor any part of his family, have had a pension secured to them from the public money."

urbanity, and to whom the Duke of York was particularly attached, was appointed his royal highness's military secretary, and Sir H. Torrens removed to the situation of adjutant-general. By this removal Sir Henry suffered a diminution of salary, and it was understood that an arrangement was then made as to the pension alluded to by the *Times*.—Ed.

† Twelve years: he entered the service in October, 1783, obtained a company in September, 1795, and a majority in 1797. From the period of his promotion to a company to the present time, he has almost continually been employed in staff situations, and for which he is peculiarly qualified. Sir Willoughby's services have been rewarded with a regiment, the dignity of a baronet, knight commander of the Bath, and a knight grand cross of the Guelphic order.—Sir Willoughby was first brought into notice by the late Duke of Kent, and from that truly illustrious prince, he, as we well know, acquired the qualifications he possesses.—Ed.



**CAPTAIN LYON.**—There are some persons who, in the course of life, seem particularly subject to misfortune, and born to endure a more than ordinary share of those casualties and sufferings to which all are liable. This is wonderfully exemplified in the life of one of the bravest and most able officers of the present day, Capt. Lyon. This gentleman, after having spent some time in our service on the coast of Africa, was appointed to command part of the expedition to the North Pole, which latter service we all know how he performed; in both, however, he confined not himself to the mere duties of his appointment. Two able works have been given to the public, briefly and manfully relating the occurrences of both those services. Possessing the finer accomplishment of a traveller, still his claims as an able and experienced officer were great, and he had a right to employment; he did get employed—he was sent to explore that part of the northern continent of America, the very name of which almost traditionally told of the danger. No words can better paint the heroic virtues of those composing this expedition, than his own in describing the night of the 1st of September, 1824; it is impossible to refrain from extracting them. “Although few or none of us had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected, and an order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warmest clothing, to enable them to support life as long as possible. Every man, therefore, brought his pack on deck and dressed himself, and in the fine athletic forms which stood exposed before me, I did not see one muscle quiver, nor the slightest sign of alarm. The officers each secured some useful instrument about them, for the purposes of observation, although it was acknowledged by all that not the slightest hope remained. And now that every thing in our power had been done, I called all hands aft, and to a merciful God offered prayers for our preservation. I thanked every one for his excellent conduct, and cautioned them, as we should in all probability soon appear before our Maker, to enter his presence as men resigned to their fate. Noble as the character of the British sailor is always allowed to be in cases of danger, yet I did not believe it possible, that among

41 persons not one repining word should have been uttered. Each was at peace with his neighbour and all the world; and I am firmly persuaded that the resignation which was shown to the will of the Almighty was the means of obtaining his mercy.” Could such a scene as this pass and be forgotten?

It is said that he offended the Admiralty for daring to say his ship was not adapted for such an expedition; and holding such an opinion as this, he must have felt that the lives of his men had wantonly been exposed and Providence challenged; but the great will not bear to be told truths, and nautical talents, and commanding abilities, have but little influence with those who love dishonest flattery, and who select as their supporters men who can extol their errors into virtues.

Captain Lyon's chance of appointment in the service being now but small, he accepted a situation in one of the Mexican Mining Companies, and proceeded to the place of his appointment with his newly-married bride, a lady of great beauty and equal accomplishments. After a tedious passage down the channel, he was wrecked off the coast of Cornwall, and lost all his property. Reluctantly obliged to leave his wife in England, whose constitution appeared to suffer from the fatigues and dangers of a sea voyage, he proceeded to America: returning home in the packet ship *Panthea*, he was wrecked at Holyhead a few days since, again losing every thing, including his journal, charts, and plans of the mines, &c. But his misfortunes do not rest here,—a few hours after being on shore, he received the distressing intelligence of his wife's death. It is to be hoped that fortune has here ceased her persecutions.—*Bath Jour.*

#### DUKE OF YORK\*.

A young and promising officer, named Drew, a native of the county of Clare, in Ireland, who served during a great part of the Peninsular campaign, had the misfortune to lose his left arm in

\* We have, by this and other articles, extended the present number beyond the usual proportion of quarterly magazines, with the view of introducing every anecdote in circulation respecting the Duke of York, the honoured and beloved friend of the British army.—Ed.

the memorable battle of Salamanca; for which he was invalided, with the half-pay of lieutenant, and compensation for the loss of the limb which he left on that "blood-ensanguined field." Mr. D. was not one of those who love "inglorious ease;" he pined not for the arm, but for his exclusion from the field of "glorious strife." Soon after his return to England he made several ineffectual applications to be placed once more on active service; offers were held out to him of a commission in one of the veteran battalions, but he rejected all such overtures. Chance, however, unexpectedly brought him under the notice of the Duke of York, in a situation at once novel and imposing, and eventually led to the accomplishment of his only, and still fondly-cherished hopes. In his early life, Mr. D. was remarkable for his skill in horsemanship, and that now constituted his chief amusement. Riding through the Park one morning, he perceived the Com.-in-chief and several of his staff officers coming towards him in the ride; though mounted on a mettlesome and rather unmanageable animal, Mr. D. placed the reins in his mouth, and as the military cortege passed, he took off his hat, and gracefully saluted H. R. H., who was so struck not only with the fine appearance of the "young veteran," but with the singularly elegant manner in which the action was performed, that he directed one of the officers to inquire the gentleman's name, &c. The card of Lieut. Drew, half-pay, was returned, and, by the Duke's desire, the young soldier was commanded to attend the next military levee at the Horse-guards. It may be imagined that this mandate was joyfully complied with. On his introduction to the levee-room, Mr. D. found himself surrounded by the first captains of the day, having their "blushing honours thick about them." An empty coat-sleeve was the only trophy exhibited by the unassuming half-pay lieutenant, but that proved a passport to the illustrious personage who presided in this group of heroes. After a formal introduction, the royal duke entered familiarly into conversation with Mr. D., as to the nature and length of his service, and finally inquired whether he was satisfied with his then situation. Mr. D. admitted that the remuneration was more than equal to his deserts, but at the same

time modestly hinted, that he had yet an arm which could wield a sword in defence of his king and country, and that, if his appointment to active service was compatible with military etiquette, he would consider himself peculiarly favoured. The Com.-in-chief made no comment on this address at the moment, but the appointment of Mr. D. to a company in the 84th Foot appeared in the following *Gazette* \*.

H. R. H., some years ago, being on a visit at the Earl of Westmoreland's seat in that neighbourhood, a basket of fine figs was sent to Apthorpe by a gentleman at Oundle, who knew that the noble earl had not any in his gardens. The messenger was a helper in the stables of the gentleman at Oundle, and had formerly been a dragoon in the army in France, commanded by the Duke of York. On his near approach to Apthorpe-house, the Duke passed him in his carriage; H. R. H. immediately recognised him, stopped his carriage, and said, "I know you, my man." "Yes," said the old soldier, "and I know your royal highness; I was your orderly when I was in the — regiment, fighting under you in France." "Good fellow," added the duke, "I remember you—call on me to-morrow." The last time H. R. H. had seen him was a great many years before; the man had been wounded in several places, and when he got home was discharged on a pension. The veteran, faithful to his appointment, called on the Duke next day at Apthorpe, and was at first refused by the footmen, who were astonished at his demand of seeing the royal visitor; but he knew too well the value of obedience to orders, and at length succeeded in his object. The Com.-in-chief received him with kindness as an old companion in arms, gave him three guineas, and by his condescending manner delighted poor Woodcock, who is still living in Oundle, where he feelingly relates this anecdote.

The attachment of the Duke of York to the Prince of Wales, his present Majesty, has ever been most

\* This we conceive to be a mistake.—The officer, according to the rules of the service at the period, must first have been placed on full pay as a lieutenant, and subsequently promoted—*Ed.*



devoted. It will be remembered, that in 1788, his Majesty George III. was seriously attacked, and during his illness, negotiations were going on for the appointment of a regency. It is remarkable with what zeal H. R. H. supported the claim of the heir apparent to the office of regent. Whilst the royal brothers were at Windsor on the night when his Majesty's illness was marked with such dreadful symptoms, we observe that the Duke of York was in constant communication with the agents and friends of the Prince of Wales. Adm. Payne, the prince's comptroller, was at Windsor on the above night, and in a letter to Sheridan, he says—"The Duke of York, who is looking over me, and is just come out of the king's room, bids me add, that his Majesty's situation is every moment becoming worse." The admiral afterwards adds, in a postscript—"I have been much pleased with the duke's zeal since my return, especially in this communication to you." This letter was written at half-past ten at night. The next day, the same writer, in a letter to the same party, speaks of H. R. H. as follows:—"The Duke of York, who has been twice in my room in the course of the night, immediately from the king's apartments, says, there has not been one moment of lucid interval during the night." The duke was, at all times, most assiduous in his attentions to his royal father. It is well known that he watched him most anxiously at a time when it was not fully ascertained that his Majesty was affected by mental alienation. "Would to God," said his Majesty, one day, to the Duke of York, "I was dead; for I fear I am going to be mad." The Duke of York took an active part in supporting the prince's title to be regent. When the parliament passed the resolutions, on the 30th of January, 1789, which were so calculated to displease the regent, the duke was the first to sign the protest against them. In the February following his Majesty recovered, when he immediately declared his displeasure at the part taken by the Prince of Wales and Duke of York. This displeasure was intimated in a letter written by the king to the Duke of Clarence. A long defence was afterwards submitted to his Majesty, drawn up, it was said, by Lord Minto. The publisher of a newspaper was tried for a libel, in the

July following, on the Duke of York and several of his royal brothers, stating them to be insincere in their professions of joy at his Majesty's recovery. However, it appears, in a subsequent stage of the history of the royal family, that H. R. H. succeeded in making himself the favourite of both the king and the queen. We believe that some of those who distinguished themselves in his support in 1809, were rewarded at the personal solicitation of her Majesty, and we also remember in the discussions as to the appointment of a successor to her Majesty, in the capacity of *custos personæ* to the king, it was repeatedly and triumphantly boasted by the ministerial party, that if his Majesty could, by the favour of Providence, have been enabled to exercise any influence in the selection of a person to watch over his declining years, that no where would his choice have fallen more promptly than upon the Duke of York.

An anecdote is current in Ireland, which displays the liberal and impartial principle on which H. R. H. administered his office. An Irish gentleman who had served in the French brigade, came over to this country, and made application by letter for a commission in the British army. He received a letter from the Horse Guards, requiring to know what was his religion. When the gentleman read the letter, he smiled—"Religion!" said he, "ecod, it is so long since I was acquainted with my religion, that I scarcely know her name! however, for the sake of contradiction, I may as well tell him that I am a Papist." And he replied to that effect, expecting, of course, to hear no more of the matter. To his surprise, he received a communication, by return of post, with an appointment beyond his expectation.

A short time after the death of the Duchess of York, H. R. H. arriving at the palace, observed the housekeeper turn away a miserable looking woman, without giving her any thing. He inquired who she was. The housekeeper answered that she was "a beggar, a soldier's wife." "What," rejoined H. R. H., "and what was your mistress but a soldier's wife?"

Mr. Michael Hanly, in 1826, visited a friend, who is a lieutenant on half-pay of the royal navy, and was introduced to his mother-in-law, a venerable lady, then 100 years old. In

the course of conversation, Mrs. Aikins informed him that her husband had been in the army, that he had been wounded at the battle of Minden, and that she herself assisted the surgeons in their attention to the wounded on the field of battle. Her narrative appeared so singularly interesting, that he intimated the propriety of laying a statement of her case before H. R. H. the Com.-in-chief; and accordingly drew up a petition for the old lady, which was delivered at the Horse-guards. The result was, that H. R. H. lost no time in directing the necessary inquiries to be made. Mrs. A.'s statement was found to be correct, and his Majesty's bounty of 100*l.* paid her by the Lords of the Treasury. Mrs. A. is since dead.

About 1810, H. R. H. whilst reviewing, in company with his present Majesty, the troops of the eastern district, on Lexden Heath, near Colchester, then commanded by the Earl of Chatham, an old soldier was observed by his Majesty, mounted on an old hack, who requested to be informed who he was. The Com.-in-chief replied—"Why, it is old Andrews, the oldest soldier in the service, having served in the reigns of George the First, Second, and Third, and now on half-pay." An *Aid-de-camp* was then immediately dispatched for the old veteran's attendance, which was of course complied with, and a long and pleasing conversation ensued, of which the following forms part:—"How old are you, Andrews, and how long have you been in the service?" says the late lamented duke. "Why, your R. H., I am now ninety years old, and have been in the service about seventy years." But H. R. H., seeing he was dressed in an old suit of regimentals, asked how long he had had them? "Why, your Highness, about forty years;" at which H. R. H. took up the skirt of his coat for the purpose of feeling its texture, and remarked that such cloth was not made now-a-days—"No," replied the old veteran, "nor such men either." The reply so pleased H. R. H. and his Majesty, that the old veteran was placed from that day on full pay, making the remainder of his days comfortable. He died at the advanced age of 97, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Mary's, Colchester.

Lady Bathurst, the sister of the late Duke of Richmond, was not for-

gotten by the Duke of York in his last moments. The conduct of the Duke of York in refusing to fire when he met the Duke of Richmond, then Col. Lennox, on the occasion of their dispute, excited the highest admiration of H. R. H.'s magnanimity in the mind of her ladyship. A strong friendship existed between the Duke of York and Lady Bathurst from that time to the period of H. R. H.'s death. At the interview which took place between his Majesty and his royal brother, immediately before the Duke of York's death, H. R. H. requested that his Majesty would, in the event of the disorder proving fatal, send a lock of H. R. H.'s hair to her ladyship, in token of his friendship and affection. On the 22d of January last, his Majesty forwarded the hair to Lady Bathurst.

A short time previous to the commencement of his fatal illness, H. R. H. was met by three young ladies as he was walking into St. James's Park by the entrance of the stable-yard; they presented a letter to him, which he received with his usual affability. H. R. H. opened the letter and read it, and after asking them a few questions, he desired them to call on him the following day at the Horse-guards. The young ladies were daughters of an officer who had been killed in battle, and consequently enjoyed small pensions, but which were to cease on their marriage. One of them was about to be married, and the application was for her pension to be transferred to her sisters, which the royal duke very kindly consented to, and promptly settled it when they called on him the following day.

An instance of the Duke of York's patronage of literature lies immediately connected with this country, in sending Robert Bloomfield, the Suffolk poet, a present of 10*l.* in consideration of "the pleasure derived in the perusal" of one of his works.—*Bury Gazette*.

In rummaging amongst the archives of Old Drury, the other day, a letter was found, written by the Duke of York, and which enclosed 300*l.*, as a gift to the Theatrical Fund of that Theatre.

"London, Jan. 6.

"We, the undersigned members of the United Service Club, feeling most deeply the loss sustained by the nation, and by us, by the lamented death of H. R. H. the Duke of York,



and being most anxious to perpetuate to posterity the profound respect and esteem in which we hold his memory, propose a voluntary subscription be entered into, to defray the expense of erecting a marble statue to be presented to the United Service Club, and to be placed in the new club house about to be built, as a mark of the high respect which we entertain of the late illustrious and much-esteemed Commander-in-chief; and in order to afford every member the gratification of sharing in this mark of respect, it is requested that no larger sum than two guineas shall be subscribed by any one member."

His Royal Highness's baton, respecting the disposal of which, it has been said that the Dean and Chapter of Windsor and the executors are at issue, is, it seems (if it be one at all,) no contemptible "perquisite," as, in addition to the value it may be supposed to derive, from the association connected with it, its intrinsic worth is sufficient to render it an object of cupidity. The staff itself is of silver, richly gilt, with appropriate inscriptions, and the knobs which terminate it at each end are superbly set with diamonds. It was a present to its late owner from his Majesty.

WILL.—"This is the last will and testament of me, H. R. H. Frederick, Duke of York and Albany:—I direct all my just debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, to be paid and satisfied with all convenient speed after my decease: and I charge all my real and personal estate with the payment of my debts; and I most sincerely and confidently hope that the produce of my real and personal estate will supply a fund amply sufficient for that purpose. I give, devise, and bequeath all my freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, and all my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever (except letters and manuscripts not being contracts, securities, or muniments of title) unto and to the use of Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H., and Col. Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Surveyor-gen. of his Majesty's Board of Works, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the nature and quality thereof respectively, upon trust that they, and the survivor of them, and the heirs, executors, and administrators, and assigns of such survivors, shall and do with all convenient

speed, after my decease (but subject and without prejudice to any contracts that may have been entered into by me for the sale of any of my estates), and with full power to carry, or join in carrying, all or any of such contracts into execution; or to rescind, or join in rescinding the same, or any of them, if it shall be deemed advisable so to do, without incurring any loss or responsibility by so rescinding, or joining in rescinding, the same; and make sale and absolutely dispose of by public sale, or private contract, all and singular my said freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates, and such parts of my personal estate as shall be saleable, and collect, get in, and receive such parts of my personal estate as shall not be saleable; and do, and shall stand and be possessed of, and interested in the monies to arise from such sales, and to be collected, got in, and received, as aforesaid; and the rents, issues, and profits, dividends, interest, and proceed of my said real and personal estates, until the same shall be sold, collected, got in, and received, upon trust thereout, to pay all the costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever attending such sales, collection, and getting in, and all other the costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever attending such sales, collection, and getting in, and all other the costs, charges, and expenses of my said trustees, or any of them, in and about the performance of all or any of the trusts hereby in them reposed; and in the next place thereout to pay all my just debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, and the interest of such debts as carry interest, and to pay all the residue (if any) of the aforesaid trust monies unto my dear sister, the Princess Sophia, her executors, administrators, and assigns, for her and their own absolute use and benefit; and my will is, that the receipts in writing of my said trustees, or the survivor of them, or the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of such survivor, shall be good and effectual discharges to the person or persons purchasing, paying in, or delivering all or any part of my freehold, copyhold, leasehold, or personal estate, for so much of the purchase or other monies or effects, as in such receipts respectively shall be expressed or acknowledged to be received, paid in, or delivered; and that the person or persons to whom such receipts shall be given,

shall not afterwards be answerable or accountable for any loss, misapplication, or non-application of the money or effects, which in such receipts respectively, shall be expressed or acknowledged to be received, paid in, or delivered, or be bound or concerned to see to the application thereof. I give and bequeath unto the said Sir Herbert Taylor, all my letters and manuscripts (not being contracts, securities, or muniments of titles), and I request him to preserve and dispose of the same respectively, according to such directions as I may have given to him for that purpose. I hereby constitute and appoint the said Sir Herbert Taylor and Benjamin Charles Stephenson, executors of this my will; and hereby revoking all former wills and testamentary dispositions by me at any time made. I hereby declare this to be my last will and testament; in witness whereof I, the said Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, the testator, have, to this my last will and testament, and to a duplicate thereof, of the same tenor and date, set my hand and seal this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1826.

"FREDERICK. (Seal.)

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the above-named Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, the testator, as for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, hereunto subscribe our names as witnesses.

"PATRICK MACGREGOR.

"FRANCIS DIGHTON.

"JOHN PARKINSON.

"This is a codicil to my will.—I desire my executors, in all matters in which they may have occasion for legal aid and advice, to resort to my solicitor, John Parkinson, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields. Written in my hand, this 26th day of December, 1826. "FREDERICK."

The will has been proved in Doctor's Commons, and the executors have sworn the effects to be under 180,000l.

It is not unworthy of remark, as a

proof of H. R. H.'s consideration and kindness, that all that part of the will expressive of his anxiety concerning his debts, is written in his own hand.

9th Foot. The Waterloo transport from Barbadoes, arrived at Plymouth in January, having on board the head-quarters of this regiment, commanded by Major Taylor, to be stationed in the citadel. This veteran corps has been absent from England, on foreign service, with little intermission, for nearly nineteen years, the last eight of which have been spent in the West Indies, where their casualties from death has been much under the general average of other European regiments. On their departure from Barbadoes, the regiment was complimented in a general order from the Commander of the forces (Sir H. Warde), who expressed his high opinion of their discipline and general good conduct whilst under his command. By a happy coincidence they now find themselves under the orders of Sir John Cameron, K. C. B., commanding the western district, under whose able command, they so frequently distinguished themselves during the whole of the Peninsular war.

#### ABSTRACT OF OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY WHO WERE AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 1815.

|                                                                                                                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Total number of Officers in the Field, General Staff, Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, King's German Legion, and Medical..... | 2,281    |
| Killed, or died of their wounds within a few days after the battle ..                                                                 | 139      |
| Died between June, 1815, and February, 1827 ..                                                                                        | 268      |
| Resigned, sold out, or otherwise quitted the service, during the period above-stated ....                                             | 178— 635 |

|                                                         |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Remaining in the service, on duty, or on half-pay ..... | 1,646 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|

#### *Works on Naval and Military Subjects, published in 1826.*

Adventures of a young Rifleman in the French and English armies, during the war in Spain and Portugal, from 1806 to 1816, written by himself. post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

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## High Court of Admiralty, January 22.

DEMERARA, ESSEQUIBO, AND DERBICE.—LIABILITY OF PRIZE AGENTS.

THIS was a question arising out of the capture of the above settlements and island, by a conjoint expedition of British sea and land forces, in April and May, of the year 1796.

The *King's Advocate* opened the pleadings on behalf of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, calling upon the court to enforce its monition against—Grenfell, esq. the surviving partner of the late firm of Grenfell, Peyton, and Grenfell, Navy Agents, to pay into the Registry of this court a certain sum of money, which had been paid into the hands of the said firm on account of one class of the captors engaged in the said enterprize, by Messrs. Cook & Halford (the eminent navy agents), who had been appointed to the distribution agency, on that occasion, by the naval portion of such armament. Those gentlemen, also, as having been associated in, and having acted under, the original appointment, the learned gentleman also prayed his lordship to declare liable for payment of such deficient sum so unaccounted for.

*Dr. Phillimore*, on behalf of Messrs. Cook & Halford, agents for the naval force alluded to, stated that Demerara and Essequibo were captured from the Batavian Republic in April, 1796, and Berbice in the month of May following. The military captors appointed Col. Hislop, Lieut.-gen. White, and another officer, as their agents. But these officers, (one or two of whom were since dead) being individuals constantly employed in military affairs, appeared not to have nominated any substituted agents until August 1813.

*Lord Stowell* asked, if they had not previously appointed any successors? And in whose hands had the proceeds been all this time?

*Dr. Phillimore* said, not the slightest blame, as his lordship would find, attached either to those individuals, or to any officer of that court, on account of this delay. The money had been lying in the hands, partly of government departments, partly of the agents. It was not till 1813, just seventeen years after these captures, that any substitution was made; and then Mr. William Grenfell, Mr. Wm. Peyton, and Mr. William Peyton Grenfell, were declared and regis-

tered as the substituted agents on behalf of the army for management of the distribution; and the parties for whom the learned counsel appeared, as agents in behalf of the navy, were appointed in July 1816. The first payment which these captors ever received, was one in February 1820, of 18,044l.; and that was entirely distributed among the two services before June of the same year. The second payment, (and that upon which the question before the court arose,) was made on the 9th of June, 1820, and amounted to 2,520l. 13s. 9d., which was divided into two separate sums of 1,260l. 6s. 10½d. each, the agents for the army of course receiving their proportion. Thus far every thing had been done with perfect regularity; and its correctness was admitted on all hands. But it being afterwards ascertained that some of the naval shares had been overpaid, Messrs. Cook and Halford, agents for the naval force, paid over to Grenfell, Peyton, & Co. about 400l. more; so that the latter house, upon the whole, had in their hands 1,660l. of this second distribution. Unfortunately, in this state of things, they broke. Mr. Grenfell, jun. having since died, and Mr. Peyton being bankrupt, the elder Mr. Grenfell was now called upon to pay over, as the remaining and responsible member of the firm, the difference between this sum and 870l., the latter being the amount of some funds in the registry, available for this purpose. But Mr. Grenfell now pleaded, that a dissolution of partnership having taken place between him and the bankrupts, three years before the bankruptcy, and which dissolution was regularly and formally advertised in the *London Gazette*, he ought not now to be called upon to pay over proceeds, with the agency profits accruing upon which, even he had never any thing to do. But as he (*Dr. Phillimore*) proposed to shew that, in the first place, he had been, by name, appointed with his late two partners, "jointly and severally" substituted agents for the distribution, and such appointment had been registered and never recalled; secondly, that he had afterwards acted as such substituted agent, he should contend, that Mr. Grenfell could not



now be exempted from the responsibility attaching to him in that character. As to Messrs. Cook and Halford, he should further submit, that it would be the hardest and most cruel case in the world for the court to call upon them to make this payment, it being proved and admitted that they had distributed every shilling of the funds which had come to their hands, in the most punctual and regular manner; and their appointment, as agents for the navy, being entirely separate and distinct from that of the agents for the army. The last service had surely then no right to make upon them any claim of this kind, particularly as Messrs. Cook and Halford had not been guilty of the slightest delay.

The *King's Advocate* explained, that the distribution had been, of necessity, suspended, on account of some of the medical officers concerned having appealed to His Majesty in council.

Lord Stowell, after observing, that application of a personal nature had been, unadvisedly enough, made to him by one of the parties last alluded to, said, he understood the individual to say, he had an intention of petitioning parliament. Were any of the council aware of the grounds or object of such a proceeding?

Dr. Burnaby said he was not at all aware of them. He appeared as counsel for Colonel, now Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, and several other gentlemen, entitled to share in the proceeds of prize or booty captured in the result of the military and naval operations of this place; who were on this occasion in the same classes. They came under the four first classes of distribution, there being five in all. No blame, undoubtedly, attached to the officers named in the first instance, on behalf of either service, or to their substituted agents, for the long interval that had elapsed since their captures. After the first distribution, in 1820, it appeared that some claims had been overlooked, or others overpaid, and it appeared from a letter from Rear Admiral Sir David Milne, which was before the court, that he objected at the time to some of these individuals—the medical and other gentlemen, sharing among the naval classes—and desired that they might be transferred to the military claimants. Now, on their behalf, the learned gentleman meant to pray, in common with his

learned friends, who had already opened, that the court would join Messrs. Cook and Halford, with Mr. Grenfell; or, failing other funds, at least order them to be satisfied out of the existing funds of 800*l.* odd.

Dr. Jenner was for Mr. Grenfell, formerly a partner in the house of Grenfell, Peyton, & Co., the substituted agents for the army, under the appointment of Sir Thomas Hislop, Lieut.-gen. White, and Capt. Lobb. The agents for the navy were appointed, or substituted, by Admiral Sir David Milne. In 1820, the distribution of the 18,044*l.* then issued, was almost immediately made; but it unfortunately turned out, that certain persons who now appeared to be entitled to share in particular classes, were not then known to be so entitled. A letter (before the court) in fact, had directed the suspension of further payment.

Lord Stowell observed, in the King's warrant, a power reserved to such officers as might think themselves aggrieved by the course of distribution determined on, to appeal to the King in council; so that Dr. Pincarde, the chief officer of the medical staff on this occasion, and who appeared to be complaining of the delay which had arisen, had an opportunity of prosecuting such an appeal at a much earlier period.

Dr. Jenner.—Undoubtedly he had. On behalf of Mr. Grenfell, (the learned gentleman continued), he should feel it his duty to submit that he must be considered as exonerated, by reason of the circumstances which he had stated; especially that the dissolution of this partnership, and this secession from it, took place in 1810, long before any distribution was made; and that the money issued in such distribution, had been paid to Peyton alone, as the only surviving and actual partner in the firm. But, on the other hand, as to the liability under which Messrs. Cook and Halford might be supposed to labour, the court had already determined in the Tarragona cause, which was a prize cause, growing out of the capture of Tarragona in 1813, by a conjoint expedition of sea and land forces, under Lord Viscount Exmouth, and Lord William Bentinck, that all and every of the substituted agents in such cases, must be held answerable to the captors. Now, therefore, Messrs. Cook and Halford, as the other substituted

agents, acting with the then existing firm of William Peyton, and William Peyton Grenfell, and not Mr. William Grenfell, who had absolutely received nothing of these proceeds, nor participated in the distribution—Messrs. Cook and Halford, who admitted having paid over the money in question, must be responsible now for its deficiency. There was one important omission in the proceedings in this case, which the court could not but have noticed. The assignee of Mr. Peyton, the surviving bankrupt, had not even been cited to appear; no attempt at least had been made to enforce the monition which had been prayed against him, although it was evident that much important information might have been elicited from him as to the real state of the house's concerns. That monition had been extracted on the behalf of Mr. Huskisson, the treasurer of the navy.

*The King's Advocate.*—Your lordship sees, that, assuming our claim to be a good one, we have a right, unquestionably, to prefer it against the most solvent of the liable parties, whoever he be. It was in Nov 1820, after the first distribution of course, that it was discovered that the shares of the medical staff had either been left out of the lists or improperly described. Upon their claim being asserted, the trustees referred the matter to arbitration, and the arbitrating parties gave their decision in favour of Dr. Pincarde, the chief, but against the others, his medical coadjutors. On the part of these last, however, it was next made the subject of an appeal to the King in council; and in the meantime the court must see that the trustees, agents, and all, were necessarily obliged to suspend the further payments of all shares. The decision on this appeal did not take place until the year 1824; and it was in June of the same year, that the monition in question had been taken out by the treasurer of the navy.

*Lord Stowell* thought, Dr. Pincarde had some right to complain that he was not included in the lists of the first distribution; because he had subsequently proved and established his claim.

*Dr. Burnaby*, of counsel for Dr. P. thought his client, however, would have very little to complain of, if his lordship would order his claim to be

satisfied out of the 8711.; for that fund would leave but a small deficiency to satisfy all these outstanding demands.

*Lord Stowell* expressed his perfect satisfaction with the promptitude of Messrs. Cook and Halford, in making distribution of all the monies that had passed through their hands. His lordship thought that a great deal of time had been lost through the negligence of the general agents, in not before appointing substituted agents; and much time, also, by reason of the disputes that had prevailed among some of the claimants.

*Dr. Jenner* begged the court to remark, that the very first letter of Dr. Pincarde himself, was dated only in October 1824.

The learned counsel having concluded their opening speeches, the process and documents were read. Among other things, it appeared that His Majesty's proctor, on behalf of Sir Thomas Hislop and others, prayed that the 8711. should be appropriated solely to the naval claim, but distributed, not to Dr. Pincarde only, but among the whole of the medical staff acting with him, and the officers appointed to share in the same class. It was also stated that Dr. Pincarde had objected to the deputy-inspector of hospitals, and the assistant commissary-general, being assigned to share in the same class and proportion as himself, they not being entitled so to do under the original warrant.

*Lord Stowell* heartily regretted that the distinguished individuals who had been named, generally, agents for the army, had not been nominated trustees. They were subjected to perpetual calls of service, and could not be supposed to possess any acquaintance with the forms of general business of any kind.

*Dr. Jenner* reminded the court that the appointment, as in all these cases, had rested with the crown.

*The King's Advocate*, in argument, observed, that the treasurer of the navy had very properly intervened, for the protection of the rights of the naval captors, whatever they might hereafter turn out to be, or whatever amount of interest they might be found to involve. With regard to the principle for which he was contending, of holding both sets of substituted agents liable, his lordship's judgment had been already invoked upon this



matter, in the case of Tarragona, where Lord Exmouth and Lord Bentinck had been nominated joint trustees under the grant. Jackson and Muspratt had been substituted, by Lord Exmouth, for the navy; and Major Kelly, by Lord Bentinck, for the army. Jackson and Co. claimed a proportionate share of the commission or profits, or the "whole" amount distributed. On the part of Major Kelly it was argued, in this court, that the army, being by much the larger body employed in the capture, the other agents were entitled to look only to their own specific appointment, on behalf of the navy. For Jackson and Muspratt it was contended, that the appointments, in either case, necessarily imposed on both parties much mutual care and responsibility, and a great deal of joint business; and therefore they insisted upon an equal share of the benefits accruing from the general distribution; and the judge (Lord Stowell) recognised this claim, on the score of the liability (among other reasons) which either would have been under, in case of any deficiency on the part of the other, in respect of the proceeds, to bear that deficiency. The principle of that decision was strictly applicable to the present case. The King's Advocate, therefore, concluded that Cook and Halford were jointly liable with the other agents in this case: and, on the authority of Viner (Abridgm. Art. "Partnership"), and of a case "*Heath v. Perceval*" (per Williams's Reps. p. 684) and the dictum of Lord Maclesfield, then Lord Parker, thereon, he finally contended, that Mr. Grenfell had done nothing to remove his responsibility as a partner in the concern of Grenfell, Peyton, & Grenfell, to whom the appointment in substitution had been executed, and that he was therefore liable to the same extent, and, perhaps, to priority of payment.

Dr. Arnold followed on the same side, and submitted, that Mr. Grenfell's prayer to be discharged from his responsibility could not be sustained.

Dr. Phillimore, for Messrs. Cook and Halford, shewed, that the appointments for the naval and military forces, in this instance, were separate and specific ones; the one to Grenfell, Peyton, and Grenfell; the other (for the navy) to Cook and Hal-

ford. Now those gentlemen had entirely accounted to their principals for all that they had received. But, on the other hand, a deficiency was shewn to have arisen, as to the amount of proceeds due to those of the captors, who had not yet received their shares—a deficiency owing to the bankruptcy of the agents, one of whom was dead. But the former partner of the deceased, and of the survivor of the house, was now living, and before the court, claiming to be exempted from the demand made upon him for such deficiency, by reason of his having seceded from such partnership with the bankrupt some time before the distribution was made. The learned gentleman went on to argue upon the extreme danger of admitting such a plea, if it were only that it might be very possible, though he imputed no such motive in this case, for the partner in a house of agency, having affairs of this sort on its hands, to dissolve partnership in anticipation of a bankruptcy. But Mr. Grenfell had accepted the appointment, and had registered it in that court. Mr. Grenfell, therefore, was so far guarantee to the captors for the safety of any monies of theirs, passing through his hands. Moreover, he had never withdrawn, or applied to withdraw, such registration. His principals might very naturally, then, be induced to consider that he was still acting for them. He had accepted a legal responsibility: and he had not, by any sufficiently formal or legal act, divested himself of it. He must therefore be still held to the liabilities arising upon his original appointment. On these grounds, the learned counsel prayed the court not to hesitate to pronounce Mr. Grenfell, and him only, liable for this deficiency.

Dr. Lushington, on the same side, considered this case to be, when divested of extraneous matters and considerations, a very plain one. In his view of the case, the dissolution of partnership relied upon had nothing whatever to do with the question. Mr. Peyton Grenfell after the appointment of the three partners as substituted agents, died, and Mr. Peyton became insolvent. The appointment and the registration, were then, and now were, in existence; therefore, could any man doubt of the liability of the third partner? Could it be supposed that Mr. Grenfell could be released

from the responsibility of his appointment, unless he had previously communicated to the parties who appointed him his resignation of the trust to which he had been so nominated? Suppose that Sir Thomas Hislop, and the other nominees, in the first instance, had, after substituting the house, taken some umbrage against Mr. Grenfell, and had said—"Sir, you shall not act for us any longer." Why, unless upon good and sufficient cause, even they could not have removed him from his agency; and this doctrine had been already in that court solemnly laid down by the judge. In truth, Mr. Grenfell could neither have accepted nor resigned the trust, without the consent and knowledge of the parties by whom he was appointed. Mr. Grenfell's case, after all, amounted to no more than this:—he said in effect, "I admit I was a partner in the original appointment; I was entitled to share in the emoluments arising from the distribution to be made by the house; but I have never made any claim, nor received any thing on account of them. Meanwhile, prior to the bankruptcy, I dissolved partnership;—therefore, you have no claim." To be sure, a complete *non sequitur* could not easily be imagined. Mr. Grenfell said he took no benefit under the appointment. Even that, he (Dr. L.) much doubted; because, in every case of a dissolution of partnership, it was usual to take into the account, debts, assets, and credits, then due or accruing to the dissolving firm; and surely this matter would have yielded Mr. Grenfell, on his retirement, some consideration; unless, indeed, he meant to say, that he had freely made his interest in it a present to Mr. Peyton; and if he did, that was nothing at all in the way of justification to the claimants. If his lordship should hold Mr. Grenfell to be thus liable, of course he would also hold him equitably liable in the first instance. The learned gentleman concluded by repeating his propositions—1. That Mr. Grenfell was legally compellable to pay—2. That he was equally liable to pay in the first instance—and 3. That Messrs. Cook and Halford were not liable; not only on the grounds already submitted by his learned leader, but on the principle laid down by his lordship in McDonald and Davidson's case; where it was held, that

Mr. McDonald, under relative circumstances, very similar to those of the present case, was not responsible for the sins or deficiencies of Mr. Davidson.

Dr. Burnaby next argued on behalf of Dr. Pinckard and others, that all these agents, jointly and severally, were liable; and cited a dictum of the late Master of the Rolls, Sir W. Grant, on partnership liabilities, in "*Devignes and Noble*," (2. Merri- vale, 402,) in support of this argument.

Further argument adjourned to Wednesday, January 31.

Dr. Jenner was heard this day on behalf of Mr. Grenfell. He contended that the case came precisely under that of Tarragona. It had been assumed by Dr. Phillimore, that there was a distinction between the two cases, on the ground that in that of Tarragona the original trustees were joint, whereas in the present case there was a separation between those for the army and those for the navy. It appeared, however, from the original appointment of 1796, registered in 1815, that Lieut.-Col. Hislop, Capt. Lobb, and Capt. Milne, were appointed jointly by both commanders of the expedition to act jointly and separately. Those agents appointed their substitutes to act generally for the land and sea forces. The money which had been paid to the agents was received by them jointly. No *laches* was imputed to Messrs. Cooke and Halford, who had conducted themselves with strict propriety; but so had Mr. Grenfell, and his case would be as hard as theirs if he were compelled singly to make up the deficiency. Messrs. Cook and Halford had paid the money they had received to Mr. Peyton, and thereby showed they, as well as all the parties, considered him as sole agent for the army; and it was not till the deficiency appeared that Mr. Grenfell's liability was thought of. He had received no benefit whatever from the agency; no money had even been received at the period of the dissolution of partnership.

Lord Stowell.—There must have been some consideration at the dissolution. It would be an uncommon thing for the account not to be settled. Mr. Grenfell was undoubtedly entitled to a consideration.

Dr. Jenner.—This argument applied to the question between the captors



and Mr. Grenfell. As between this gentleman and Cook and Halford, it stood thus:—As Mr. Halford had received the money, he was primarily liable to the captors: Mr. Grenfell would be only liable in case there should be an inability to pay on the part of Mr. Halford, which was not to be expected.

The *King's Advocate*, in reply, pressed the Tarragona case, as distinctly deciding that all agents were equally liable for each others deficiencies.

Lord Stowell regretted that this case was not reported. He could not tax his recollection as to the particular points.

After some further discussion with respect to the meaning of the terms in the original appointment, "jointly and severally," which it seemed at length agreed were understood to imply an authority to act jointly or separately on the same fund,

Lord Stowell intimated, that he was clearly of opinion it was his duty to pronounce that Mr. Grenfell was responsible for the deficiency of Peyton. He could not, by a mere dissolution of partnership, annul his formal appointment as agent without the consent of the parties appointing him. He was the first object for the captors to make their demand against. What was to be done for his relief was another question. He could not release himself from his own obligation. It was not for his lordship to dispute Mr. Grenfell's assertion, that he had received no benefit; but he was to be still considered as a partner in that particular partnership concern. He must be held to answer in the first instance; the other gentlemen had very honourably discharged their trust, and certainly they were not to be the first mark to be shot at.

The *King's Advocate* applied for the expenses to be paid out of the fund.

After some discussion, the Court directed all the expenses to be paid out of the fund, except Mr. Grenfell's.

His Lordship observed, at the conclusion of the case,—“I am happy to add that I have examined the proceedings, and am clear that this Court is not answerable for the shameful delay which has occurred in this case. It has partly arisen from the nature of the property, and the negotiations with Government for the purchase of the ships and stores; partly from a number of slaves which were

to be sold under the slave act, and partly to the necessity of surveys on the other side of the ocean. There have been erroneous notions on the part of the original agents, unaccustomed to business of this nature, and having other engagements. They might have been appointed trustees until other trustees were nominated. Those who complain are not the only sufferers from the delay: many of the captors have died during the time, and their families may have suffered for want of what was due to them. There is no reflection on this Court, which has never till now been applied to.”

#### THE TRITON.

This was a prize case, the circumstances of which were very peculiar. The vessel was captured in the year 1815, by his Majesty's schooner *Bramble*, Lieut. T. W. Nicholls; condemned and sold under a commission issued from this Court, at the port of Fowey, in Cornwall, where (it was observed) such an event had never occurred before. The prize agent was Frederick Lukey, and the sureties who were to have joined him in the bond, were William Lamb and Thos. Alver. The commission was issued in Sept. 1815; but the bond did not bear date till the 4th of March, 1816; and previous to execution, the name of Wm. Lamb had been obliterated, and that of Wm. Norway substituted. In this state the instrument was returned to the court. The condition of the bond was, that, under a penalty of 5,000*l.*, the agent should duly fulfil his trust in regard to all matters committed to his care as prize agent, arising “during the present war,” which, at the period of the execution of the bond had terminated. Lukey, the agent, became insolvent; and Norway, threatened by Lieutenant Nicholls with proceedings in this Court, paid to an agent of that officer, named Crouch, 545*l.*, and was no longer molested. The Treasurer of the Navy, however, calling for the accounts, thought it necessary to institute a suit in this Court, and a monition was decreed against Alver, one of the bail, and the widow of Norway, the other, who had deceased.

Dr. Dodson now submitted, that the bail ought to be dismissed from the suit. The bond made the sureties liable for loss of property, during the continuance of the present war,

whereas no war then existed. On the face of the bond, therefore, the parties were not liable, and the Court could not go *dehors* the instrument. The learned counsel then referred to several cases in the Common Law Courts, where the judges held that the obligation of a bond was strictly limited to the period recited in it. The payment by Norway was no recognition of the validity of the bond; and if it were, it was not binding upon Alver. The instrument was in fact a nullity. It had been originally signed by Lamb, in conjunction with Alver and Lukey; and the erasure of the name was a fraud upon the Stamp-office.

Dr. Haggard followed on the same side.

The *King's Advocate* and Dr. Arnold made a stand in support of the bond, but

Lord Stowell observed, that when the matter had been before the Court on a former occasion, it had been supposed that every thing was regular; whereas it now appeared there were great irregularities upon the face of the transaction. Had the Court then perceived the circumstances, it would have thought it to be its duty to decree process against Captain Nicholls. His Lordship was dissatisfied with the whole proceedings, and should certainly not enforce the monition against the present parties.

The question of expenses was ordered to stand over till it was decided whether a monition should be prayed against Captain Nicholls to bring into Court the sums he has received.

#### ADMIRALTY COURT, Feb. 8.

Dr. Dodson, on behalf of the sureties, now applied to the Court to pronounce the bond null and void, on the following ground:—Since the last court-day it had been discovered that the letters of agency of Mr. Lukey had not been registered agreeably to the prize act, whereby the letters became void, and the party incurred a penalty of 500*l.* As there was, therefore, no agent, the bond became null and void as matter of course, and he prayed the Court to pronounce accordingly.

The *King's Advocate* did not oppose the motion.

Dr. Lushington, for Lieut. Nicholls, was content that the bond should be pronounced null.

The Court ordered accordingly.

Dr. Lushington then prayed that Lieut. Nicholls might be dismissed. As there was no agent, there could be no prize case.

Lord Stowell.—Let him be dismissed.

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

GUILDHALL, JAN. 22d.

*Jameson v. Drinkold.*

This was an action brought by the owners of a brig, called the *Lively*, against the owners of a ship, called the *Miranda*, to recover the value of the brig and her freight, which had been run down at sea about 40 miles to the south-west of Scilly, through the negligence of those who were intrusted with the navigation of the defendant's vessel.

This case had been before tried in this court: the following are the facts:—The *Lively*, homeward-bound, was, on the 4th of December, 1825, sailing by the wind in a direction N.N.E. about 40 miles to the south, west of Scilly, when the men on watch discovered the *Miranda* sailing with the wind, which was eastward, directly towards them. They immediately hoisted a light, that the crew of the *Miranda* might see them, and make that alteration in their course which it was their duty to do, as they were sailing with the wind. No notice, however, was taken of this signal, the *Miranda* still holding her course. When she approached very near, the captain and crew of the *Lively* began to hail her, but finding no notice taken, as a last resource, the captain ordered the helm to be put up; it was, however, too late, the *Miranda* the next moment struck her, and the crew escaped by means of her bowsprit. A short time after the *Lively* sunk. When the crew got on board the *Miranda*, they found no one on watch until they had passed the mainmast. In fact, it appeared that no watch, or at least a very improper one, had been kept by the crew of the *Miranda*. It should have been stated, that the *Lively* was only 128 tons burden, and deeply laden, sailing at a rate of about two knots and a half an hour, whereas the *Miranda* was upwards of 300 tons burden, in ballast-trim, sailing high out of the water, at a rate of eight knots an hour, carrying studding sails. The captain and crew of the *Lively* fully corroborated this statement.



A great many persons, captains and others, conversant with nautical affairs, were then called, who gave it as their opinion that the ship sailing with the wind should give way, and that the ship sailing by the wind should maintain her course without any alteration; they were also decidedly of opinion that the practice of carrying studding sails in that part of the Channel (particularly the lower studding sail, which it was proved was set on the present occasion) was highly dangerous and improper.

For the defendant it was contended, that a good look-out was kept, which would be proved by the testimony of those who were actually on the watch on the night in question. As for the question of the propriety of carrying studding sails, persons would be called who, from the experience they had had for many years as commanders, would prove that it was not improper, and that it was the constant practice of those who commanded merchant vessels.

The crew of the *Miranda*, eight in number, who composed the watch on the night in question, were then called, but their evidence varied materially from that which they gave on a former trial.

A number of experienced persons being called, said, they were of opinion that the practice of carrying studding sails in that part of the Channel was not improper.

Many more witnesses on this point were about to be called, when his lordship remarked, that it was the opinion of the two elder brethren of the Trinity-house, by whom he was assisted, and who were seated on either side of him, that the setting of studding sails in that particular part of the Channel did not materially increase the danger. He was, therefore, of opinion, that it would be useless to call more witnesses on this point.

The question, therefore, that was now left for the decision of the jury was, whether they were of opinion that a proper look-out had been kept on board the *Miranda* at the time the occurrence took place.

The jury were of opinion that no proper watch had been kept, and returned their verdict for the plaintiff.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

WESTMINSTER, FEB. 8.

*(Sittings in Banco.)*

LYNHAM V. BLAND.

This action was brought to decide the title of the defendant to a vessel called the *Speedwell*, of which he had become the purchaser under the following circumstances. Mr. Ritson, a merchant at Liverpool, had been formerly the owner of the *Speedwell*, and another vessel called the *Crossthaite*; the former he had mortgaged to the plaintiff in this action. During the continuance of the mortgage, Ritson freighted the *Speedwell*, and consigned her to Messrs. Salkeld and Lloyd, at New Orleans, in America, to whom he had previously been in the habit of consigning his vessels, and it appeared that at the time this vessel was consigned to them, he was indebted to them for the repairing of the two vessels which he has been stated to have possessed. When the *Speedwell* arrived at New Orleans, Salkeld and Lloyd hearing that Ritson was not in such good credit as he formerly had been, in consideration of their demand on him, applied to one of the subordinate Courts of that state, and obtained an order to seize, and cause to be sold, the vessel which had just arrived. A counsel was appointed by the Court to protect the interest of Ritson, who was in England, and of course unable to attend. This gentleman moved the Court to postpone the proceedings for six months, in order that Ritson might have time to appear himself. This motion was granted; but a few days afterwards the captain of the vessel signed a certificate, in which he stated that he considered it necessary the vessel should be sold forthwith. This was presented to the Court, who, in spite of the motion they had only a few days before granted to the counsel for Ritson, ordered the vessel to be immediately sold: She was accordingly put up by auction, and sold to a Mr. Gordon, who was proved to be a friend of Messrs. Salkeld and Lloyd, for 2,000 dollars, although it was asserted by several respectable witnesses, that when she left England she was worth 2,200*l*. Gordon afterwards sold her to the defendant in this action, who, after sending her several voyages, finally freighted her to England, and she arrived safely in the Thames. It

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was then that the plaintiff brought his action to recover her. The case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury at Guildhall, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, on the ground that the sale, and all the proceedings in New Orleans, were grossly fraudulent. Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet afterwards obtained a rule calling on the plaintiff to show cause why a new trial should not be granted on the ground that the verdict had been returned contrary to evidence.

The case now came on to be argued; the Lord Chief Justice read over the notes he had taken at the trial at some length, and when he had concluded, he remarked that he certainly was in no way dissatisfied with the verdict which had been returned.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde appeared to show cause, but had proceeded only a little way, when

The Lord Chief Justice interrupted him, and said the case appeared to him so strong, that he thought it unnecessary for him (Mr. Sergeant Wilde) to say any thing more; he would call on his brother Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet to proceed in support of his rule.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet submitted that there was no sufficient evidence of fraud to go to the jury. He argued at great length that no fraud had been committed; that the sale had taken place under the direct authority of the Court, and that Mr. Gordon, who might be considered the real defendant in this action, had purchased her in a fair manner at a public auction. He contended there was not the slightest ground for an imputation of fraud, and if so, he thought he should be entitled at any rate to a new trial.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, remarked that he was of opinion there was abundant evidence of fraud. It was stated, and had been proved, that the vessel was sold for one-fourth less than her real value; part of that sum was paid in cash, and a bill given for the rest. But his lordship did not think it necessary to prove that the purchase of the ship had been fraudulent; the question appeared to him to be, by what right was she sold at all? Whoever had read the judicial reports of America must always have had a high opinion of the manner in which justice was administered in that country. But the proceedings

of the subordinate court in the present instance appeared to him very extraordinary. They had one day appointed a counsel for a defendant, and granted him a motion; and the next, on the representation of some other individuals, had set aside the whole of the former proceedings, and the property of a person was allowed to be sold at any loss before he could possibly appear to defend himself. His lordship was convinced, had this case been brought before any other court of that country, it would have been scouted as it deserved. It appeared that the defendant had purchased this vessel without a good title, and, consequently, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. His lordship, however, was of opinion, that the purchase of the vessel was grossly fraudulent, and that there was a tissue of fraud among all the parties. Under these circumstances, he thought the verdict which had been given by a special jury could not be disturbed.

The rest of the court were decidedly of the same opinion.

Rule discharged.

#### *Admiralty Court, Thursday, Feb. 8.*

##### THE KILLINGBECK.

This was a case of collision. The details involve questions altogether nautical, and so embarrassed by conflicting statements, that it is impossible to give a precise description of them. The facts in their simplest shape were these:—The *Killingbeck*, a West Indiaman, of 300 tons, bound for Antigua, and the *Acorn*, a Sunderland vessel, of 81 tons, which had unladen at Shoreham, and was returning in ballast, encountered each other, between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 24th of October, 1824, off the Sussex coast; the latter vessel was proceeding up the channel, the former down; both were close hauled. In the collision the *Acorn* was run down; but the witnesses differed most materially regarding all the facts upon which depended the question as to which vessel was in fault. A difference of not less than six points in the wind appeared in the evidence.

Dr. Lushington and Dr. Dodson, on behalf of the owners of the *Acorn*, contended that the *Killingbeck's* crew were in fault: at the time of meeting, that vessel's helm should have been put to starboard, instead of a-



port, which brought her midships of the *Acorn*. The *Killingbeck* was sailing with a free wind, and should, therefore, have got out of the way. The evidence of the mate of that vessel had placed her in an impossible situation, or at least inconsistent with other testimony.

Dr. Jenner and Dr. Jesse Addams, for the owners of the *Killingbeck*, maintained that this vessel was not responsible for the damage occasioned by the collision, which the evidence, taken together, did not show to be occasioned by the fault of the *Killingbeck*, but rather by that of the *Acorn*. The fact seemed to be, that the former vessel had not the wind fair, and that the *Acorn* crossed her course, without taking any precaution to avoid the danger, though hailed at a distance of 200 yards, at which period the helm appeared to have been abandoned. They therefore submitted, that the owners of the *Killingbeck* should be exonerated from the charge.

Lord Stowell addressed the two Trinity-masters, by whom his Lordship was assisted on this difficult question, observing, that it appeared to him, as far as he was capable of judging, that the accident had arisen from a failure of duty on the part of the larger vessel. The two vessels being circumstanced as stated, it was, according to his opinion, the duty of that which was in possession of the wind to give way; and it appeared to his Lordship that the large vessel had not done so, and that the burden of compensation therefore lay on that vessel. His Lordship stated, however, that he reposed himself upon the gentlemen by whom he was assisted, who were better able to decide than he was.

Those gentlemen concurred with his Lordship, who accordingly pronounced against the *Killingbeck*, as answerable for the damage done.

#### CAPTURE OF SLAVES.

The King's Advocate mentioned a case which would require the opinion

of the court. It related to certain slaves captured on the island of Diego Garcia, a dependency of the Mauritius, in 1810, by an expedition sent by Admiral Drury from Ceylon, to destroy that settlement. The slaves, in number 100, were conveyed to Ceylon, and enrolled by General Maitland. The case had stood over so long, in expectation that government would have given the reward without an application to this court. It was, however, deemed proper that his Lordship's opinion should be taken as to the capture, and he (the king's advocate) would transmit the papers to his Lordship.

#### THE GOODLUCK.

Dr. Lushington stated, that this case had been last before the court in 1806; the reason of the delay would shortly appear. In 1802, during the period we possessed Amboyna, Col. Oliver, the commandant, was desirous of raising money by the sale of the government spices captured there, and advertised to that effect, stipulating that the purchasers should not convey the spices to England, but to some foreign part. Baron Von Smeil bought them at the highest price, and shipped them for America; but Capt. Heywood, who commanded in the harbour, and who had not been acquainted with the exigency of the case, seized them, and the subject came before this court in 1806. Capt. Heywood, in the mean time, took the cargo to Madras, and consigned the spices to the charge of Chace, Chinnery, and Co. who became bankrupts, and whose affairs remained in confusion. It subsequently happened that Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. came into possession of part of the assets of Chace, Chinnery, and Co. and a receiver had been appointed in that behalf by the Court of Chancery. The learned advocate's object now was merely to beg the court to fix the hearing of the case on the by-day (27th inst.)

The court directed the case to stand for that day.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN MARCH, 1827.

| REGIMENTS.                | COLONELS.                      | Reg. or Service Comp.'s. | DEPOTS. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
|                           |                                | STATIONS.                |         |
| 1st Reg. Life-guards. . . | Earl of Harrington, G.C.H. . . | Regent Barracks          |         |
| 2d do . . .               | Earl Cathcart, K.T. . .        | H. Park Bar.             |         |

| REGIMENTS.                     | COLONELS.                                                      | Reg. or Ser-<br>vice Comp.'s | DEPOTS.                 | STATIONS.  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Royal Horse-<br>guards . . .   | H. R. H., D. of Cumberland,<br>K.G., G.C.B., & G.C.H. . . .    |                              | Windsor                 |            |
| 1st Dragoon-<br>guards . . .   | Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. . . .                                   |                              | Edinburgh               |            |
| 2d do . . .                    | Wm. Loftus . . . . .                                           |                              | Manchester              |            |
| 3d do . . .                    | Sir W. Payne, Bart. . . . .                                    |                              | Cork                    |            |
| 4th do . . .                   | Sir G. Anson, K.C.B. . . . .                                   |                              | Coventry                |            |
| 5th do . . .                   | Prince of Saxe Coburg, K.G.,<br>G.C.B., & G.C.H. . . . .       |                              | Leeds                   |            |
| 6th do . . .                   | Hon. R. Taylor . . . . .                                       |                              | Nottingham              |            |
| 7th do . . .                   | Sir Robert Bolton, K.C.H. . . .                                |                              | Dublin                  |            |
| 1st Dragoons .                 | Thomas Garth . . . . .                                         |                              | Dublin                  |            |
| 2d do . . .                    | Sir James Steuart, Bart. . . .                                 |                              | Cahir                   |            |
| 3rd Light Dra-<br>goons . . .  | Lord Visc. Combermere, G.C.B.<br>& G.C.H. . . . .              |                              | Dundalk                 |            |
| 4th do . . .                   | Francis Hugonin . . . . .                                      |                              | Bombay                  |            |
| 6th Dragoons .                 | Earl of Pembroke, K.G. . . .                                   |                              | Birmingham              |            |
| 7th Hussars .                  | Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.<br>G.C.B. & G.C.H. . . . .           |                              | Edinburgh               |            |
| 8th do . . .                   | Sir B. Tarleton, Bt. & G.C.B. .                                |                              | Brighton                |            |
| 9th Lancers .                  | Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B. . . .                                  |                              | Glasgow                 |            |
| 10th Hussars .                 | Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B.<br>& G.C.H. . . . .             |                              | Portugal . . .          | Ipswich    |
| 11th Light Dra-<br>goons . . . | Lord W. Bentinck, M.P., G.C.B.<br>& G.C.H. . . . .             |                              | Bengal                  |            |
| 12th Lancers .                 | Sir R. Hussey Vivian, K.C.B. &<br>K.C.H. . . . .               |                              | Portugal . . .          | Norwich    |
| 13th Light Dra-<br>goons . . . | Hon. H. G. Grey . . . . .                                      |                              | Madras                  |            |
| 14th do . . .                  | Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B. . .                                |                              | Ballinrobe              |            |
| 15th Hussars .                 | Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B. &<br>K.C.H. . . . .                |                              | Newbridge               |            |
| 16th Lancers .                 | Earl Harcourt, G.C.B. . . . .                                  |                              | Bengal                  |            |
| 17th do . . .                  | Lord R. E. H. Somerset, M.P.<br>K.C.B. . . . .                 |                              | Hounslow                |            |
| Royal Waggon<br>Train . . .    | Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B. . . .                                   |                              | Croydon                 |            |
|                                |                                                                |                              | Portugal, two<br>troops |            |
| Grenad. Guards                 |                                                                |                              | Portugal                |            |
| 1st bat. . . .                 | His Grace the Duke of Wellin-<br>ton, K.G., G.C.B., & G.C.H. . |                              | Westminster             |            |
| 2d bat. . . .                  |                                                                |                              | Knightsbrid.            |            |
| 3d bat. . . .                  |                                                                |                              |                         |            |
| Coldstream do.                 |                                                                |                              |                         |            |
| 1st bat. . . .                 | Duke of Cambridge, K.G. G.C.B.<br>& G.C.H. . . . .             |                              | Portman-st.             |            |
| 2d bat. . . .                  |                                                                |                              | Dublin                  |            |
| 3d ditto                       |                                                                |                              |                         |            |
| 1st bat. . . .                 | Duke of Gloucester, K.G. G.C.B.<br>& G.C.H. . . . .            |                              | Tower                   |            |
| 2d bat. . . .                  |                                                                |                              | Portugal                |            |
| 1st Foot,                      |                                                                |                              |                         |            |
| 1st bat. . . .                 | Marquis of Huntly, G.C.B. . .                                  |                              | Barbadoes               | Stirling   |
| 2d bat. . . .                  |                                                                |                              | Madras                  | Chatham    |
| 2d do . . .                    | Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B. . . .                                   |                              | Bombay                  | Canterbury |
| 3d do . . .                    | Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B. . . .                                   |                              | Bombay                  | Chatham    |
| 4th do . . .                   | Earl of Chatham, K.G. . . .                                    |                              | Portugal                | Portsmouth |
| 5th do . . .                   | Sir H. Johnson, Bart., & G.C.B.                                |                              | Hull                    |            |
| 6th do . . .                   | Sir G. Nugent, Bart., M.P., &<br>G.C.B. . . . .                |                              | Bombay                  | Canterbury |
| 7th do . . .                   | Sir A. Clark, G.C.B. . . . .                                   |                              | Corfu                   | Chester    |
| 8th do . . .                   | Henry Bayley . . . . .                                         |                              | Newry                   |            |
| 9th do . . .                   | Sir R. Brownrigg, Bt. & G.C.B.                                 |                              | Plymouth                |            |
| 10th do . . .                  | Sir I. Lambert, K.C.B. . . .                                   |                              | Portugal . .            | Buttevant  |



| REGIMENTS.      | COLONELS.                                     | Reg. or Ser-<br>vice Comp.'s | DEPOTS.<br>STATIONS. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 11th Foot . . . | Sir H. T. Montresor, K.C.B. &<br>G.C.H.       | Portugal . . .               | Fermoy               |
| 12th do . . .   | Hon. R. Meade . . . . .                       | Gibraltar . . .              | Kinsale              |
| 13th do . . .   | E. Morrison . . . . .                         | Bengal . . .                 | Chatham              |
| 14th do . . .   | Lord Lynedock, G.C.B. . . .                   | Bengal . . .                 | Chatham              |
| 15th do . . .   | Sir M. Disney, K.C.B. . . .                   | Galway . . .                 |                      |
| 16th do . . .   | Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., &<br>G.C.H.       | Ceylon . . .                 | Weedon               |
| 17th do . . .   | J. Champagne . . . . .                        | Mullingar . .                |                      |
| 18th do . . .   | Earl of Donoughmore, G.C.B. &<br>K.C.         | Corfu . . .                  | Portsmouth           |
| 19th do . . .   | Sir H. Turner, K.C. & K.C.H.                  | Leeward Isl.                 | Spike Island         |
| 20th do . . .   | Sir W. Houstoun, K.C.B. . . .                 | Bombay . . .                 | Canterbury           |
| 21st do . . .   | Lord Forbes . . . . .                         | Windsor . . .                |                      |
| 22d do . . .    | Hon. E. Finch . . . . .                       | Jamaica . . .                | Youghall             |
| 23d do . . .    | Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. K.C.B.<br>& G.C.H.    | Portugal . . .               | Brecon               |
| 24th do . . .   | Rt. Hon. Sir D. Baird, Bart.<br>G.C.B. & K.C. | Limerick . . .               |                      |
| 25th do . . .   | Hon. C. Fitzroy . . . . .                     | Barbadoes . .                | Edinburgh            |
| 26th do . . .   | Earl of Housie, G.C.B. . . .                  | Dublin . . .                 |                      |
| 27th do . . .   | Hon. G. L. Cole, G.C.B. . . .                 | Demerara . . .               | Gosport              |
| 28th do . . .   | Hon. Sir E. Paget, G.C.B. . .                 | Corfu . . .                  | Gosport              |
| 29th do . . .   | Gordon Forbes . . . . .                       | Mauritius . . .              | Tralee               |
| 30th do . . .   | Jas. Montgomerie, M.P. . . .                  | Madras . . .                 | Canterbury           |
| 31st do . . .   | Earl of Mulgrave, G.C.B. . . .                | Bengal . . .                 | Shorncliffe          |
| 32d do . . .    | A. Campbell . . . . .                         | Birr . . .                   |                      |
| 33d do . . .    | Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G.C.B. . .              | Jamaica . . .                | Boyle                |
| 34th do . . .   | Sir T. M. Brisbane, K.C.B. . .                | Dublin . . .                 |                      |
| 35th do . . .   | Sir J. Oswald, G.C.B. . . .                   | St. Lucia . . .              | Gosport              |
| 36th do . . .   | Sir G. Don, G.C.B. & G.C.H.                   | Bolton . . .                 |                      |
| 37th do . . .   | Sir C. Green, Bart. . . . .                   | Cork . . .                   |                      |
| 38th do . . .   | Earl Ludlow, G.C.B. . . . .                   | Bengal . . .                 | Canterbury           |
| 39th do . . .   | Sir G. Airey, K.C.H. . . . .                  | Chatham* . .                 |                      |
| 40th do . . .   | Sir B. Spencer, G.C.B. . . . .                | New South<br>Wales† . . .    | Weedon               |
| 41st do . . .   | Hon. Sir E. Stopford, K.C.B. . .              | Madras . . .                 | Chatham              |
| 42d do . . .    | Sir G. Murray, M.P., G.C.B.; &<br>G.C.H.      | Gibraltar . . .              | Paisley              |
| 43d do . . .    | Lord Howden, G.C.B. & K.C. . .                | Portugal . . .               | Devonport            |
| 44th do . . .   | G. Browne . . . . .                           | Bengal . . .                 | Deal                 |
| 45th do . . .   | Earl of Cavan, K.C. . . . .                   | Madras . . .                 | Chatham              |
| 46th do . . .   | H. Wynyard . . . . .                          | Ditto . . .                  | Ditto                |
| 47th do . . .   | Hon. Sir A. Hope, G.C.B. &<br>M.P.            | Bengal . . .                 | Canterbury           |
| 48th do . . .   | Lord C. Fitzroy . . . . .                     | Madras . . .                 | Deal                 |
| 49th do . . .   | Sir M. Nightingall, K.C.B. . . .              | Cape of Good<br>Hope . . .   | Glasgow              |
| 50th do . . .   | Sir J. Duff, KNT. . . . .                     | Portsmouth . .               |                      |
| 51st do . . .   | Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B. . . .             | Zante . . .                  | Portsmouth           |
| 52d do . . .    | Sir G. T. Walker, Bart. . . . .               | Halifax . . .                | Brighton             |
| 53d do . . .    | Lord Hill, G.C.B. & G.C.H. . .                | Templemore .                 |                      |
| 54th do . . .   | J. Gascoyne, M.P. . . . .                     | Madras . . .                 | Chatham              |
| 55th do . . .   | Sir W. H. Clinton, G.C.B. & M.P.              | Cape of Good<br>Hope . . .   | Berwick              |
| 56th do . . .   | Sir J. Murray, Bart. & G.C.H.                 | Manchester . .               |                      |
| 57th do . . .   | Sir H. Dalrymple, Bart. . . . .               | New South<br>Wales . . .     | Burnley              |
| 58th do . . .   | Lord F. Bentinck, C.B. . . . .                | Naas . . .                   |                      |
| 59th Foot . . . | A. Ross . . . . .                             | Bengal . . .                 | Chatham              |

\* Under orders for New South Wales.

† Do. for India.

| REGIMENTS.                 | COLONELS.                                  | Reg. or Ser-<br>vice Comp.'s                          | DEPOTS.<br>STATIONS. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 60th Rifle,                |                                            |                                                       |                      |
| 1st batt. }                | M. Burton . . . . .                        | Portugal                                              | Devonport            |
| 2nd batt. }                | Hon. E. Phipps . . . . .                   | Demerara                                              | Portsmouth           |
| 61st do . . .              | Rt. Hon. Sir. G. Hewitt, Bart.<br>& G.C.B. |                                                       |                      |
| 62d do . . .               | Sir S. Hulse, G.C.B.                       | Athlone                                               |                      |
| 63d do . . .               | W. Dyott . . . . .                         | Enniskillen                                           |                      |
| 64th do . . .              | Sir W. H. Pringle, K.C.B. &<br>M.P.        | Portugal                                              | Chatham              |
| 65th do . . .              | T. Grosvenor, M.P.                         | Gibraltar                                             | Jersey               |
| 66th do . . .              | O. Nicholls . . . . .                      | Dublin                                                |                      |
| 67th do . . .              | Sir W. Keppel, G.C.B.                      | Limerick                                              |                      |
| 68th do . . .              | Sir H. Warde, K.C.B.                       | Windsor                                               |                      |
| 69th do . . .              | Sir J. Hamilton, Bart.                     | Canada                                                | Devonport            |
| 70th do . . .              | Ld. Howard of Effingham, G.C.B.            | Portsmouth                                            |                      |
| 71st do . . .              | Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B.                    | Canada                                                | Guernsey             |
| 72d do . . .               | Sir John Hope, G.C.B.                      | Quebec                                                | Devonport            |
| 73d do . . .               | Sir John Hope, G.C.B.                      | Londonerry                                            |                      |
| 73d do . . .               | Lord Harris, G.C.B.                        | Waterford                                             |                      |
| 74th do . . .              | Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. &<br>G.C.H.   | Halifax                                               |                      |
| 75th do . . .              | Sir R. Abercromby, G.C.B.                  | Nova Scotia                                           | Edinburgh            |
| 76th do . . .              | G. Chowne . . . . .                        | Castlebar                                             |                      |
| 77th do . . .              | Sir G. Cooke, K.C.B.                       | Low. Canada                                           | Jersey               |
| 78th do . . .              | Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B.                      | Jamaica                                               | Belfast              |
| 79th do . . .              | Sir A. Cameron, K.C.B.                     | Ceylon                                                | Fort George          |
| 80th do . . .              | Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B. &<br>G.C.H.       | Quebec                                                | Cavan                |
| 81st do . . .              | Sir J. Kempt, G.C.B. & G.C.H.              | Malta                                                 | Isle of Man          |
| 82d do . . .               | H. Pigot . . . . .                         | Halifax                                               | Guernsey             |
| 83d do . . .               | J. Hodgson . . . . .                       | Mauritius                                             | Harwich              |
| 84th do . . .              | Sir F. J. G. Maclean, Bart.                | Ceylon*                                               | Tynemouth            |
| 85th do . . .              | Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H.                 | Jamaica                                               | Buttevant            |
| 86th do . . .              | Earl of Kilmorey . . . . .                 | Gibraltar                                             | Dover                |
| 87th do . . .              | Sir J. Doyle, Bt. G.C.B. & K.C.            | Leeward Isls.                                         | Roscrea              |
| 88th do . . .              | Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B. &<br>G.C.H.     | Bengal                                                | Chatham              |
| 89th do . . .              | Sir R. Macfarlane, K.C.B. &<br>G.C.H.      | Corfu                                                 | Clonmell             |
| 90th do . . .              | R. Darling . . . . .                       | Madras                                                | Canterbury           |
| 91st do . . .              | D. Campbell . . . . .                      | Cephalonia                                            | Carlisle             |
| 92d do . . .               | Hon. A. Duff, M.P.                         | Jamaica                                               | Longford             |
| 93d do . . .               | Sir H. Lowe, K.C.B.                        | Ditto†                                                | Armagh               |
| 94th do . . .              | Sir J. Bradford, K.C.B.                    | Antigua                                               | Perth                |
| 95th do . . .              | Sir C. Halket, K.C.B. & G.C.H.             | Gibraltar                                             | Plymouth             |
| 96th do . . .              | Sir J. Fuller . . . . .                    | Malta                                                 | Sunderland           |
| 97th do . . .              | Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B. & G.C.H.               | Bermuda                                               | Devonport            |
| 98th do . . .              | H. Conran . . . . .                        | Ceylon                                                | Cork                 |
| 99th do . . .              | G. J. Hall . . . . .                       | Cape of Good<br>Hope                                  | Kinsale              |
| Rifle Brigade,             |                                            | Mauritius                                             | Birr                 |
| 1st batt. . .              | Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B.                 | Halifax                                               |                      |
| 2nd batt. . .              | Sir A. F. Barnard, K.C.B. &<br>K.C.H.      | Nova Scotia                                           | Drogheda             |
| Royal Staff<br>Corps . . . | Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B.                  | Malta                                                 | Clare Castle         |
| 1st West India.            | Lord C. H. Somerset . . . . .              | Hythe, Por-<br>tugal & all<br>the British<br>Colonies |                      |
|                            |                                            | Trinidad                                              |                      |

\* On passage home. † Ditto.



| REGIMENTS.      | COLONELS.                     | Reg. or Service Comp. <sup>s</sup> | DEPOTS.<br>STATIONS. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2d W. India     | Sir J. Byng, K.C.B.           | New Providence                     |                      |
| Ceylon Reg.     |                               |                                    |                      |
| Rifle           | F. Maitland                   | Ceylon                             |                      |
| Cape Corps      |                               | Cape of                            |                      |
| Cavalry         | H. Somerset, Lt.-Col.         | Good Hope                          |                      |
| Infantry        | (Ordered to be reduced)       |                                    |                      |
| Royal African   |                               | C. Coast Cas-                      |                      |
| Col. Corps      | Sir Neil Campbell, Kt. & c.b. | tle, Sierra                        |                      |
| Royal New-      |                               | Leone, &c.                         |                      |
| foundland       |                               |                                    |                      |
| Vet. Comp.      | T. K. Burke c.b.              | Newfound-                          |                      |
|                 |                               | land                               |                      |
| Roy. N.S. Wales |                               |                                    |                      |
| Vet. Comp.      | H. Dumaresque                 | New South                          |                      |
| Royal Malta     |                               | Wales                              |                      |
| Fenc. Reg.      | Count Rivarola                | Malta                              |                      |

*Proceedings in Parliament.*  
(Connected with the Army and Navy.)

*We shall use every endeavour to render these Reports minutely correct : and it may be observed, that this is the only periodical work in which the Debates are given at full length.*

Tuesday, 14th Nov. 1826, the New Parliament met.

*House of Commons, 30th Nov.*

**ARMY HALF-PAY.**

Mr. Hume rose to call the attention of the house to the state of the military half-pay allowances. In the year 1817, the half-pay and allowances, or what was called the dead weight of the country, amounted to 2,800,000*l.* and then Lord Castlereagh had to explain away that sum, by saying the country could not expect, after twenty years' war, to be without a large half-pay list. Lord Castlereagh calculated on an annual reduction of 100,000*l.* a year; but the result showed how much he was mistaken, for not only had it increased in 1822, to 2,970,000*l.* but, according to the return of last year, 1825 exceeded 1822 by 13,000*l.* Now if the half-pay and pension list were not to be lessened in a series of years, and if the living and efficient establishments were in no degree to be reduced in amount or number, from what source was the country to expect any diminution of its burdens? The Finance Committees of 1817 and of 1819, both held out, that after two years the half-pay and retired full-pay might be expected to be reduced at the rate of five per cent. per

annum, but a positive increase had taken place. Mr. Vansittart, in bringing in the Dead Weight Bill, exhibited a calculation, corrected by Mr. Finlayson\*, a very able person, now employed in the Sinking Fund department, by which it was expected that the whole of the dead weight would be annihilated in forty-four years. Exclusive of that calculation, Lord Castlereagh at the same time held out hopes that a great number of persons would be raised from half to full-pay, and to efficient situations; but there, as well as in the other case, the result proved how little dependence should be placed in promises of retrenchment. The civil half-pay in 1817 was 647,000*l.*; but instead of diminishing, as his Lordship said it would, it was in 1821, 765,000*l.*; and it went on increasing in like manner till 1825, when it amounted to 100,000*l.* more than it was in 1817. The half-pay and pension list of Chelsea was, in 1825, 1,270,000*l.*; in 1817, it did not exceed 940,000*l.* He believed that government was at a loss clearly to understand the causes of this difference, but he imagined it arose in a great degree from the licence granted in the sale of half-pay commissions.

\* Actuary of the National Debt.

He knew instances where half-pay commissions were allowed to be sold last year, though the persons who held them were more than sixty years of age. Whether the half-pay was a reward of past, or a retaining fee for future service, was a question which, though often discussed, was not yet determined. But this much he could say, that never until the year 1825, was the half-pay held to be a perpetual charge on the country, or that it conferred more than a life-interest on the possessor. In 1825, however, the War Office passed a general order, by which officers of the army were allowed to dispose of their half-pay, provided they were not more than sixty years of age, that they had bought their commissions, or had seen twelve years' service. The number of officers who availed themselves of the privilege was published in a return, and he regretted to observe, that the result showed how detrimental to the public purse the regulation was. It appeared that 24 lieutenant-colonels, 48 majors, 37 captains, 150 lieutenants, and 58 ensigns, had sold their half-pay. Four had enjoyed it for 40 years, eleven for 45 years, and two for 50 years; and it also appeared that they had all sold out in favour of young men. So that after paying 317 individuals, some of them for more than 40 years, they were permitted to put an additional sum in their pockets, and give their places to younger men, many of whom were likely to be entailed for another 40 years on the country. He had taken the average standing of the 317 from the army list. The colonels who sold had 32 years' service, the purchasers only 20. Of the majors, the sellers had 31 years' service, the buyers only 14. Of the captains, the sellers had 26, the buyers but 8½. Of the lieutenants, the sellers had 17½, the buyers only 2½; and of the ensigns, the sellers had 16½, but the buyers had not served a day. From all this it was evident, that instead of old men dropping off, young men were put on the list; and instead of a diminished expenditure being looked to, a positive increase was certain, not only from the difference of age in the parties, but from the increased rate of half-pay. If he read a few of the names of those who had thus sold out, it would strike the house that the sole object in view was to

make room for a number of young men; and from the difference of age in the parties, and the increased rate of half-pay, an increased expenditure must result. Government was prevented by Parliament from adding one person to the pension list, without coming down and reporting it to the house. Would it not be expedient to place the half-pay list under the same restriction? Six hundred promotions on the average took place every year. It was quite evident, that every one of those promotions added to the burdens of the people, and for that reason alone it was incumbent on the house to interfere. In 1822, there were 6887 officers on half-pay, and at the same time 4390 on full pay, making together 11,277, of all ranks, from the colonel to the ensign. One might suppose, that from a half-pay list so much exceeding the full, all future promotions would be taken, and thus half the current expence removed; but since that period there had been an increase of 212 on the total number of officers in the army. Had the recommendations of the finance committee of 1819 been attended to, and the progressive decrease of five per cent. per annum, recommended by it, been enforced, instead of having now 11,000 officers, the country would not have to maintain more than 8000, and a saving of 100,000*l.* per annum would be effected. It had been said, that the licence to sell the half-pay was granted for the benefit of grey-headed officers, who had spent the greater part of their lives in the service of the country; but a reference to the list proved that such a pretence was erroneous. He found by it, that persons of four years' service were run up to the rank of captain, and put over the heads of men of fifteen years' service. Every one who knew what the feelings of military men were, must be sensible of the ill feeling such a supercession was likely to create. He would read a few names which he took from the printed list. The first was Colonel Cunynghame, who entered the service in 1781, who was 45 years in the army altogether, and sold out his half-pay after enjoying it 25 years. The next was Colonel M'Kenzie, who entered in 1779, and after 46 years was allowed to sell his commission. There was also Major Magrath, who served



three years, and was in the enjoyment of his half-pay for 40 years; and then there was Gen. Clavering, who got every step in the course of a single year, and was then enabled to dispose of his half-pay. The evil was, that those persons transferred their rights to younger men, who would continue to tax the country at an advanced rate of half-pay for years after the original possessors were in their graves. He was bound, however, to state, that he did not accuse the noble lord, at the head of the department, with partiality in those changes to the friends of the adherents of government. There were as many favours of that description granted to connexions of gentlemen at this side of the house as to those dependent on the ministerial benches. It was, he knew, a regulation, that an officer could not purchase two steps of promotion, within a shorter period than two years. But according to the present system, a captain who purchased a majority might join his regiment and pass muster once—he returned as such to the Horse Guards; then he could obtain leave of absence, and at the end of two years purchase an unattached lieutenant colonelcy, and then within a month might purchase a lieutenant-colonelcy on full pay. This made way for the young men of family and fortune to get over the heads of officers of much longer standing in the army. He did not blame those who took advantage of such opportunities, but he thought the house was to blame in giving its sanction to such a course. In the colonies, the practice was carried still further; a man who held a brevet commission might leave his regiment, and purchase a rank above his own, and thus rapidly get over the heads not only of those of his own standing, but of those much his seniors in the army. Mr. Hume concluded by moving for “returns of all officers who have sold their retired, full-pay, or half-pay commissions since last March, and of the purchasers of such commissions; of all officers holding brevet rank higher than their regimental rank, who have been allowed under the general order of the 25th of April, 1826, to retire upon unattached commissions on half-pay of the effective rank, above what they held regimentally; and further specifying the dates when the officers included in the returns, first obtained their

commissions; also an account of the produce of the sale of commissions, under the orders of May 1825 and April 1826, and its appropriations.”

Lord Palmerston did not object to the motion; but defended the regulation of 1825, which, he said, was principally to give scope for promotion in the army; and the only expense it could occasion was the substitution of new lives for old ones in some few cases. One object of the regulation was, to enable retired officers on half-pay, who were neither desirous nor fitted to return to full-pay, to sell the annuities they enjoyed, to individuals who were fit to come upon full-pay, and to effect a saving to the public. Before the regulation was made, he could assure the house that a want of promotion had been deeply felt by the army. Officers of every rank had remained in their rank so long as to lose all hope of further preferment; and unless the hope of promotion was given to the army, its military spirit would be damped, and it would cease to be that body which, in a constitutional sense, it ought to be. The honorable member had also complained that rank and family obtained promotion more rapidly than the usual routine; but he would maintain that it was a practice equally good in a military and constitutional point of view, and regarded with satisfaction by the army. He knew of no better method of connecting the higher classes of society with the army, which was desirable in every point of view, than permitting them to get on with greater rapidity than mere seniority. He would appeal to the gentlemen opposite, whether any regard was paid by the commander-in-chief, to the political opinions of those to whom commissions were given? He believed that it would be universally admitted that no human being could dispose of the patronage of the army more fairly, more impartially, and more advantageously to the public service, than the present com-in-chief. (*Loud cheering.*) If the proposition of the hon. member were adopted, of placing ensigns taken from half-pay upon full-pay, instead of issuing new commissions, the service would receive as much injury as the individuals, many of whom were incapable of exertion through age, and were perhaps burdened with families. In conclusion, his Lordship

declared his conviction that the advantages of the present system more than counterbalanced the disadvantages; and that it was proper that those who desired to purchase should have the power of doing so, and not remain year after year without promotion.

Mr. Calcraft and Sir R. Ferguson bore testimony to the impartiality with which the Duke of York administered the patronage of the army; and Sir C. Cole said the same spirit was displayed in promotions in the navy.

Gen. Gascoyne was of opinion that the regulations lately adopted were quite necessary. He had known an ensign of sixty years of age; but there might be a sufficient reason for that. Many were not capable of filling certain situations; others were not inclined to take the full-pay. He knew an instance where twenty or thirty half pay officers declined an offer of this kind. He was quite sure that the army was benefitted by the change, and in many instances the expense was only trifling. In fact, it was quite impossible to keep up an effective army unless young men were encouraged to enter. He willingly bore testimony to the judicious and impartial conduct of the Duke of York.

Mr. Hume wished to say a few words in reply. The gallant general had stated that he knew an ensign sixty years of age on half-pay. Now how long must he have been in the army? Why probably forty years—(*"A mistake," from Gen. Gascoyne*)—and could there be a greater reproach to the whole system than this? Every officer on half-pay is anxious to get on—(*No, no.*) He could mention some most glaring instances of unnecessary expense in the way of putting officers on half pay. He would give one example. In October, 1821, a gentleman obtained an ensigncy. According to the return in 1821, it appeared that he had been put on the half-pay list only one month afterwards; so that an officer of three years eleven months standing, had been no less than three years eleven months on half-pay. The whole system, instead of acting as a spur, tended to damp the spirit of officers. He begged, however, the house to understand, that in any thing he had said, he had not the slightest intention of casting any blame on the Duke of York;

and he thought Lord Palmerston had not treated him well in making any such insinuation. It was the system he blamed, and he thought there was an absolute necessity for reducing the half-pay list.

Mr. Forbes complained that the naval promotions bore no proportion to those in the army; and in the event of a war, the navy would be filled with young and inexperienced officers, unfairly raised above their seniors.

The motion was then agreed to.

*House of Commons, Friday, Dec. 8.*

#### CASE OF COL. BRADLEY.

Mr. Hume, in rising to move for certain returns relative to the case of Col. Bradley, said, the house would recollect that this gentleman had presented a petition to the last Parliament, complaining that he had been dismissed from the army without having an opportunity of proving his innocence, either by a court martial, or a court of inquiry—that he had petitioned the commander-in-chief for redress, but had failed; and that he had brought an action against Colonel Arthur, in a court of law, which had been rendered nearly nugatory by the evidence of two officers of the horse guards. The action was brought for false arrest at Honduras, where he had been kept in a species of confinement for a period of 312 days. A verdict was returned in favour of Col. Bradley, but the damages were reduced to a mere trifle, in consequence of some evidence brought forward to prove that Col. Arthur had the right to supersede Col. Bradley. The former was on half-pay at the time. He had no commission—merely a letter of service, and this he thought sufficient to warrant him, not only in superseding the latter, but in arresting him. By the laws of the army, however, he would contend that a junior officer was not bound to obey a senior officer, unless the senior officer produced his commission to take the command. Col. Arthur had not, or would not, produce such a commission, and the other consequently thought he had good grounds for opposing him. The consequence was, he was arrested—detained a long time in confinement, and finally dismissed from the army; after he had served, without reproach, for twenty-one years. Such a case interested



the whole army; and he thought there should be some fixed rules by which officers might know how to regulate their conduct, and not be kept like slaves, in terror every moment of being punished without justice or reason. If the returns were refused, he had little doubt of being able to prove that Col. Arthur had no commission at the time when he arrested Colonel Bradley; and that he himself had great doubts whether he was on full or half-pay at the time. His letter addressed to the Colonial Office, as well as another to the agents, Greenwood and Cox, proved this beyond a doubt. Col. Bradley, he thought, had been treated with the greatest injustice; his was a case of the greatest hardship, and he was most certainly entitled to reparation for the losses which he had sustained. The hon. mem. then moved for copies of the commission alleged to have been granted by the Duke of Manchester in 1814, and of the letter of service given by Gen. Fuller, authorizing Col. Arthur to act as commandant at Honduras; also copies of the report of Col. Arthur, in 1820, when he placed Col. Bradley under arrest; and of the correspondence which took place between Lord Bathurst and him on that subject at the time. If these returns should not be refused, he should probably have to present to the house, at some future period, a petition from Col. Bradley, founded on them.

Lord Palmerston said he would object decidedly against the production of the papers moved for by the hon. gent.; not because there could be the least dispute about the existence of the papers, or about the time when the commission was granted, but because the hon. member had made out no grounds for the production of such documents. He had no wish to trouble the house with a repetition of the facts connected with this case, and certainly should not have mentioned them, but that there were a great many new members who probably had not attended to the particulars. He would however repeat them as briefly as possible. Col. Arthur was appointed, in 1814, commandant of Honduras by the Duke of Manchester, and received a letter of service from Gen. Fuller, authorizing him to take the command of the military. Col. Bradley, consequently, was under him; but because the regiment of Col. Arthur had been disbanded,

Col. Bradley took it upon him to dispute his authority, to interpret military law for himself, and to act upon it in disobedience to his commanding officer. For this act of disobedience he was superseded. He, of course, must abide the consequence. Colonel Arthur put him under arrest, and if he had acted in any other manner, he would have been dismissed. The question was referred home for the decision of the commander-in-chief, when his Royal Highness was decidedly of opinion that Col. Arthur was right, and Col. Bradley wrong; and for such a flagrant dereliction of military duty, he was dismissed from the service. He was, however, treated with great indulgence. He was not simply cashiered, but received the value of his commission. After this, what does Col. Bradley do? He would say, however, previous to this, that Col. Arthur had been guilty of an error of judgment, in keeping Colonel Bradley under arrest all this time. He was told by the authorities at Jamaica, that the case would be referred to the commander-in-chief, and consequently he ought to have released him at once. Col. Bradley, not satisfied with the decision of his Royal Highness, brought his case into a court of law, and appealed to the laws of his country. He (Lord Palmerston) was present at the trial, the result of which was, that Col. Arthur was proved to have been invested with military authority; but in consequence of having confined Colonel Bradley longer than was necessary, a verdict of 100*l.* damages was returned against him. Not satisfied with this, he moves for a new trial, on the grounds of the misdirection of the judge to the jury. This was refused, because no new documents were produced that could alter the merits of the case. It therefore stands thus:—Col. Arthur's conduct was approved of by the Duke of York; the assertion that he had no right to the command was negatived, and, on an application for a new trial, the court resolved, that they saw no grounds for the application. He could therefore see no grounds for granting those documents, or for stepping out of the usual course of proceeding. It was not at all unlikely, indeed, that Col. Bradley wanted them only to swell the petition which he intended to present to the house.

Mr. Hume replied. If the state-

ment made by the noble lord was correct, he would admit at once, that he had no right to call for papers. But there was a sort of ambiguity about the statement. The noble lord had said at one time, the authority on which Colonel A. acted, was a commission, and at another, it was a letter of service. He should be glad to know which it was. He believed such authority could not be conferred even by lord lieutenants. The noble lord asked if he doubted the existence of such documents? He replied, that he certainly did; or, if they did exist at all, that they were fabricated. They did not make their appearance till 1819, and the best authority for this, was the letter of Colonel Arthur himself. He would ask the noble lord, if it was no abuse of prerogative to be dismissed on account of conduct, which, at best, was doubtful; and why Colonel Arthur had made no answer when application was made for the production of his commission? There was no other way to ascertain which was the commandant. He considered the production of those papers absolutely necessary, in order to do justice to a much-injured individual. If they were refused, to what other tribunal could he appeal but to this house; and what satisfaction was it to be told by the noble lord, that an officer had been leniently treated, who, after twenty-one years' service, had been so unjustly dismissed from the army, and had all his future prospects blasted.

Lord Palmerston was quite ready to argue on the point of fact. The hon. member had doubted the existence of such a document as the commission. What better proof could be given of its existence, than the well-known fact, that it had been produced in a court of justice? The hon. gentleman had stated that the commission was fabricated. Fabricated! It was a base calumny—and as a base and infamous calumny, from whatever quarter it came, he repelled it in the name of those whose character was affected by it. It was not true that the existence of the commission was mentioned in Colonel Arthur's letter. In the first place it was read in a court of justice on a trial. He himself read last session of parliament, when the hon. gentleman brought forward this case, a dispatch from Gen. Fuller, in which he pleaded the existence of this very commission as a

reason for his exercising authority on the occasion. Thus, then, he had distinctly shown that the two assertions made by the hon. gentleman were false—namely, that no commission to Colonel Arthur had been in existence; and next, that if such were in existence, it must be a fabrication.

Colonel *Torrens* vindicated the officers of the army from the aspersions which had been cast on them by the hon. member for Aberdeen.

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that it was quite impossible for those who had been engaged in military service to sit silent when imputations of a gross kind were cast upon the service. However, he had no hesitation in saying, that such imputations, as coming from the hon. member, were perfectly harmless. The hon. gentleman then entered into a detail of those regulations which applied to cases like the present, and inferred that Colonel Arthur had a right to exercise the powers which he had carried into effect. He was clearly of opinion, that if any doubt existed as to the party with whom the superior authority lay, it was the duty of the inferior officer to submit for the time, and wait till the proper adjustment of authority had taken place. But here the case was quite the reverse; for the inferior officer assumed all the power, and said to his superior, "I'll depose you; I'll exercise supreme command."—He (Col. H.) did not mean to say that the period of imprisonment of Colonel Bradley was justified—and he had no hesitation in saying that the sentence of the court of law in this case was most proper and just.

The motion was then put and negatived.

Mr. *Hume*.—I wish to ask the noble lord one question—and upon the answer to that I mean to rest this case. Did Colonel Arthur, or did he not, at the time of his exercising this act of authority, possess any commission from General Fuller?

Lord Palmerston.—Yes, yes.

Mr. *Hume*.—Will the noble lord admit the letter of Colonel Arthur himself as a sufficient contradiction of his assertion that he was in possession of any authority at the time? Why, sir, Colonel Bradley did not act with precipitancy in this matter—he waited for a period of three months, to ascertain from Colonel



Arthur his authority. I have asked a question of the noble lord, and he will at the same time have the goodness to inform us what power General Fuller had to supersede the king's commission in the hands of Colonel Bradley?

Lord Palmerston.—I have already stated the facts of the case, I think, in sufficient detail. To that statement I refer the house. I shall not say a single syllable more.

Mr. Hume.—The noble lord says that the commission now exists—he does not say that it existed at the time.

Lord Palmerston.—I did, twenty times over.

Sir H. Hardinge.—After the lucid explanation given by the noble lord under me, it is perfectly wonderful that the hon. gentleman can persist in his doubts, unless, indeed, he chooses to question the veracity of my noble friend.

Mr. Hume.—I ask, did the commission exist when Colonel Arthur exercised this power? And to this question the noble lord gives an evasive answer.

Lord Palmerston.—Sir, it is impossible for me to be answerable for the extreme obtuseness of intellect which the hon. member evinces. I believe there is not an hon. gentleman who heard me that does not comprehend the import of my statement. I thought I had explained with sufficient clearness, not only now, but on a former occasion, in the last Session of Parliament, that I had received and even read a letter from Colonel Arthur, which letter I now hold in my hand, dated in the year 1820, in which he quoted this very commission (existing since 1814) as a reason for the exercise of his authority; and if the hon. member's understanding be so deeply obtuse that he requires repetitions even more numerous than those which he is wont to indulge in himself, in order to enable him to soak in, as it were, the comprehension of the simplest fact, why I must abandon him to that impenetrable darkness which dwells in the interior of his brain, perfectly indifferent whether he understands me or not.—(Hear, hear.) If the other hon. members who hear me, understand what I mean, I am perfectly content. It is to the house I address myself, and not to the hon. member for Aberdeen.

Upon the third motion being put,

Mr. Hume.—I have too long an ex-

perience of the proceedings of this house not to know that abuse is no answer to facts. If I am so obtuse of intellect—if I am so surrounded by darkness as not to comprehend the lucid statements of the noble lord, I can only say that it is my misfortune, not my fault—and I employ as much time as the noble lord gives to his duties, to do away with the effect of that misfortune. I own I am so stupidly dull as not yet to understand the noble lord's statement. However, is it fair to visit on the petitioner my obduracy, or stupidity, or whatever other elegant name the noble lord in his politeness may choose to give it? I have no hesitation in saying that I shall make strict inquiries, and shall be in a situation to present the facts of this case in a different way. I shall produce Colonel Arthur's letter, and if that letter does not contradict what the noble lord has stated, I can only say that I am as incapable of comprehension as the noble lord describes me. But I only see in all this, a disposition to prevent the production of information by abuse and personality. But this abuse I receive and I treat as it deserves—with utter contempt. Such language, the noble lord may depend on it, will have no effect in keeping back this inquiry. Is it becoming in him to indulge in such expressions? Why not keep to moderate language? I never in my place exceed that tone of remark which is warranted by facts. But on this occasion I see a premeditated system of abuse acted on, and the courtesy displayed by the noble lord does him infinite credit.

Sir H. Hardinge.—Those who throw stones, must expect that stones will be thrown at them.

Mr. Hume.—I have thrown no stones.

Sir H. Hardinge.—The hon. member made use of a harsh expression, to which I replied, and repelled his imputation. Now it is extremely unpleasant to those who are engaged in the military profession, because we do not choose to agree with all the wild theories, I would even say, absurdities of the hon. member, to hear the imputation cast upon them of being slaves. I have only to say, that whenever the hon. member indulges in such language with reference to any matter in which it may be my duty to engage, I shall treat it as it shall appear to me to deserve.

Mr. *Hume*.—My statement was this :—If individuals in the service are to be deprived, as this petitioner has been, of a fair trial by court martial, and that he may be removed at will from his office—I said, if that were the case, every officer was necessarily in a state of slavery.

Sir *H. Hardinge*.—The *ifs* of the hon. member always make these cases of his extremely harmless.

The next motion being put,

Mr. *Hume*.—May I be allowed to inquire if I am not entitled to have the letter alluded to by the noble lord read through. Any letter that is read becomes the property of the house. I wish to ask you, sir, if that is not the case.

The *Speaker*.—If the hon. member appeals to me, I have only one answer to give—namely, that the house has a right to the fullest use of any letter it may in its judgment call for.

The conversation here dropped, when Lord Palmerston, accompanied by Sir *H. Hardinge*, left the house.

The several motions were negatived.

*House of Commons, Friday, Feb. 9, 1827.*

#### ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

Sir *H. Hardinge* laid on the table the Ordnance Estimates for 1827, and gave notice that he would on Friday next submit them to the consideration of the house.

Sir *H. Hardinge* laid on the table a return of the number of officers of the royal regiment of artillery who had been dismissed the service without the formality of a court martial, from 1811 to the present period.

#### COLONEL BRADLEY'S CASE.

Mr. *Hume* rose, and was proceeding to state that certain documents\* had been laid before the house relative to the case of Colonel Bradley, upon the face of which it appeared that others were necessary; when

Mr. Secretary *Peel* rose and said, that as his noble friend, the Secretary at War, was absent from the house, he would put it to hon. gentleman's own sense of candour, whether or not any steps should be taken until his noble friend were present. The hon. member might name some other day, as early as he pleased, when his

motion could as well be entertained as now.

Mr. *Hume* said, he had written to the noble lord, to inform him of his intention, but as the subject would be still open, he would postpone his motion to Wednesday next.

*House of Lords, Monday, Feb. 12.*

#### THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

The Earl of *Liverpool* rose to move an address of condolence to the Throne, on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. He was sensible that the general feeling of regret was so much in accordance with his own, that it might be thought even intrusive in him to say any thing in proposing the motion he intended to submit to the house. But he confessed that he felt it as a melancholy duty—a duty imposed upon him by recollections both pleasing and painful, that in proposing the address which he should submit to the house, he should make a few observations, in which he meant humbly to bear testimony to the merits of that illustrious individual now no more, who had been the first subject of this realm, and who stood in the situation of heir apparent to the throne. They had likewise strong inducements to approach His Majesty's throne on this occasion with their sentiments, and to state to His Majesty their feelings of regret. No man, acquainted with His Majesty, could doubt the feelings of affection he entertained to every part of his family. But with respect to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, there was this particular distinction, that he was brought up and educated together with His Majesty. It might, perhaps, have been said, that differences of opinion sometimes existed between them, but in a country constituted as this was, how could differences of opinion be avoided? There had always, however, existed between them the strongest brotherly affection. With respect to their lordships and the public, they had however to contemplate the illustrious deceased, not only in the relation which he bore to the royal family, but also in the relation in which he stood, as having for a period of more than 30 years filled the important situation of Commander-in-chief. He certainly, for one, remembered the appointment of his Royal Highness. He was so circumstanced as to know

\* See Parliamentary Papers in this Number.



something of the army at that time, and he was enabled to watch the progress of all the acts of that illustrious individual, and it was impossible for any person who had so observed him to withhold from him the highest praise. With respect to the command of the army, it had been made a question with some, whether a person so near the throne ought to hold such an office; that was to say, whether such an arrangement was for the public interest. He was of opinion, that if this question was looked at as an abstract proposition, it would be impossible to come to any general conclusion upon it. But leaving that question undecided, he had no hesitation in admitting, that inefficiency on the appointment to office of princes of the blood, would be far worse than any inefficiency which might occur in the hands of other persons. But he could himself say from experience, and all who knew any thing of the British army, and he believed the greater part of the public would also say, that the interests of this country had derived most essential benefit from the administration of the illustrious individual, who, he was sure, their lordships would concur with him in saying, had done much good, had on all occasions done all the good in his power, and had in many instances done much good, which none but himself could have done. If their lordships chose to look at the state of the army, at any period before the late illustrious person was appointed commander-in-chief,—if they wished to compare its efficiency, they must look at what the army was before and after the Royal Duke was appointed to that high situation. It was, above all, to be recollected, that it was that army which had been gradually formed under his administration which turned the fate of a war, in the result of which the best interests of this country, and of all Europe were involved—which turned the fate of the great war in the Peninsula, and enabled his noble friend near him, (the Duke of Wellington) to prosecute that war to a successful termination, to penetrate into the interior of France, and to bring the contest to a final conclusion by the battle of Waterloo. If their lordships, after recollecting the efficiency of the army, looked to the comfort of the soldier, he was confident that the sentiment

of every man who heard him would concur with his own in the conviction, that in the administration of any service, never was more attention paid to the comfort of those individuals whose lives were devoted to the service of the country than had been paid by the late illustrious commander-in-chief. In the next place, if their lordships looked at the patronage of the army, and to the distribution of that patronage, it would be allowed to be a difficult matter to avoid giving offence, where there were so many claimants, and so few but what would be disappointed; yet he must say, that he never heard less complaint of grievances, injustice, and unfair partiality, than during the administration of his Royal Highness; and in every part of the exercise of that power—a great power he admitted it to be—which he had to exercise for more than 30 years, he could fairly say, that no power was ever more moderately, more justly, or more beneficially executed for the interests of the country. He might appeal to most of their lordships, to all those individuals who ever had occasion to come in contact with him on matters of business connected with his official situation, or on any other thing, if ever they found any public man more easy of access, more fair and upright in his dealings, more affable, more simple, he might say, in his manners. Having said thus much with respect to the character of the illustrious individual whose loss they had to regret, he should feel it unbecoming in him to trespass on their lordships by more particular details. It was, however, impossible for him to refrain from observing, that his late Royal Highness possessed all the peculiar characteristics of the English gentleman. Whatever failings he might have, there appeared in all his actions an openness, a sincerity, and a kindness so striking, that it was impossible for any persons to have lived near him, or to have had any intercourse with him, and to have failed to have their minds impressed with the possession of these qualities by the illustrious Duke. It had been said of him, truly said of him he was confident, that he never broke a promise, and never deserted a friend. He must still farther say, what he felt to be of importance, because it certainly added strongly to the value of the illustrious Duke's

character in his mind, that though he was in a public situation which brought him in contact with a great variety of persons, yet to all who came to him he was easy of access, and though in the discharge of his official duties, he was more exposed to intercourse than had usually fallen to the lot of persons of his rank, yet he never lost sight of what was becoming on his part, and never acted so as to make any forget what was due to his character and station. All who approached him felt what was due to his illustrious character. Under these circumstances, he proposed to their lordships to move, that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, to assure His Majesty that the House of Lords fully participates in the deep regret so generally manifested by all His Majesty's subjects on the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and to convey to His Majesty the expression of their lordships' sincere sorrow on the loss of his beloved brother. To assure His Majesty also, that they take this opportunity of again expressing their sense of the great services of his Royal Highness as commander-in-chief; that their lordships have borne witness, with the utmost satisfaction, to the conduct of his Royal Highness in paying, to the last period of his life, that unremitted attention to the duties of his office, and to that impartiality in the exercise of all its functions, which has so essentially contributed to the public advantage, and to exalt the character of the British army—and that to the expression of these feelings of their sense of his public services and of their sincere sympathy, their lordships add their dutiful assurances of their loyalty and attachment to His Majesty.

The address was agreed to *nem. diss.*—Adjourned.

*House of Commons, Monday, Feb. 12.*

#### THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr. Peel commenced by observing, that in the interval which had elapsed between the period of the present re-assembling of parliament, and its late separation, the country had, by death, sustained the loss of the first prince of the realm—a prince who, if he had lived, would in the probable course of nature have filled the throne. Under such circumstances, the house would have been induced at any time,

and without any extraordinary qualifications, to have respectfully addressed the throne in terms expressive of sympathy and distress, from those feelings which arose from a conviction that no other form of government than that which at present existed was congenial to the genius and character of the people, and to the preservation and continuance of their happiness. He could not, however, help feeling, that the circumstances under which he felt himself called upon to move this address, in consequence of the death of the Duke of York, were peculiar. This address, if acquiesced in by the house, would be presented to one who had associated with the lamented prince in early life—who had lived in constant habits of affectionate intimacy with him—and who had watched over his dying hours with tenderness and affection, and he (Mr. Peel) was convinced that no consolation was better calculated to assuage the affliction of His Majesty, than the assurance of that house that they were sharers in the general respect of the country for the memory of the Duke of York, and in the general regret for his decease. Those feelings of regret which must have existed under any circumstances were not a little increased by the retrospect of the past services of his late Royal Highness. On a domestic score they must also be great: the benevolence and kindness which characterized the late duke would have graced the life of a person in any situation, but they threw a peculiar lustre on that of a prince. He (Mr. Peel) did not stand there to pronounce a studied eulogium upon the Duke of York. It had been well observed by an hon. gentleman opposite, upon a somewhat similar occasion, that laboured panegyrics on the dead were better suited to despotic countries, than to those which enjoyed the freedom of discussion; and nothing could be more unlike the manly character of the Duke of York, than to ascribe to him qualities which he did not possess. The truth, however, he trusted that he should be permitted to express; and he was convinced that he did not transgress the truth, when he said, that, as commander-in-chief, his late Royal Highness had improved the discipline and considerably raised the moral character of the army. He did not transgress the truth, when he said that the Duke



of York possessed qualities which eminently fitted him for the discharge of his high duty, and that he had lost no opportunity of turning them to advantage in the discharge of that duty. He had been a soldier for 46 years, and with the exception of a very short interval, he had held the post of commander-in-chief for a space of 32 years. He (*Mr. Peel*) very well knew that no man was capable of appreciating what the Duke of York had effected in his capacity of commander-in-chief, except that man had made himself acquainted with the state, the discipline, and the constitution of the army, when the duke entered upon his office, and was likewise acquainted with its state, when he, through death, relinquished his command. He could never forget the last words which he (*Mr. Peel*) had from the royal prince only nine days before his death. When he (the duke) received the news of a part of our troops having landed at Lisbon, he exclaimed in a faint, but triumphant voice, "I wish that the country could compare the state of the brigade which has landed at Lisbon in 1827, with the state of the brigade which landed at Ostend in 1794." These were the last words which he (*Mr. Peel*) heard from the living lips of the Duke of York. As he had before observed, the duke had been for many years a soldier, and he must not forget to add, that when he came to office, he declared that no man should for the future labour under the disadvantages which he had had to contend with. Professional men, he would again say, were alone able to understand all the benefits which the duke had conferred upon the army. If they were enumerated, it would be necessary to go through many details of various regulations connected with religious duties—with military schools—with points of discipline, and with the security of fair hopes of promotion to every man in the service. But it was unnecessary to enter into such details. It was sufficient to recollect, that, upon the Duke of York's assuming the office of commander-in-chief, every man knew that justice would be done him, and it was by this, and not by the minute regulations of discipline, that the English army had obtained that plastic energy which distinguished the free soldier from another. During the long period—during the 10,000

days in which the Duke of York had been in office, he (*Mr. Peel*) did not think that one of those days had passed without his devoting some portion of it to the business of his official situation. No letter ever came to the office which, if it had a signature, was not read and attended to. Individuals might frequently have mistaken the proper quarter to which their applications should be addressed, but even in these cases a civil answer was always returned, accompanied by a direction to the applicant respecting the department to which he ought to apply. In the case of no signature being attached to letters, the duke nevertheless made inquiries as to the truth of their contents, and endeavoured to ascertain the names of the authors of them. Whenever the subject of promotions in the army had been brought before that house, justice had always been done to the strict impartiality of the Duke of York, and there had been every disposition on the part of the hon. gentlemen opposite to allow this. It was beyond all doubt that the strictest impartiality had invariably characterized the conduct of the late commander-in-chief; and he (*Mr. Peel*) could not give a better proof of this than by reading a statement which he held in his hand. On the augmentation of the army in 1825, the only lieutenants who were promoted were senior lieutenants: no interest was allowed to interfere in this, and the only exception to the rule which the duke here laid down, was one which reflected any thing but dishonour. It was in the case of a lieutenant of the year 1814, who was promoted on account of his conduct at the battle of Waterloo, where the command of his regiment devolved upon him, all the other officers of the regiment having been disabled or slain. In 1825, twenty-two captains were promoted to the rank of majors without purchase. The power of conferring promotion, without purchase, was certainly a means of conferring favour; but the average service of these twenty-two captains, who had thus obtained majorities without purchase, was twenty-six years. Sixteen majors were also raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, and the average service of these was fifteen years. During the whole of the time in which the Duke of York was in office, there had never been an in-

stance of an officer being raised by purchase over the head of another, without the offer being previously made to that officer, or unless he had for some reason forfeited his claims to promotion. Three-fourths of the commissions which had been given away in the year 1825 without purchase, were conferred upon the sons or relatives of old officers. The Duke of York possessed extraordinary advantages from having been in the army for 46 years, and having filled the office of com.-in-chief for 36 years; and he (Mr. Peel) must be allowed to add, that it was no slight encouragement to a soldier to know that an experienced eye observed him, and he knew of no greater advantage in a com.-in-chief than that he knew who had seen service. He thought that the house would feel no difficulty in representing to his Majesty their satisfaction for the military services of the Duke of York, which they had more than once acknowledged. He did not know if it were necessary to say any thing more upon the address, but he thought that no man could read the history of the monarchy of this country without observing the influence of royalty upon morals, and he thought that it would be difficult to find an instance of a more ready disposition to charity, and the promotion of the object of charitable institutions, than that of the duke of York, as well as of every other branch of the royal family; and here he thought that they might all find an example worthy of imitation. Every honourable gentleman knew, when he had been occupied all day in business, how unpleasant it was to attend public meetings of the nature to which he had alluded; but wherever there was any good purpose to be effected, the Duke of York had never been known to refuse the application of any one to contribute by his presence to forward it. He would here close the few observations which he had thought it necessary to make. He trusted that he had strictly adhered to his intention of confining himself to truth, and of abstaining from all exaggeration. He had studiously abstained from any point that could possibly excite angry feelings—from every topic that could induce reluctance to an acquiescence. He was confident that every honourable gentleman, whatever might be his political sentiments, would be anxious to

join in this address, which merely expressed deep sorrow for the death of an illustrious prince, who had executed a high office, and fulfilled an important trust with impartiality and with great talents—who had raised the condition and the character of the army, and whose name would be associated with that of the army for ever. He was convinced that every man would sympathize with his Majesty for the loss of a prince, who could console himself on his death-bed with the reflection, that he had never abandoned a friend, and never resented an injury. The right hon. gentleman then moved the address, amidst loud cheers from both sides of the house.

Mr. Brougham rose, and, in a voice scarcely audible, seconded the motion. He agreed entirely with the opinion which the right hon. gentleman had expressed upon the sentiment which had been uttered by an hon. member on that side of the house on a former occasion—namely, that laboured panegyrics on the dead were better suited to despotic countries than to those which enjoyed the freedom of discussion. He considered it as no small praise to the Duke of York, that having for so long a time held the office of com.-in-chief, he had never allowed his political principles—by which he (Mr. Brougham) meant party principles—to interfere in the discharge of the duties of his office. The best testimony of the sincerity and honesty with which the late duke entertained those strong political sentiments which he was known to hold upon some subjects, was, that he entertained them free from all asperity towards the persons who differed from him.

Sir R. Wilson said that the right hon. gentleman had omitted to observe, that the improvement which the Duke of York had effected in the discipline of the army was maintained without any exaggerated severity. When his royal highness came into office, corporal punishment, which had been carried to so great an extent that it was become a matter of opprobrium in the eyes of foreigners, was considerably reduced by him, and he (Sir R. Wilson) called upon the house to complete that which the late com.-in-chief had begun. The kindness, the benevolence, and the impartiality, of the Duke of York were well known; and although parties, upon



whose cases he judged, might sometimes think his decisions harsh, yet in no case had any one impeached the motives upon which he had determined.

The address was then agreed to, and ordered to be presented by such members of the house as are of the privy council.

### SUPPLY.

Sir *George Clark* moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply to be granted to his Majesty for the present year, and that the navy estimates be referred to the same committee.

Mr. *Hume* said, that before the Speaker left the chair, he wished, seeing the right hon. the chancellor of the exchequer in his place, to ask him whether this was not a proper occasion for the right hon. gentleman to state what was his intention with respect to the expenditure for the year. He (Mr. Hume) thought, that before the house was called upon to vote on this subject, they ought not only to know what was proposed as the amount of expenditure, but also the income of the past year, that they might judge of the scale on which the estimates should be formed, with a view to the means that the revenue of the country possessed of discharging its debts. He wished to know whether the Portuguese expedition had added to the amount of the estimates, and he wished also to impress upon the house the necessity of their considering that, in the present distressed state of the country, no increase should be sanctioned, nor even that they should be allowed to continue at their present amount? He wished it to be understood that there was no part of the country's establishments in which he wished less to see any reduction than in the navy; but he wished also that one general accurate view of the proposed expenditure should be laid upon the table, before the house was called upon to vote at all. He took this opportunity also of asking particularly, whether the navy estimates for the present year were to be on exactly the same scale as those for the last, or whether, as he had heard, they were to be increased? If the latter, he wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman could state if the revenue was adequate to meet the increased expenditure, without resorting to a loan, as had been done in the last parliament?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that any answer which he could make to the inquiries of the hon. member must of necessity be unsatisfactory, unless it could be accompanied with a full explanation, and a discussion of all the points involved in it. As he was not prepared to enter upon those at this moment, he could only pursue that course which he had adopted in antecedent years, and which had always been generally approved of by the house, whatever objections might have been made to it by some individuals. He must also be permitted to remark, that he thought at the present moment the state of the navy was an object of so great importance, that no obstacle ought to be placed in the way of the vote, and for this reason, even if he were prepared to enter on the discussion which the hon. member seemed to invite, he should decline doing so. At no distant period he should undoubtedly be in a situation to make the fullest and most explicit statement on this subject, and he trusted the house would not think that it was from any unwillingness on his part to meet the discussion that he now declined to let it interfere with the present vote, but because he thought that nothing should stop the current course of so important a branch of the national strength as the navy.

Colonel *Davies* said, that shortly after the meeting of parliament, he had given notice of a motion to refer all the estimates to a committee above stairs. It might be expected that he should, therefore, object to the present vote; but he begged to state, he was of opinion that every thing ought to be done to support the government of the country in the manly line of conduct they had adopted, and that he would be the last man to do any thing which might diminish the establishment of the navy. With respect to the army and the ordnance, he entertained the same opinion; and he therefore wished it to be understood that he did not intend to make the motion of which he had given notice.

Sir *Joseph Yorke* said, he apprehended that his Majesty's ministers were acquainted with the state of the revenue, and that therefore they would not propose any estimates which the resources of the nation would not enable them to meet.

Mr. *Maberly* thought his hon. friend, the member for Montrose, had done

no more than his duty in the suggestion he had just made. He had no doubt that, as the gallant admiral said, his Majesty's ministers did know very well what was the state of the revenue; but that was not enough for the house, because they had a right to the information which his hon. friend asked for, and were not in the habit of taking any thing for granted. He was decidedly of opinion that before the house would consent to vote away the public money, they should have an account laid on the table of the means from which that money was to be derived. At present no man could know what was the state of the revenue but from the accounts which had appeared in the public newspapers.

Mr. *Hume* replied. He knew that he could not now prevent the Speaker's leaving the chair, but he should take the earliest opportunity that might present itself of ascertaining the sense of the house on this subject.

Mr. *Calcraft* thought that there was a great deal in Mr. *Hume's* objection, but considering the state of the country, he could not consent that any obstacle should be put in the way of the vote for the navy estimates. He was glad to have heard that the establishment was not to be cut down, and that the government had paused before effecting their alleged intention of reducing the numbers of the men. Even if the circumstances of our foreign relations had been less urgent than they were, he should be against any reduction. Every body knew how much depended on the navy, and that when the country was involved in war, notwithstanding the reliance which we placed on the army, it was the navy that must fight us through. The praises which had been so justly bestowed on his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, reminded him that the system of regularity and fairness of promotion in the army which had been put in practice by him, was one of the most honourable parts of his character. He wished to recommend to the persons who had the direction of the interests of the navy, the adoption of a similar system, which would be highly satisfactory to the service, and eradicate the notion which prevailed in it almost universally, that the army was exclusively favoured. He was aware that the commissions not being bought had

some influence in producing this notion; but he still thought that means ought to be adopted, by which those who merited preferment would be rescued from the hopeless state in which the present system plunged them.

*Sir George Cockburn* would detain the house only one moment on the subject of the promotion of officers in the navy. It was true, as the hon. member for Wareham had stated, that much of what appeared to be a hardship, was, in fact, owing to a different system prevailing from that which was adopted in the army respecting commissions. To alter this was not so easy as it might seem to be, but he could assure the hon. gentleman and the house, that much had been, and that as much more as possible would be done in this respect.

The house then went into the committee, *Sir Alexander Grant* in the chair.

*Sir George Clerk* said, that in explaining the subject of the present vote to the house, he should confine himself to the differences between it and that of last year. There was a difference of 10,000*l.* in the total amount. The number of seamen was exactly the same as it was last year, and no reduction could be expected when it was considered, that long ago as great a reduction had been made as was compatible with the public service. The cessation of hostilities in the West Indies, and the more settled state of the governments in South America, would have justified the government in reducing the numbers, but that other events which had happened recently rendered the necessity for keeping up the naval force just as great as ever. In every other place the same reasons as before existed for maintaining the naval establishment. The state of Greece required as great or a greater force in the Levant as, before, and if any objection could be urged against the estimates as respected this part of the establishment, it would be that the force was too small rather than too large. The wages were precisely the same, but a considerable diminution had taken place in the victualling charges. The Board had been enabled to effect this diminution by sending out provisions, instead of buying them through the hands of agents, and thus



procured better as well as cheaper provisions; but some increase had been consequently occasioned in the transport service. The diminution of the half-pay charges had amounted to 15,000*l.*, but that for widows' pensions had increased considerably. In the other departments there had been no change, and consequently no diminution. The charge for new works was 36,000*l.*; and respecting this, it was necessary for him to explain that some of them had not been contemplated when the vote of last year was proposed. The finishing, repairing; and enlarging the Woolwich dock-yard, and the Woolwich basin, which had also been much repaired and enlarged, had been the principal items in this charge. A sum of 8000*l.* had been expended in the erection of flour-mills at Deptford. This had been done in consequence of serious complaints having been made against the contractors for the bad quality of an article which was of the greatest comfort to seamen. In the course of the last year they had been enabled to obtain an excellent article, and the greatest benefit had been experienced by this improved manufactory of flour, for which reasons he trusted the expense of erecting the mills would not be objected to. The Marine Infirmary and Hospital at Chatham had cost 7,000*l.*, and although this building seemed larger than was necessary, it must be remembered that it enabled the board to do away with the hospital ship, and reduce the medical staff to 4000*l.*, by which a saving of 1000*l.* was effected. The transport-service cost 20,000*l.* In the last year they had been found to be inefficient, and an enlargement of the establishment had therefore been found necessary. The hon. baronet then concluded by moving a vote of 1,579,500*l.* for the charges of wages and victuals for 30,000 men, including 9000 royal marines, to serve in his Majesty's fleet for the year 1827.

Mr. Hume said, that it was really time to confine this vote within reasonable limits. It was given as a reason that no reduction had taken place in the number of men this year, that our expedition to Portugal had interfered to prevent such reduction. But if we were to right the wrongs of other countries at the expense of this, the number of men which the committee were now called upon to

vote, would in a very short time be insufficient for the purpose. The house ought to pause a little, and consider whether an expense of 6,000,000*l.* per annum was not too much to pay to support Portugal and preserve the faith of treaties. At the same time, however, that he deprecated the system of keeping up expensive war establishments in time of peace, he was ready to avow that he would rather preserve the whole of our naval force, expensive as it was, than keep up half of our present military establishment. If this country had not a redundant military force, our Ministers would never have ventured to take the rash step which they lately thought proper to adopt. A superabundant army tended always to encourage a nation to go to war. Where was the necessity either for our keeping up an undiminished navy, when it was notorious that if the fleets of all the world were arrayed against us, 500 sail could not be produced to compete with our naval strength? It was, therefore, worse than folly to keep up heavy war establishments in time of peace, because by so doing we were deprived of the power to prosecute war with effect whenever the necessity arose to adopt hostile measures. It was urged, however, that our interference in behalf of Portugal was a necessary step, and therefore he had nothing to say by way of objection to the present vote, although he must observe, that as there was no longer a necessity to employ our forces in India and South America, the nation had a right to look for a reduction.

Mr. Maberly having voted with ministers for a large supply of troops for the service of Portugal, could not with consistency vote against the supply which was now proposed. He thought that the present was no time to talk of reductions, either in the army or navy, and he felt the necessity of upholding those establishments the more, when he reflected on the angry threats which America had thought proper to promulgate in the late speech of her President. (Hear, hear.) It was right, he thought, that England should have it in her power to show that she had an efficient army and navy at her disposal, and that neither was in a crippled state. (Hear, hear.) Our internal difficulties had no doubt given rise to and encouraged those

threats, but he hoped that our difficulties would soon subside, and he felt that the surest and the safest remedy to allay them now, and to prevent their recurrence in future, would be for the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer to turn his serious thoughts to reduce the heavy taxation under which the country was suffering.

*Sir J. Yorke* said, that the hon. member for Aberdeen and himself were friendly to the same measures, and only differed in their means of adopting them. The hon. member wanted to cut down our naval establishments, but he could not agree with him in thinking that by husbanding our resources now, we could employ them to a better purpose when occasion required. On the contrary, he was firmly of opinion, that our best means of giving any country that might oppose us a black eye, was to show our capability to inflict it. (A laugh.) He called upon the house to look at what America was in 1783, and what she is in 1827, and then the question would naturally occur whether it were wise or safe to reduce a single frigate—whether it were politic to cut off a single little finger from the body of the state. (Hear, hear.) What would members say if the right hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had come down to the house and said, "Upon my soul, gentlemen, every thing has gone wrong with us, we have neither ships nor soldiers to go to war." (Laughter.) Instead of which, every measure of the right hon. gentleman had been crowned with remarkable success, a result which was mainly to be attributed to the means which we possessed of assuming a hostile position. He remembered the speech of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) when it was proposed to assist Portugal. With part of that speech he could not help agreeing; but when the hon. member spoke about the danger of going to war, the right hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs used an unanswerable argument—"Here's a treaty—is it to be kept or broken?" and what is the result? Had not the right hon. gentleman, in consequence of the step which we adopted with regard to Portugal, the power of saying to the ministers of France—"Well, gentlemen, if you evacuate Spain, I have no hesitation in saying that we will

evacuate Portugal." He (Sir J. Yorke) hoped he would not be considered partial when he said, that one of the right hon. Secretary's best assistants in the cabinet was his right hon. relative the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose loss would be generally felt, should the motions of the hon. member for Aberdeen be the means of getting him out of that house. (Laughter.) Indeed, it would hardly be credited how much deference was paid to the opinions of the hon. member by his right hon. relative; for if he (Sir J. Yorke) were to go to him for the purpose of forwarding a job, the answer which his right hon. relative would make would be, "My good Sir, it is quite out of the question; why, what would Hume and the economists say?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Hume would be sorry that the idea should be entertained that he wished to cripple the resources of the country, at the same time he could not but observe, in reply to an observation of the gallant admiral, that the readiness to give a black eye often led to mischief. When a man had a sword at his command, it was natural for him to get into a quarrel; whereas, if he were without the means of doing mischief, it was more than probable that no quarrel would ensue. With respect to the American President's message, he saw no likelihood of a quarrel arising in consequence of that document, and he thought that this country would be highly censurable if any misunderstanding with America arose out of the question to which the message referred. He wished the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) was in his place to explain to the house why he adopted such a tone in his communications to America on the subject of our colonies. He (Mr. Hume) felt satisfied, however, that a little time would remove any differences that might exist between the two countries. The gallant admiral had alluded to his right honourable relative the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he (Mr. Hume) was glad of the opportunity to bear testimony to the merits of the right hon. gentleman, whose candid, fair, and manly conduct on all occasions connected with his official duties, had gained him the confidence both of that house and of the country.

The vote was then proposed and carried.

On the motion for a vote of 955,500l.



for the wages of 30,000 men, at 2l. 9s. per man a-month,

Mr. *Hume* referred to the alarm which was raised on the river, when the expedition to Portugal was ordered. He took occasion to deprecate the system of impressment as one which gave rise to considerable abuse, and he suggested that some mode should be adopted to remedy the evil. He also commented on the practice pursued in the navy of flogging men without a court-martial, and he animadverted on other practices of the service, which he described as being equally culpable.

Sir *George Cockburn* said, that it was the earnest desire of the board of admiralty to act upon every suggestion which they conceived would tend to the benefit of the service over which they presided. If a measure were proposed to increase the pay of the men employed in the navy, it would certainly meet with due and proper attention, but he cautioned the house not to propose any measure that could not be carried into full and complete effect. Whatever the navy pay was, that of the merchant-service would be more. With respect to the efficient manner in which the service was conducted, a late occasion offered a convincing proof. When the King's message came down to parliament, recommending a force to be sent in aid of Portugal, vessels were ready to sail in a week from that day, and within a fortnight troops were conveyed to what he might then call the enemy's country. With respect to the system of impressment, it was one which this country could not with safety give up, although he was willing to admit that it might be modified.

Sir *J. Yorke* thought it was the duty of the house to search and probe the system of navy impressment. He thought it a case of the most grievous hardship that a man should be taken from his home and pressed to serve in a ship for an indefinite period. He thought it strange that his hon. friend (Sir *George Cockburn*) should feel a disinclination to entertain the subject. Was it to be credited that a country like England, having a population of 22,000,000, and surrounded by such coasts, should have occasion to resort to the vile system of impressment to raise a complement of only 100,000 men?

Sir *George Cockburn* complained that the gallant admiral had miscon-

ceived his meaning. He begged to be understood that he rather courted than shunned the question of naval impressment.

Mr. *Sykes* said, that it was unworthy of those who at present administered the naval affairs to countenance the system of impressment, which had been too long suffered to disgrace the service. He hoped that some means would be speedily devised to rescue the nation from the foul stigma which the practice he alluded to had cast upon it. The hon. gentleman then alluded to a work, "Impressment fully considered with a view to its gradual abolition," and observed that the author of that production (Capt. Griffiths) had not only truly stated the evils of the system complained of, but he also suggested the remedy which should be applied. He stated that one of the greatest hardships to which sailors were subject was the length of time they were kept on ship-board, without being allowed to go on shore. But how much harder was the lot of those poor fellows who, after returning from a long and dreary cruise, expecting to share for a time the comforts of that home from which they so long had been estranged, were seized by a press-gang the moment of their landing, and consigned to serve for a period of six or seven years, as had been the case in more than one instance that had come to his (Mr. Sykes's) knowledge?

Sir *George Clerk* observed, that in time of peace it was perfectly unnecessary to resort to impressment, but when any great national emergency arose, when decision and celerity were required, there was no other means to man vessels than by adopting the system of impressment. He repeated that he knew of no other means of supplying the wants of the navy, under such circumstances; but if the hon. member for Aberdeen was prepared with any measure on the subject, he had only to say that it should meet with every attention at the department at which he had the honour to sit.

Sir *Edward Owen* conceived that it was wrong to attach odium to a practice which might not only be useful but absolutely necessary. This country could not part with a power which was found indispensable, when the service required a number of men at a sudden call. Much had been done already to ameliorate the sys-

tem. It was extremely hurtful to a naval officer to hear charges of unnecessary punishments brought against the service. He had only to say, as an individual member of the profession, that instances of unnecessary severity had rarely fallen within his knowledge, and he believed that they were not common in the navy. Much had been said on the subject of impressment, but the country should take care how it let go one rope of its safety before it caught at another. He admitted that, during the last war men were kept abroad on board ships much longer than could have been desired. From the length of the war, that could not have been well avoided, but it was not likely to occur again. As to the liberty given to the men to go on shore, it was, in some climates, a very pernicious practice, particularly in the West Indies, where permission to go on shore was generally attended with the loss of one-third of the men to whom such permission was granted. The sailors, with their usual improvidence, indulged to excess, after which they slept in the open air exposed to noxious vapours, which in many cases produced fatal sickness. With respect to the charge of wanton cruelty, he would only, as a member of the navy, express a hope, that when such charges were made, particular instances would be brought forward instead of general imputations affecting the whole service.

Mr. *Hume* said, he could have given many instances, and had done so when the subject was last before the house. One case he would state—that of a ship, with a crew of 112 men, in which 86 were flogged within 12 months, and the officer who commanded was removed in consequence. He could cite many others; and he begged to add, that he was not in the habit of making any statements in that house, or elsewhere, without being able to quote the sources of his information. (Hear, hear.) He would defy the individual who called out “hear, hear” to point out any case in which he had made charges in which he did not give or could not have given the names of parties; and where he withheld those names, it was only from motives of delicacy to the parties. He protested against naval officers having such unlimited power, to order their men to be tied up and flogged. If the hon. baronet would consent to lay on the table of

that house the accounts of punishments received from the several ships, it would be seen how far the system of punishing was carried.

Mr. *Robinson* observed that the discussions in that house had been productive of great amelioration in the mode of treating seamen. With respect to the system of impressment, he thought it was a disgrace to a country professing to have a free constitution. It was one which he thought deserved the most serious investigation, in order to find some safe mode of dispensing with it. At the same time he was far from denying that the subject was one pregnant with danger, and that it was an evil which could not so easily be got rid of. But something ought to be done to try how far the attempt would be successful.

The motion was now put and carried.

The next resolution was that a sum not exceeding 624,000*l.* be granted for virtualising the navy.

Mr. *Hume* wished for some explanation as to the extent to which government intended to carry on the manufacture of articles to be supplied for the use of the navy. He believed it would be found that those articles could be had much cheaper if competition were allowed, than they could be manufactured by government. He perceived that there were mills for grinding corn at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and others intended elsewhere. He wished to know how far the system was to be extended?

Sir *G. Clerk* observed, that if the article manufactured proved to be of a better quality than that which could be obtained by contract, a slight difference in the price ought to be no object; but the fact was, that at the mills at Portsmouth and Plymouth, the flour was produced cheaper and better than it could be obtained by contract. The adulteration of flour intended for the use of the navy had been carried to so great an extent, that it became necessary that government should take the grinding of it into their own hands. In the last year, not less than 6,000 bags of flour were found to be adulterated, either by a mixture of foreign ingredients, or by using wheat of an inferior quality; and as it was impossible that the examining officers could inspect every sack, it was fair



to suppose that many others had escaped detection. The government, to prevent such fraud in future determined to grind their own corn, and in addition to the mills at Ports, mouth and Plymouth, they were to have an extensive one at Deptford, which would thus afford the means of grinding all the flour and biscuit-meal required for the navy.

Mr. *Hume* asked whether any of the contractors sending such flour could not be prosecuted?

Sir *G. Clerk* replied, that the adulterated flour was returned to them, and if they supplied a quantity of good flour sufficient to fulfil their contract, he did not think they could be prosecuted.

Mr. *Hume* thought that if their names were published to the world, it would have the effect of preventing others from practising similar frauds.

Sir *J. Yorke* wished to know why part of the salary of the astronomer royal was in the navy estimates, and part in the civil list. He also wished to know why the two medical commissioners of the navy-board had 200*l.* a year more than their brother commissioners. Here were the gentlemen of the pill who got more than those of the multiplication table, who had many heavy and important calculations to make.

Sir *G. Clerk* said, that before the observatory at Greenwich came under the authority of the admiralty, the salary of the astronomer royal was paid from the civil list, and afterwards (as we understood) some was added in the navy estimates. As to the medical commissioners, they had many important duties to perform. They were obliged to attend the admiralty constantly; besides they had to examine officers who applied for pensions. At the transport board, where they were before, they had 1,000*l.* a year, and in consequence of this and their severer duties, it was thought right to add the 200*l.* a year to each.

Mr. *D. W. Harvey* wished to know on what data the large estimate for law expenses was made. Though there was a standing counsel at the admiralty, with, he believed, a salary of 600*l.* a year, he found that briefs were given to king's counsel in many cases, where they had nothing else to do but receive their fees.

Sir *G. Clerk* said, the estimates for

this year were in this respect founded on the same data as in the other items—namely, the expenses of the last year.

Mr. Alderman *Waithman* wished to have an answer to the question as to the unnecessary expenditure to king's counsel.

Mr. *Croker* said, that not more than three counsel were retained on each circuit; and it was not the fact, that in every case briefs were given to king's counsel. If hon. members would look at the items, they would find that the fees to counsel formed but a small part of the law expenses. The principal part consisted in expenses of solicitors and witnesses. If any further information were desired on the subject, the admiralty would be ready to give it.

The resolution was then put, and carried.

The next resolution was, that a sum not exceeding 184,107*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* be granted for the salaries of officers and clerks in the admiralty, navy, pay, and victualling-offices.

Mr. *Hume* thought there were too many on the several boards, and that the number might be reduced.

After a few words from Sir *G. Clerk* and Sir *B. Martin*, the motion was put and carried.

The next item was, a sum of 158,728*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, for the expenses of salaries, &c., of his Majesty's yards at home.

This, after a few words from Mr. Warburton and Sir *G. Clerk*, which were not distinctly heard, was agreed to.

The next item was a sum of 560,000*l.* for wages of artificers and labourers in his Majesty's yards at home.

Mr. *Hume* thought that this and the next item, which was chiefly for timber, and which added to the present, amounted to 1,500,000*l.*, might be considerably reduced without injury to the public service. He did not see why we should continue to build very large vessels at an enormous expense. We had now 509 vessels of all descriptions, 375 of which were what were called 6th rates; and the ships laid up in ordinary were, he understood, never in better condition. (Hear, hear.) If we should be engaged in another war, it was clear that the nature of the war would be a good deal changed, and that many

of our large ships would not be of so much use as they had formerly been. We ought, therefore, he thought, not to put the country to the expense of building large vessels, when smaller ones might be more required. The Americans were much engaged in building ships of the latter description.

Sir G. Clerk could assure the committee that government were by no means inattentive to the progress which other nations were making in the construction of particular kinds of vessels, and when they saw any such vessels built, care was taken that we should have similar vessels to meet them in case of necessity. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Yorke did not think it necessary that we should continue to build very large vessels, or that it was necessary in that respect to imitate other nations who are constructing vessels of such a size that it would require a crew of Patagonian chaps of some eight feet and a half high to navigate. It had often fallen to his lot to differ from his honourable and gallant friend (Sir George Clerk), but he did so most widely on the subject of the experiment made of cutting down a 74, the *Barham*, and making it a kind of vessel which he hardly knew how to describe. The upper deck was cut down. The officers were obliged to go down to a deck lower, and the men still lower, and in this state, without her proper complement of men, she was sent to a broiling hot station, where the thermometer was generally 95 or 96. This change was made at an enormous expense, all of which came out of the 1,500,000*l.* He also wished to be informed on what principle it was that such a change was made in several of our cutter-brigs, which were transformed from exceedingly good vessels with two masts, into the worst possible kind of vessels that could be mentioned with three masts. He could not see the reason of this alteration, which was about as expensive in its nature, as if the hon. secretary to the admiralty, who had great taste in building, should attempt to remove the walls of the Union Club-house, in order to stick them up in some other position. (Hear, and a laugh.) He repeated, he should like to have some explanation why this expensive process should be resorted to, which

obliged the chancellor of the exchequer, in order to find the means of supplying the necessary funds, to dip his fore-finger and thumb into the pocket of the people to extract their cash.

Sir G. Cockburn said, the subject on which the gallant admiral seemed so much at a loss for information was very easily explained. It was necessary to have a proper class of frigates to meet those of other nations. It was well known that one of our frigates was captured in the late war by a frigate of the enemy, but it was not then generally known that the vessel by which ours was taken was so much superior in size and force. The thing was looked upon as the capture of one frigate by another, and a general damp was cast on the public for the time. To prevent a recurrence of any such event, it was determined to have a class of frigates which should be a match for those of any other nation. If the means taken for that purpose were not approved by the house, he would bow to their decision; but he could not assent to the opinion pronounced by his honourable and gallant friend, who scattered his attacks to the right and the left without any consideration or reflection, or knowledge of the subject on which he spoke. The ship, of which the gallant officer had given such a description to the house, was what it pretended to be, a frigate, and one of the finest frigates in the world. She was one of the smallest class of 74's cut down. A trial had been made of her, and though the trial was a short one, it proved, as far as it went, that the experiment was completely successful. The 74 thus cut down was almost nothing as a 74, and it would have taken an immense expense to put her into proper repair; but the cost of cutting her down to her present size was comparatively trifling. The vessels from which she was selected were not considered worth the expense of repairing, and were called the "forty thieves." The experiment of making first-rate frigates out of such vessels was worth the trial, and had hitherto succeeded. He did not say that such success would be certain in other cases, but he had every reason to believe it would. The gallant admiral who sailed in the vessel on trial, had pronounced her the finest and the strongest frigate in



the world. (Hear, hear.) As to the cutter-brigs, the gallant admiral (Sir J. Yorke) had shown himself as little informed as on the subject of the frigate. The fact was, that those cutter-brigs, from the great size of their mainsail, occasioned an immense straining on the timbers abaft the main mast, so that after a voyage, many of those timbers were found to be broken. Besides this, when any of them got into action with a sloop of war, they were, if any damage was done to the mainmast or lug, almost immediately taken. In order to remedy this inconvenience, it was found necessary to alter them so as to give them three masts. The Admiralty had instituted experiments to learn whether the cutter-brigs or the sloops were the swifter sailing vessels. They pitted each of the brigs into which they had put three masts with one of the brigs in its usual state, and they found that upon all occasions the vessel with three masts beat the brig with two. The *Harlequin*, which had gone to the West Indies, was, before the change which had been made in her, a slow-sailing vessel; but since that change she had beaten with ease all the vessels upon that station. He contended, at some length, that instead of spoiling these vessels, they had made them not only better sailers, but also much less dangerous in action. He allowed that the Admiralty might fail in the experiments which they made on these vessels, but he would not consent to give those experiments up until he was more convinced than he was at present that those experiments had failed.

Sir J. Yorke begged to remind his gallant friend, that the "forty thieves" were not built under his superintendence, as his gallant friend might soon see by referring to the requisite records at the Admiralty. The country had already had sufficient experience of the effects of cutting down seventy-fours. He would appeal to an hon. friend behind him, whose gallant father had commanded the *Indefatigable*, whether that ship was not in his opinion a very indifferent vessel. What good, then, could be effected by cutting down such a vessel? He could not for his life conceive how a bad ship as a seventy-four could be cut down into a good frigate. If he were wrong in that opinion, he called any officer who

could either string or splice two sentences together, to contradict him if he could.

Capt. Pellew was understood to state, that his father had always represented the *Indefatigable* to him as a very good ship.

Mr. Curteis said, that he could corroborate the opinion which the gallant admiral had given as to the excellence of the *Barham* frigate, by the testimony of one of her officers, Lieut. Fortescue. He had heard that officer say that the *Barham* was one of the finest frigates in the service—that she was able to carry 32 pounders on her deck with the greatest ease, but that she had scarcely men enough to fight her, and that she had not room to carry more. (Hear, from Sir J. Yorke.)

Sir G. Cockburn said, that there was plenty of room in the frigate for more men, and the gallant admiral who now commanded her had authority to report whether she was at present manned by her full complement of men. With regard to the observation which his gallant friend had made as to his not being able to conceive how a bad vessel could be cut down into a good one, he would merely inform him that the *Barham* was now in a different flotation altogether from that in which she was in her original condition, and that she had undergone great alteration both in her inside and in her outside.

Capt. Gordon bore testimony to the efficiency of the *Barham* in her present condition, and said that she was now a match for the finest frigate in the world.

The grant was then agreed to.

The next grant, which was for 926,062*l.* being the charge for timber and all other materials for the building, repair, and fitting of His Majesty's ships, was then agreed to, after a few observations from Messrs. Warburton and Hume.

£40,000 was then granted for pilotage, salvage, bounty for slaves, and other contingencies, after an objection had been raised to it by Mr. Hume, on the ground that it was irregular to introduce into the navy estimates an account of the sums paid as head-money for captured negroes; and after that objection had been answered by Sir G. Cockburn who said that the charge was introduced into this portion of the public accounts, in pursuance of a clause in one of the slave abolition acts.

The following grants were then agreed to:—

£53,137. 9s. 11d. for foreign yards, salaries, wages, and contingencies.

£70,385. 8s. 6d. for the victualling yards.

£59,672. 16s. 5d. for medical establishments, salaries, and contingencies.

£6,511. 7s. 3d. for the Royal Naval College.

£103,813. 1s. 1d. for wages to officers, shipkeepers, and men belonging to vessels in ordinary.

£52,353. 12s. for victuals to the said officers, shipkeepers, &c.

On the grant of 37,250*l.* being proposed for the hired packets,

Sir *J. Yorke* said that he wished to be informed how the taking away these packets from the post-office worked in practice.

Sir *G. Cockburn* said that the new system worked perfectly well. The voyages were now performed both in less time and with less danger; and, besides, government was enabled to have some packets always ready for sea in case of a sudden emergency.

Mr. *Hume* wished to know what the difference of expense between the two systems amounted to?

Sir *G. Cockburn* said, that if the question were to be considered as a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence, the present system, perhaps, cost a little more. Under the old system, the commanders of the packets were entitled to certain perquisites, from which they were debarred under the new one. They smuggled and took fees, which they were now prohibited from doing. They had in consequence demanded higher wages, and it had been deemed expedient to accede to the terms which they proposed.

The grant was then acceded to.

On the next grant of 20,000*l.* for ships building at Bombay,

Sir *J. Yorke* asked how long the expenditure at Bombay was to continue? Was it right to send the work of the navy to be effected abroad, when our own shipwrights were starving at home?

Sir *C. Forbes* contended, that ships could be built in Bombay at a cheaper rate, and of greater durability, than they could be in England; and insisted that the natives of India had as great a right to participate in all the advantages which the British government could bestow, as native-born British subjects.

The grant was then agreed to.

On the grant of 881,000*l.* to defray the half-pay of flag-officers,

Mr. *Hume* said, that with all due deference to the hon. member for Wareham, who had that night told the house that promotion went on too slowly in the navy, he differed entirely from him in opinion. He thought that there was too much promotion in our naval service; that it went on much too rapidly; and that it was even getting beyond the means of the country to support. The dead weight, instead of decreasing, as it annually ought to do, was daily increasing under the present system, and seemed likely to continue for ever. He contended that the house ought either to prevent promotion from being granted to more than a certain number of officers, or else should determine not to give it except to those who had been twelve or fifteen years in the service. Such a change would prevent young men of title and family from being promoted over the head of their seniors, without seeing any thing of actual service.

Sir *G. Cockburn* contended, that from the opinion of the hon. member for Wareham, who thought that promotion went on too slowly, and from that of the hon. member for Aberdeen, who thought that it went on too quickly in the navy, it was only fair to presume that the Admiralty, in steering a steady middle course between the two, was acting with great wisdom and moderation. He owned, however, that the Admiralty were more inclined to adopt the view of the hon. member for Wareham, than that of the hon. member for Aberdeen. The captains now at the head of the list, had been 26 or 27 years in the service, and supposing that they had been 30 years old when they attained the rank of captain, must now be nearly 60 years old. Now, without wishing to detract from their just claims, he thought it only right to keep feeding the service with young officers. In the promotions of the last year 30 officers had been made captains, who passed their examinations as lieutenants in 1815, now 12 years since. He thought that the house would not begrudge them that promotion. He also defended the expediency of holding out the chance of speedy promotion to the sons of noble and wealthy families, as an inducement



to lead them to enter into the navy.

After a few remarks from Mr. *Hart Davis*,

Sir *John Wrottesley* thought that the system of promotion, which was conducted in the navy upon principles unknown in every other department of the state, was liable to great objection. In the army no new commission could issue until a vacancy occurred. So, too, in the civil departments of the country. No clerk could be promoted, until there was a higher situation vacant in his office. But in the navy, promotions could be made to any extent, as in point of fact, though not exactly in point of form, a man might be made captain without having any ship to command. Indeed, a lord of the Admiralty had no limitation, except his conscience, to his power of taxing his country, by promoting inferior officers.

Mr. *Hume* said, as promotion was asserted to be necessary to keep the navy in order, he supposed it would be equally necessary for the marine service; and yet in one year, he saw 294 promotions in the navy, and only 13 in the marines. From 1816 to 1826 there were only 76 promotions in the whole marine service.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the resolution for granting 122,006*l.* to defray superannuation allowances to naval officers and their widows,

Mr. *Hume* asked a question with respect to the sum paid to Lord Carhampton, whose name appeared in the list.

Sir *G. Clerk* and Mr. *Croker* explained. From their statement it appeared that Lord Carhampton was an old officer, and had been placed on the retired list. In consequence, he could not again be called into the service, nor could he receive any promotion. Under these circumstances it was, that 14*s.* 6*d.* a day, the sum equivalent to his half-pay as captain, was granted in the nature of a pension. To this he had a positive right.

Mr. Alderman *Waithman* observed, that the proper way to give substantial relief to the country, without injuring the landed or any other interest, was by a reduction of the various estimates. It was impossible for the country to go on, unless the expenditure was brought down to the real means of the people.

The vote, after a few words from Sir *J. Yorke*, Mr. Alderman *Waithman*, and Mr. *Hume*, was agreed to.

The sum of 1,500*l.* was granted to defray bounties to naval chaplains.

On the vote of 8000*l.* to defray the charge for widows and orphans on the compassionate list,

Mr. *Hume* inquired who were eligible for the charity?

Sir *G. Cockburn* answered, the widows and orphans of every naval officer who died without fortune; and their cases were so closely sifted, as to render evasion impossible.

Vote agreed to.

On the vote of 105,000*l.* to make good the deficiency in the charitable fund for the support of the widows and children of warrant officers,

Mr. *Hume* inquired how that deficiency arose?

Sir *G. Clerk* answered, that the sum of 90,000*l.* voted last year, was not sufficient for the purpose intended. This fund arose out of a variety of contributions; but as they were not sufficient to cover the expence, it was found necessary to apply to the house, and the sum now wanted was 105,000*l.*

Mr. *Hume* asked, whether there was any limitation to those pensions?

Mr. *Croker* answered, that formerly there were two limitations, but there was no limitation at present. The limitations had been removed by parliament, in consequence of the exertions of the gentlemen opposite.

Mr. *Hume* thought that the former plan was by far the more proper. Limitations, as to the persons who should receive this bounty, ought to be established; because he understood that some persons receiving those pensions were possessed of 1,500*l.* or 2,000*l.* a year. He thought, therefore, that a change ought to be made, and he wished to know how it could be best effected.

Mr. *Croker* said, the Admiralty could not make any alteration, as the existing system had the sanction of parliament. That body made all the opposition they could to the adoption of the system, but they were overpowered by numbers. If the gentlemen opposite chose to retrace their steps, they might; because, as they were the persons who carried the new measure, it was but fair that any odium which might attend a return to the old one should rest with them.

## Vote agreed to.

The sum of 10,000*l.* was voted for the pensions of marine officers' widows.

On the motion for granting 250,000*l.* to make good the deficiency of the charge for the out-pensioners of Greenwich hospital,

Mr. *Hume* expressed a wish to know the state and amount of the property belonging to Greenwich hospital. As the public paid all these deficiencies, they ought to be made acquainted with the extent of property which the hospital possessed.

Mr. *Croker* said, the sum now called for was to pay the out-pensioners, who formed no part of the hospital establishment. They were called out-pensioners of Greenwich hospital because they were paid by the officers of the hospital, and the surplus funds of the hospital, after defraying all expences, were used in aid of the payment of the out-pensioners.—Greenwich hospital discharged all its own expences, and paid, besides a surplus of 32,000*l.* a year, in aid of the sum which the public took on themselves to pay to the out-pensioners. Whenever information was called for respecting the funds of the hospital it was always readily given; and he was happy to say, that the estates of that excellent charity were managed as well as those of any private individual. No person could be an officer of that hospital who was not an old seaman. Those situations were given as rewards chiefly to old weather-beaten warrant officers.

The vote was agreed to.

The sum of 159,000*l.* was granted to defray the superannuations of commissioners, secretaries, clerks, &c. who had served in His Majesty's dock-yards.

The sum of 247,969*l.* was granted for defraying the expence of new works and repairs in His Majesty's dock-yards, after a few words from Sir *J. Yorke*, Sir *G. Clerk*, and Mr. *Hume*.

259,000*l.* for the purchase of provisions for troops and garrisons on foreign stations, and for the convict service, and for the value of rations for troops to be embarked on board ships of war and transports.

220,000*l.* were voted for the expences of the transport service.

The house then resumed, and the

report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

*House of Commons, Tues. 13th Feb.*

Sir *George Clerk* brought up the report of the committee of supply on the navy estimates.

On the resolutions being read,

Sir *John Newport* said, he was desirous of adding his voice to those which had already been raised in that house against the present system of impressing seamen for the navy. He should never be convinced, that in this country there was not a power to call a sufficient number of men into service, whenever it might be necessary, without the exercise of that which he considered absolute tyranny. It had been shewn again and again in this house, and in numerous publications on the subject, that such means did exist, and he believed in his conscience, that until the tyrannous system to which he objected should be done away, it would operate as a drawback upon the desire which men would otherwise evince to enter the navy. The consequence was, that they would be driven from this to other countries, and the experience of the late war with America had shewn the mischievous consequences of having the enemy's ships manned and fought by British seamen. He hoped that this subject would engage the serious attention of those who had the care of the interests of the British navy. The expense which it might occasion would be of no consequence. He should never cease to bear testimony to this, which he considered an abominable hardship, and he wished that, as his voice had been raised in the earliest part of his parliamentary life against this system, so his latest effort (which could not be far distant) might be directed to rescue the men who were properly called the bulwarks of their country, from the tyranny to which they were exposed.

Mr. *Warburton* was of opinion, that if the question were put to the merchants and ship-owners whether the system of impressment were injurious or otherwise, they would, one and all, protest against the system. The shipping interest was materially affected by it; for what could be a greater hardship on the part of the ship-owners, than that the men who worked their vessels should be taken out of them, after perhaps a long and



hazardous voyage, on their arrival in the chops of the channel? The whole system of impressment was degrading to the country, and destructive of that free spirit for which British seamen were justly distinguished. He was sure that the people of Great Britain would sooner submit to a new taxation if no other means were to be found by which the system of naval impressment might be abolished.

Sir *George Clerk* contended that the view which hon. members seemed to take of the system of impressment was founded on erroneous reasoning. It was only in cases of peculiar emergency that this mode of raising men for his Majesty's service was ever resorted to. A sufficient supply of seamen could always be had, without having recourse to the system complained of; but the house should bear in mind, before it insisted too strongly on its abolition, that there were circumstances in which it might be necessary to require a fleet to be manned with extraordinary dispatch, which could only be accomplished by resorting to impressment. The hon. member who had last spoken had talked of the hardship of taking men from merchant ships on their arrival in the channel, but would not the merchants have much more cause of complaint, if government had not provided the means of defending their shipping from the enemy? It was to be hoped that the system of impressment would, however, be so modified, as to strip it of its grievances, and he hoped that the liberality which the country had displayed in bestowing pensions on those sailors who had served their country would have the effect of making the service less irksome. He thought it wrong, however, to insist too strongly on putting an end to impressment altogether, particularly when it was considered that the salvation of the country might one day depend on the celerity with which we could command our navy.

Mr. *Lombe* conceived that there must be something wrong in the system pursued by our navy, otherwise the sailors employed in the service would not be so prone to desert to other states. From the king's packets that plied to New York and Halifax, several desertions had taken place, which could only be traced to something faulty in the management of that service, otherwise the men would

never have turned over their services to the Americans.

Sir *George Clerk* denied that any desertions had taken place from the packets mentioned by the hon. member. The fact was, that the men who were alleged to have quitted the service to enter into that of America, were employed at a dollar a day to unload cargoes at those ports to which they were in the habit of proceeding. Not a man of them had deserted.

Mr. *Lombe* explained. He could only say that he had the statement from a quarter on which he was disposed to rely.

Mr. *Hume*, in alluding to punishments practised in the navy, said, that from inquiries which he had lately set on foot, he was told by sailors themselves, that they were kept in a constant state of terror from the knowledge of the severe discipline under which they were placed. It was equally idle and cruel to endeavour to uphold a system of severity in the navy, and to contend that harsh measures were necessary to produce order and obedience when daily experience proved the contrary. On board his Majesty's ship the *Bulwark*, not a single instance of corporal punishment had been inflicted for the space of eighteen months, a fact which proved that the system of discipline might be carried on in the navy without resorting to those harsh and unnecessary measures which every humane mind must condemn. It was a mistake to suppose that sailors objected to impressment when an emergency arose. They only objected (and who would say that the objection was not perfectly natural?) to be taken from their homes for a number of years, and sent about the world without knowing when they would be released from imprisonment. They wished that some regulation were speedily adopted, by which the whole system of impressment should be revised and altered; but what they chiefly dwelt upon was, that the period of impressment should be limited. He asked the house, on behalf of the seamen of England, to adopt some measure to remedy the evils to which that eminently useful class of persons were subjected, from the system of which he complained. He asked also of the house to pause before they perpetuated the system of summary punishments to which he

had before alluded. He wished, however, not to see those punishments totally abolished, for that might bring about a state of things even more to be objected to; but he wished to see them placed within proper regulations. The great objection appeared to be the arbitrary power which was too often usurped by a subordinate officer, who, in many instances not having arrived at years of discretion, was, nevertheless, vested with a power to inflict punishment—a power which, it was hardly necessary to say was too often abused under such circumstances. Man was proverbially prone to cruelty when empowered to inflict punishments. Thus it was that the officer on board ship, and the same officer on shore, were, to all appearance, two distinct beings. In one case he was the petty tyrant, for his sway was absolute; but in the other, when his power had abated, and those whom he before commanded felt that they were now within reach of redress if injured, it was curious to perceive the contrast of dispositions afforded by the same individual. He (Mr. Hume) did not wish to throw any stigma on the officers of the navy, but he wished to see the system of discipline placed upon a better footing.

Sir B. Martin denied that impressment in the navy tended to raise a prejudice against the service, in proof of which an instance had lately fallen within his own immediate observation. The *Asia*, an 80-gun ship, the last that had been commissioned, raised 370 men, all volunteers, within a very limited period of time, and her full complement was soon after completed by the same means. With respect to the government packets going to America, one hon. gentleman seemed to say that we were afraid to send them there on account of the punishment to which they were subjected, which induced them to desert from the service they had entered. Now what was the fact? Only three men had been punished in those packets for a series of years. (Hear, hear.)

Sir John Newport made an observation, the purport of which we did not distinctly hear.

Sir C. Forbes had just come to the knowledge of a fact which bore strongly on the present question. He had heard that such was the desire of the men engaged in the shipping of

the East India Company to enter into his Majesty's service, that the Court of Directors had made application to the Admiralty to prevent it. He (Sir C. Forbes) was one of the last men who would stand up for unnecessary punishments at sea or on shore. He had known instances of the most tyrannical proceedings having been adopted in the navy. In one or two instances, the parties concerned in which he need not name, the most frightful barbarity was practised. It was due, however, to Lord Exmouth, to say that he had done considerable good in ameliorating the condition of the navy. When on the East India station, he had introduced a better and kinder system than had been previously adopted; so that it was now no uncommon thing in king's ships, that instances of punishment had not occurred for twelve months together. On board India ships summary punishments were much more frequently resorted to. If, therefore, it was considered a hardship in one service, it was still more a hardship in the other. In fact, the situation of sailors in the navy was now much better than that of the men who served in merchant-vessels. Their comforts were better attended to, and they were rewarded with pensions when past service, which was not the case with the men who served in merchant-vessels. On the whole, he conceived that the British navy, as it was at present constituted, was a most desirable service for sailors to enter into. With regard to impressment, he conceived that the judicious application of a bounty would always ensure a supply of volunteers for the navy, without resorting to a measure which appeared to be generally condemned. Bounties were given to induce soldiers to enter the service, and why should they not also be offered as an inducement to ensure a supply of efficient seamen to man our fleets? Much as we depend on our gallant army in case of war, our chief dependence must of necessity be placed on our naval resources. He would then say, give double, or, if necessary, even treble bounties to secure a sufficient supply of those brave fellows, on whom the salvation of the country at large might mainly depend. He was quite sure that the nation would not grudge the additional expense attending on the suggestion which he now made.



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*Narrative of His Royal Highness the Duke of York's  
Campaign in North Holland in 1799.*

IN Sept. 1799, the Duke of York assumed the command of an expedition, undertaken by the British Government, for the deliverance of Holland, at a period when there was reason to hope that the successes obtained by the Austrian and Russian armies in Germany and Italy would prevent the French from offering any vigorous resistance in Holland, especially if the attempt to emancipate that country should be supported by the inhabitants, as there appeared just ground to expect. Preparations were made early in the summer for this enterprize, for which it was intended to assemble 30,000 British troops, who were to be joined off the coast of Holland by 17,000 Russians.

The first division, or the advanced guard of the expedition, about 12,000 men, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and escorted by a considerable naval armament under Admiral Mitchell, put to sea on the 13th August, but did not make the coast of North Holland until the 20th; and contrary winds and tempestuous weather prevented Sir Ralph Abercromby from effecting a landing until the 27th. It succeeded completely, although opposed vigorously by Gen. Daendels, who had collected 10,000 men, and who retired from his position near the Helder to that of the Zuype, after sustaining a loss of 1400 men. That of the British troops was 454 in killed and wounded—among the latter was Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney, who very much distinguished himself in this action.

The evacuation of the Helder was its immediate consequence. On the 28th a reinforcement of 5000 men landed under Maj.-Gen. Don, and on the same day possession was taken of the Naval Arsenal at the Nieuwe Diep, and of the ships of war and Indiamen in it. On the 30th, Admiral Mitchell

passed the Helder, and entered the channel which leads to the Vlieter, where the Dutch fleet was at anchor. Admiral Story, who commanded it, was summoned to surrender the fleet, to which he agreed after some communication, and thus the maritime part of the expedition was realized in three days from the first landing of the troops.

On the 1st Sept. Sir Ralph Abercromby advanced and occupied the position of Zuype, with his right to Petten, and his left at Oude Sluys; Gen. Daendels having retired from it on the 30th August in the direction of Alkmaar, upon the line of the Schermer. Here the latter was soon joined by French troops which arrived in great haste from Zealand and other parts, and on the 2d Sept. by Gen. Brune, who had the chief command in Holland. Upon the 8th Gen. Dumonceau joined him with a Batavian division, when the total number of the enemy opposed to Sir R. Abercromby, amounted to 20,000 men, of which about 7000 French.

Sir R. Abercromby, not having a force sufficient or equipments which could authorize further progress, had employed the interval between the 1st and 10th Sept. in strengthening his position; and in taking every precaution which might enable him to resist attack, until the arrival of reinforcements from England, or of the Russians. The 11th light dragoons (about 500) had landed on the 6th and joined him. The Hereditary Prince of Orange arrived at the Texel on the 8th, and proceeded to the Helder.

On the 10th, the enemy made a general attack upon Sir R. Abercromby's position, directing their principal efforts against the flank of the Slaper Dyke, which was defended by the two brigades of guards under M. Gen. Burrard; and against the post of Crabbendam, which formed a salient angle in the position, and where they were resisted by Sir R. Abercromby in person, with a proportion of the 20th regiment. Their attempts to force these and other points on the right and centre of the position, were gallant but unavailing; those made upon its left were weak and easily checked. They retired in disorder upon Alkmaar with the loss of nearly 2000 men, of which 1200 French, the latter having attacked the right. The British, who were much sheltered by the dyke and intrenchments, lost only 180 killed, wounded and missing. Among the wounded was Major-Gen. Moore.

Sir R. Abercromby continued in his position, and between the 12th and 15th three brigades of British troops, and two of the three divisions of Russians under Lieut.-Gen. Hermann, and Major-Gen. Essen, disembarked at the Helder, and proceeded to the Zuype. The Duke of York landed



on the 15th, and assumed the command of the army; which on the 15th amounted to 33,000 men, of whom 1200 light cavalry, viz. 46 battalions and 10 squadrons: the whole of this force was, however, not assembled in the Zuype until the 18th. At this period H. R. H. possessed a superiority of force, of which it was material that he should avail himself as early as possible, to strike a decisive blow. The season was advanced; adverse winds, and other obstacles to the assembly of the several divisions forming his army, had produced delays which had enabled the enemy to collect the means of opposition from various quarters; and had in proportion damped whatever disposition might have existed in the country to favor the cause of the House of Orange. Finally, the operations of the allies in Switzerland had taken a turn, which forbade an expectation that, as a diversion, they would longer favour the attempt in Holland.

All these motives combined to induce H. R. H. to proceed with the utmost expedition to offensive measures; and on the 19th Sept. he made a general attack upon the extensive position occupied by the enemy; the principal points of which they had strongly fortified. It would be superfluous here to describe minutely, operations of which the plan, the progress, and the result, have been so fully detailed in official documents. The attack was made in three columns, that of the right consisting almost wholly of Russians under Lieut.-Gen. Hermann, was directed upon the villages of Groet, Schorel, and Bergen; the centre column under Lieut.-Gen. D. Dundas, upon Warmenhuysen, and Schoreldam, and thence to co-operate with the right; the left column under Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Pulteney, was to attack the Lange Dyke; which was defended by Gen. Daendels' Division of Dutch troops, and strongly fortified. A fourth column of 9000 British troops, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, was to turn entirely the right of the enemy's position, and to march on the evening of the 18th, so as to reach Hoorn at the moment when the general attack should commence; and thence to direct itself on Purmerend, eventually, if the general attack should succeed, to threaten and even to endeavour to possess itself of Amsterdam.

The first operations of the several columns were successful. Lieut.-Gen. Hermann rapidly carried Groet and Schorel, and penetrated into Bergen; Lieut. Gen. Dundas's column carried Warmenhuysen and Schoreldam, and established itself at the latter point; while Sir J. Pulteney's, later in the day, stormed the formidable works at Oudes Carpel, the head of the Lange Dyke, and drove the enemy with considerable

loss of men and guns, from the villages which line the Lange Dyke, upon Alkmaar; thus cutting off Gen. Daendels from the retreat on Purmerend, and removing all opposition to the progress of Sir R. Abercromby, excepting such as the nature and state of the country offered.

The hopes which so brilliant a commencement afforded of a general and decisive success were destroyed by the imprudent conduct of the Russian troops under Gen. Hermann; whose hasty valour caused them to overlook every precaution which the art of war prescribes, and led to their being surrounded in the village of Bergen, and finally repulsed with very considerable loss, by an enemy inferior to them in number and valour, but superior in science and prudence; they retired in confusion, and a very great proportion of Gen. Dundas's column, was necessarily detached from the centre to support them, and to cover the right of the position of the Zuype. Sir J. Pulteney was directed to suspend his attack; Sir R. Abercromby was recalled, and the whole of the troops which had been employed in this attack, resumed their stations in the position from which they had marched. The British lost in killed, wounded, and missing, about 1100 men, of whom 49 officers. The Russians in killed and taken 1745 men, of whom 44 officers, including Lieut.-Gen. Hermann taken, and Lieut.-Gen. Gerebzooff killed; and in wounded 1225, of whom 49 officers, including Maj.-Gen. Southoff. The enemy suffered also very considerably, and left 3000 prisoners in the hands of the allies, chiefly taken by Sir J. Pulteney's column.

The Duke of York has without reason been blamed, for having detached so large a corps under Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, instead of applying a greater force to the attack of the enemy's left. The objects to be gained by the movements of Sir R. Abercromby would, if attained, have had material effect on the result of the whole expedition; and could only be attempted while H. R. H. possessed a superiority of means; at the same time that its success could alone remove the evils, arising from the late period of the season, at which the operations had commenced. The enemy had left their right uncovered, and a very strong country unoccupied; from which it was evident that it would be very difficult to drive them, if time were allowed to them to correct their error; and they had left Amsterdam without defence on the side only by which it was accessible. The numbers of the column which attacked Bergen would have been more than sufficient, if they had been employed with common prudence. This column was at all times very superior to the enemy which opposed it, but it moved



in mass in an intersected country, never covered its flanks, never deployed during its hurried progress, and its operations having, contrary to order, been commenced long before daylight, the fire of musketry was directed on no positive point, extended through the whole depth of the column or mass: and proved probably more destructive to itself than to the enemy. That the other columns were not too weak is sufficiently shown by their having maintained, until withdrawn by order, the posts they had gained while they were detached to the support of the Russians.

General Brune's army re-occupied all the posts from which it had been driven, and its general position was now covered on the right by inundations, the only communications across which, the dykes, were fortified. The space between Alkmaar and the Zuyder Zee, was thus rendered defensible by small numbers, and Amsterdam was covered on the land side. The remainder of the army, which was successively reinforced, was concentrated between the Lange Dyke and the ocean, and the post of Oudes Carpel was strengthened by additional works, and by inundations. Schoreldam and the Koedyke were also fortified with greater care.

The Duke of York was anxious to renew the attack before the enemy should be further reinforced, and the arrival of the third division of Russians under Gen. Emmé, which joined him on the 26th, and of some detachments from England, had replaced the numbers lost on the 19th, but the state of the weather and of the roads, obliged him to defer operations until the second of October.

It has been already observed that the right of the enemy was no longer assailable, and the further precautions taken by them had rendered an attack in front not advisable. H. R. H. therefore determined to operate with his main force against their left, in the hopes of making such an impression as should materially reduce their means of future resistance.

The attack upon the enemy's left wing was made by three columns; that of the right under Sir R. Abercromby, moving along the shore upon Egmont-op-Zee; that of the centre consisting of Russians under Gen. Essen along the road, which skirts the Downs by Groet and Schorel, against Bergen; that of the left under Lieut. Gen. Dundas, was in part to move on Schoreldam, in part to co-operate with Gen. Essen in the advance on Bergen, and to endeavour to establish a connexion with Sir Ralph Abercromby's. A fourth column, under Sir J. Pulteney, was to cover the left of the army as far as the Zuyder Zee, and to threaten

the enemy's right, further to avail itself of any favorable opportunity which might occur of supporting by more decided operations, those of the other columns.

The enemy were dislodged from Schoreldam and from the sand hills about Bergen and Egmont-op-zee, after an obstinate resistance, particularly near the latter post, in its progress towards which, Sir R. Abercromby's column suffered severely. The loss of the enemy would have been much more serious if Gen. Essen could have been prevailed upon to co-operate more vigorously in the attack upon the village of Bergen, the early possession of which might have rendered the retreat of the enemy's right very precarious. The general result of the attack was, that it placed the Duke of York's army on the 2d October, in a situation which would have enabled him to renew it on the following day with great advantage, and Gen. Brune, in consequence, abandoned his positions in the night, and retired to the strong ground about Bever-wyck and Wyck-op-zee, with the greater proportion of his troops, while Gen. Daendels, who had abandoned Oudes Carpel and Lange Dyke, fell back through Alkmaar to Purmerend. Alkmaar was occupied on the afternoon of the 3d by detachments from Gen. Dundas's and Sir J. Pulteney's columns.

The British loss amounted to 237 killed, of whom 11 officers, 1102 wounded, of whom 79 officers, and 193 missing. That of the Russians was 13 officers and 157 soldiers killed or taken, and 20 officers and 403 wounded. Maj. Gen. Moore was wounded early in the action, but did not quit the field until a second very severe wound obliged him to be carried off. Seven pieces of cannon and several ammunition waggons were taken from the enemy, whose loss in men was very great.

On the 4th, the right of the army under Sir R. Abercromby pushed its posts beyond Egmont-op-zee, Egmont op Hoof, and Egmont Biunen; the centre occupied Alkmaar, and the villages in its front towards Limmen. The left was placed behind the canal of Alkmaar between that town and Schermerhorn. The town of Hoorn on the Zuyder Zee was reoccupied by a detachment from the left. The roads were in a dreadful state, and the conveyance of supplies of every description from the rear, had become very arduous. This circumstance and the necessity of giving some repose to the troops, prevented the Duke of York from immediately following up the success obtained on the 2d and 3d by the attack on Gen. Brune, in the strong position to which he had retired near Bever-wyck. On the 6th, however, he determined to push forward the advanced



posts of the centre and right, and the enemy were driven from the villages of Ackersloot and Limmen by the guards, from that of Baccum by the Russians, and from the ground between that village and the sea by the reserve under Col. Macdonald without much difficulty, although with some loss to themselves. Thus far and no farther it was intended that these corps should proceed, preparatory to the general attack in contemplation, but Col. Macdonald having followed the enemy too eagerly on the right, in the Sand Hills, and the Russians having advanced to Castricum, which it was not intended they should attack, brought on a contest between these corps and the reinforcement sent by the enemy, which, although it had no object, soon became a general action from Limmen to the sea, and was disputed on the right with great obstinacy, and with alternate success until late in the evening, when the enemy were driven back to their position, and the allies remained in possession of Baccum and even of Castricum, from which a detachment made by Gen. Coote from Limmen had driven the enemy.

The loss sustained by both parties in this engagement, brought on with the sole desire of supporting the advanced posts, was very severe. The British lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 50 officers, and 1425 men, the Russians 1110, including officers.

Although the Duke of York's army had repulsed the enemy, and maintained every post which it had occupied early in the day, the consequences of this useless action, and the loss sustained in it, rendered its effects equivalent to a defeat. It obliged H. R. H. to suspend the meditated attack, and reduced his numbers at a moment when he had no expectation of further reinforcement, and when the enemy's means were hourly increasing. He no longer possessed that superiority of force which was indispensable to the continuance of offensive warfare. The state of the roads, and the consequent difficulty of bringing up provisions and ammunition, have been already adverted to.

These circumstances, the advanced period of the season, and the unfavourable position as a defensive one, which the army then occupied, added to the disappointment of the expectations of an insurrection of the Dutch people, rendered it very evident that no further movement in advance, nor a continuance in the station then occupied, presented that prospect of advantage which could balance the risk attending them, and H. R. H. was induced, by the advice of Sir R. Abercromby and the other Lieutenant Generals, to abandon an enterprize of which the increasing

dangers were not compensated by any probability of success, and to retreat to the position of the Zuype, where he would be nearer his magazines, and wait with greater security for instructions from England. The troops began their retreat on the evening of the seventh, and the centre and right reached the Zuype on the following day without any interruption from the enemy or any other loss than that of 50 wounded, left at Egmont-op-Zee, whose state did not admit of removal. The left retired more gradually.

General Brune's light troops did not approach the position of the allies until the evening of the eighth. On the ninth they re-occupied Warmenhuisen, and on the tenth they pressed upon the rear of the left wing, under Prince William of Gloucester, by which, however, they were kept in check until night, when it continued its retreat without being further molested. On the same day they appeared in force upon the whole line, but retired without attempting any thing.

The Duke of York lost no time in adding to the strength of his position, and in directing the sick and wounded to be sent to the island of the Texel or to England, and the removal to England also, of the Dutch levies, which were forming at the Helder.

Henceforth the resumption of offensive operations was out of the question, and H. R. H. had to decide between the alternative of continuing on the defensive in the position which he occupied, or of endeavouring to evacuate, by some means or other, North Holland. It was a choice of evils. The position which he occupied was good, and the troops under his orders might long have resisted the enemy's attempts to force it; but at this advanced season H. R. H. could not look to the certainty or even the probability of the arrival of reinforcements or even of supplies; repeated attacks would necessarily have caused a serious diminution of his force, and the uncertainty of the navigation might have produced starvation. The unhealthiness of a marshy country had already entailed great sickness, the increase of which would cause a reduction in his numbers, possibly still more considerable than the sword.

The enemy, on the contrary, were daily acquiring strength, and could multiply, hasten, or retard their attacks at pleasure, without dreading any deficiency of supply. If repulsed or beaten, their retreat was open, and they could not be followed; at least, nothing would have been gained by following them. If H. R. H.'s position had been forced, which sooner or later must have been the case, he might possibly have made a second stand in a position, marked



out between it and the sea, but still embarkation must have been the ultimate resource, and that embarkation must have been effected under the attack of a superior enemy, and possibly attempted when a contrary wind would have exposed the transports to destruction, supposing even that a sufficient number should have been collected to receive the troops.

Admitting these reasons to operate forcibly against any attempt to maintain a defensive position, it must be allowed that some of them operated in no less a degree against re-embarkation under the attack of an enemy. The gain of a march would have availed little, for the whole army could not have been embarked at once; that part which remained on shore would have been exposed in a two-fold degree to the efforts of an enemy already possessing the advantage of superiority in reference to the whole, and might have been destroyed in sight of the ships, or in the act of embarking. At all events, under the most favourable supposition, a strong rear-guard must have been sacrificed, and unless the wind should favour the departure of the transports, it would have been sacrificed for no purpose. Another alternative indeed occurred, that of cutting the Dykes, and inundating the country beyond the Zuype, but this could not be resorted to without destroying that country, possibly for centuries, and nothing but a persuasion that the preservation of his army could be obtained by no other means, would have induced H. R. H. to adopt it. To have transported his army to another part of the United Provinces would, under all circumstances, not have been advisable, and in fact the great embarrassment of embarking the army would not have been obviated by it.

These considerations, and the indispensable duty of preserving his brave troops to the country, when no object could be attained by incurring further risk or loss, induced H. R. H. to try the effect of negotiation. The result and the terms of the agreement, which was concluded with Gen. Brune, are too well known to require introduction here; suffice it to say, that in this instance, as in others, H. R. H. acted by the advice and with the unqualified concurrence of Sir R. Abercromby and the other lieutenant-generals, who felt that, even in a cold calculation of lives, the numbers of his army, which in all probability would have been sacrificed by a different line of conduct, would have exceeded that of the prisoners whose service were restored to the enemy. There was no other condition which could admit of hesitation; no restriction on the employment of the British or Russian troops which were at once

disposable for other objects; no restoration of the captured ships, which though proposed and urged by Gen. Brune, was firmly resisted by H. R. H., even to the length of authorizing Gen. Knox to break off the negotiation if it should be further insisted upon. The agreement was finally concluded on the 18th October, and from that day hostilities ceased. H. R. H. was to evacuate the territory and seas of Holland before the 30th November. The greater part of the troops were on board before the end of October, and the Duke embarked on the 1st November, leaving to Sir J. Pulteney the final execution of the agreement. The latter left the Texel on the 19th November, with the troops and ships which still remained in the road, and the enemy re-occupied the Helder on the same day.

### *The late Henrietta Elizabeth Wheeler,*

Translator of the "Tomb of Marcos Botzaris."

[Of the young Lady, concerning whom the following was written, no language can express the ideas of him who has the melancholy office of handing them to the Editor. As Pliny wrote of Corellius Rufus, we know all that can be said upon such subjects; but, alas! there is nothing which the present writer, in his state of feeling on the subject, could say, that would not fall very far short of what all who knew her could tell.

Suffice it, then, that she died in her 24th year, at Passy, near Paris, in September last, that she was educated in England, and she evidently, from the various tributes to her memory, possessed and practised every virtue that most adorns the human heart and mind. She lingered under a long illness, and was buried in the now very interesting ground of Père la Chaise.

Of her disconsolate and intellectual mother, it would be more proper, perhaps, at this moment to speak, but how can it be done? Her exquisite feelings must not be violated by any obtrusion. She has lost all the soul of life in one, with whom, as she has observed, "Pericles would have forgotten his *Æspasia*," men would renounce their pretensions to superiority; the misanthrope would become enamoured of society; the benevolent would have recognized a kindred nature; and vanity would have learned that simplicity and modesty are the true characteristics of exalted moral qualities, as well as of great talents.]

### LE TOMBEAU D'UNE JEUNE PHILHELLENE\*;

*Epître à Madame ANNA WHEELER, Irlandaise, amie dévouée de la Cause des Grecs; sur la Mort de sa fille HENRIETTE WHEELER, qui a cessé de vivre, à l'âge de 24 ans, à Passy, le 12 Septembre, 1826; qui partageait les nobles sentimens de sa Mère, et qui avait donné, dans sa dernière maladie, des témoignages de plus tendre intérêt à l'enfant de Canaris, et à deux autres jeunes Grecs, orphelins, amenés avec lui en France pour y être élevés, sous les auspices et par les soins du Comité Grec de Paris.*

C'EST auprès du tombeau de ta fille chérie,  
Trop malheureuse ANNA, que mon âme attendrie,  
Interrogeant le ciel sur ton triste avenir,  
Et voulant de tes maux calmer le souvenir,

\* The exquisite beauty and pathos of this poem would be injured by the finest translation.—Ed.



Dépose ces conseils de la Philosophie,  
Par la mort elle-même adressés à la vie.

Tout périt ; rien ne peut échapper au trépas.  
Les plus nobles vertus, les plus divins appas  
Ne sauraient affranchir de cette loi fatale  
Qui nous appelle tous sur la rive infernale.  
Ton aimable HENRIETTE, au printems de ses jours,  
De sa vie innocente a vu finir le cours.  
Dans ses derniers instans, sa mourante paupière,  
Pour te revoir encore, implorait la lumière.  
Mais tes soins maternels, tes sanglots ni tes pleurs  
N'ont pu te préserver du plus grand des malheurs :  
Elle n'est plus. Bientôt nous tomberons comme elle ;  
Bientôt tu rejoindras ta compagne fidelle.  
Le céleste séjour où tu dois la revoir  
De ton âme accablée est le plus doux espoir.

Et toi, jeune beauté qu'enivre encor la vie,  
Qu'environnent les jeux, les plaisirs, la folie,  
De ce froid monument tu détournes les yeux :  
Suspends de tes concerts les chants harmonieux ;  
Vois cette mère en deuil. De ta mère éplorée  
Peut-être aussi demain tu seras séparée.  
De ce voile enchanteur dont l'éclat nous séduit  
La dépouille est promise à l'éternelle nuit ;  
Et la terre et la mort, dans leur barbare joie,  
De la charmante Emma feront aussi leur proie.

Jeunesse, amour, beauté, talens, puissance, orgueil,  
Tout vient s'anéantir dans le fond d'un cereueil.  
La gloire même, hélas ! illusion brillante,  
Et qui semble du tems braver la faux tranchante,  
N'est qu'un phare allumé dans la postérité,  
Un fantôme trompeur de l'immortalité,  
Ephémère flambeau, dont la faiblesse humaine  
Poursuit dans l'avenir la lueur incertaine.

La gloire, trop souvent, par d'injustes arrêts,  
A paru consacrer d'Héroïques forfaits.  
Un superbe vainqueur, les mains de sang fumantes,  
Vit tomber à ses pieds des nations tremblantes ;  
Et d'indignes flatteurs, lui dressant des autels,  
Promirent à son nom des lauriers immortels.  
Ce vainqueur et sa cour sont dans la nuit profonde ;  
Là, vont descendre aussi ces fiers maîtres du monde.  
Dont l'insolent orgueil, la folle vanité  
Ont fait taire autour d'eux l'austère vérité.  
La vérité survit et s'assied sur leur tombe ;  
Et par son ascendant, leur gloire croule et tombe :  
Trop heureux désormais, dans l'éternel oubli,  
Si leur nom ignoré demeure enseveli ;  
Si, des siècles futurs trahissant la vengeance,  
L'histoire les protège au moins par son silence.

Ton Henriette, Anna, digne objet de nos pleurs,  
Des peuples opprimés partageait les douleurs,  
Détestait les tyrans, chérissait sa patrie,  
De Shakspear, de Byron, adorait le génie,  
Pour la cause des Grecs et pour la liberté  
Son cœur, comme le tien, a souvent palpité.  
Ce noble cœur, formé sur un noble modèle,  
Au culte des vertus resta toujours fidèle.

Il te souvient du jour où ses yeux attendris  
Fixaient avec amour le jeune Canaris,  
Et les deux orphelins que des remports d'Athènes  
Avait conduits en France un ami des Hellènes \*.  
Comme elle applaudissait du geste et de la voix  
Au récit des combats, des succès, des exploits  
De ces Grecs généreux, dont la nouvelle gloire  
Pour nous de leurs aïeux recommence l'histoire,  
Et qui de Miltiade et de Léonidas  
Font à nos yeux surpris revivre les soldats !  
Son œil étincelait d'une céleste flamme ;  
On lisait sur son front les secrets de son âme.  
Elle invoquait le Ciel, les ombres des héros.  
" Réveillez-vous, brisez les marbres des tombeaux,  
" Disait-elle ; les Grecs veulent vivre sans maîtres.  
" Venez les inspirer, mânes de leurs ancêtres !  
" Thémistocle déjà revit dans Canaris ;  
" Le farouche Ibrahim fuit devant Botzaris.  
" Un enfant d'Albion, ressuscitant Tyrtée,  
" Byron, Barde sublime, à la Grèce enchantée,  
" Dans un vers prophétique est venu rappeler  
" Les antiques vertus qu'elle doit égaler.  
" Que ne puis-je moi-même, aux champs de l'hellénie,  
" Combattre pour les Grecs, pour leur sainte patrie ;  
" Partager leurs efforts, leurs périls glorieux,  
" Et suivre de Fabvier les pas victorieux !"

Tels furent les regrets que sa bouche éloquente  
Versa dans notre sein. Déjà faible et mourante,  
Elle oubliait ses maux et son propre danger.  
" Grand Dieu ! sauve les Grecs, daigne les protéger !"  
Tel fut son dernier vœu. Telle fut la prière  
Qu'elle adressait au Ciel, dans son heure dernière.

Tes généreux desirs ne seront point trahis,  
Henriette ; les Grecs sauveront leur pays ;  
Et moi-même, avant peu, j'inscrirai sur ta tombe :  
La Grèce est affranchie, et la Croissant succombe.  
Toi, dans l'heureux séjour de l'immortalité,  
Tu béniras le Dieu qui fit la liberté.

M. ANT. JULLIEN, de Paris.

Triste hommage d'amitié offert à la douleur d'une mère.

\* M. le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Saint Havuen, fils de l'Amiral du même nom.



## THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE GUARDS.

THE appointment of the Duke of Wellington to the Colonelcy of the grenadier regiment, is equally a compliment to his Grace and the Guards generally. We shall shew by a letter from the Duke of York, addressed to a General Officer, that His Royal Highness prided himself in the title of a "Guardsmen." And we are certain that the individual who our most gracious Sovereign, in his own hand, has characterized as "the great and distinguished general who has so often led the armies of the nation to victory and glory, and whose high military renown is blended with the history of Europe\*," is not less proud than his illustrious predecessor of belonging to a corps that so continually distinguished itself in action, under his own eye, during the brilliant campaigns of the Peninsula; and to which corps heroes, whose names will live in the page of history, and some of the best generals of the age, have at one time or other belonged.

When the number of young men of family and fashion, who select the army for a pursuit, and commence their career in the Guards is considered, and that they are exposed to all the frivolities of this gay and luxurious metropolis, it is gratifying to find that a high and chivalric spirit of honour and professional pride have ever distinguished the corps, and that notwithstanding all the temptations to which its young officers are continually exposed, there is no regiment in His Majesty's service which is more respected by the other branches of society, or more regarded for its brilliant conduct in the field, than the regiments of Guards.

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Copy of a letter† written by the Duke of York to a General Officer, after the battle of Barrosa:—

"I take the earliest opportunity in my power of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th March, and of thanking you for your obliging attention in communicating to me thus early, what relates to the distinguished conduct of my gallant old friends, the Guards, under your command, in the glorious and severely contested action of the 5th. While I congratulate you and them on the successful result of an action in which their efforts were so conspicuous, and so deserving of the admiration with which all have viewed them, I cannot conceal my deep feelings of regret, that it has been attended with so severe and painful a loss of officers and men, which upon this occasion, perhaps,

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\* See General Order, p. 242.

† We remember seeing the original in the Duke's hand-writing, and consequently do not regard this as an official communication.

makes a deeper impression upon me, as many of the latter were old soldiers, and faithful companions, whose meritorious exertions I have myself witnessed, and had occasion to approve upon former occasions.

"I have read with great satisfaction, in Lieut.-General Graham's despatch, the high and well-earned encomiums bestowed upon your conduct, and that of the officers and men engaged under your command; and as a BROTHER GUARDSMAN, (a title of which I shall ever be most proud) and Colonel of the corps, I trust I shall not be considered as exceeding the limits of my station in requesting, that you will yourself receive and convey to the brigade under your orders, my sincere and cordial thanks for having so gloriously maintained, and indeed, if possible, raised the high character of a corps in whose success, collectively and individually, I shall never cease to take the warmest interest."

The following is one of several of the proud testimonies the Guards possess from its present honoured colonel:—

"Vizen, 15th January, 1810.

"Sir,—I have taken frequent occasions of stating publicly the great satisfaction which the conduct of the Guards has invariably given me,—which satisfaction has been renewed in the recent march through Portugal, in which, as they were at the head of the column, they set the example to the other troops of the most orderly and regular manner. I am anxious to testify this satisfaction in a manner which shall make an impression on the non-commissioned officers, and shall prove to them that the attention they pay to their duty is not unobserved by their superiors; and if the Commanding Officers of the two battalions of Guards will be so kind as to recommend a serjeant each, I will recommend them to vacant ensigncies in the army.—(Signed) "WELLINGTON.  
"To the Hon. Col. Stopford, commanding 2d Brigade of Guards."

THE RIGHT HON. GENERAL FITZPATRICK'S EPITAPH,  
(COMPOSED BY HIMSELF.)

WHOSE turn is next? This monitory stone  
Replies, vain passenger, perhaps thy own.  
If, idly-curious, thou wilt seek to know,  
Whose relics mingle with the dust below;  
Enough to tell thee, that his destin'd span  
On earth he dwelt—and like thyself, a man:  
Nor distant far th' inevitable day,  
When thou, poor mortal, shall like him be clay.  
Through life, he walked unemulous of fame,  
Nor wished beyond it to preserve a name;  
Content if friendship o'er his humble bier,  
Drop but the heartfelt tribute of a tear;  
Though countless ages should unconscious glide,  
Nor learn that ever he had liv'd or died!



*Outline of a Course of Studies, as laid down by Dr. Claudius Buchannan, in a Letter to a Young Gentleman of the India Service.*

It gave me great pleasure to hear that you and M. ——— had arrived in safety at your residence on the Burrampooter. I hope you like the situation as well as I do mine at Barrackpore. I little thought a few years ago that the first place I could call a home should be on the banks of the Ganges. How far from the scenes of my childhood and youth! I have travelled from the regions of the north towards the south pole; I have crossed the zone of the earth twice, and have embraced in my circuit the vast continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, before I found my place of rest.

Many years ago my chief ambition was to make the tour of Europe; but how little does this idea appear now. As a village is the world to a child, so Europe was the world to me; but Europe is now become a village, and the globe itself, which seems to have revolved under my eye, has no longer its former extent, novelty, or importance. My ambition seeks now to explore new worlds, and were the Deity to gratify my desire, and permit me to traverse the six planetary worlds around us, yet how circumscribed would be my view, how limited my knowledge! Our solar system is but a point in the universe. The universe itself conveys not the idea of infinite space! Universe signifies a whole; a whole has a limit, but space has none. What, then, is knowledge?—like space, it has no limit. Let us return then to our village, and view man, its inhabitants. His knowledge suited to his state and place; his time a moment, and a point his space; and this equally true! whether he live but for a few years, confined to his natal spot, or live three ages, and traverse the world around, his time is a moment, and a point his space. This thought casts a melancholy gloom over science and all human knowledge. It appears confined and uncertain, and therefore unsatisfying. It is now that the mind turns with pleasure from the works of God to his word. The works of God declare his glory, but the mind cannot comprehend them; it is never satisfied in surveying them; but the word of God quenches the thirst. It is that fountain which alone can fill the capacious soul of man.

You wish me to give you the outline of your studies in science. Science, you know, is not the great business of the human mind; even with respect to society, it rarely enters into conversation. An astronomer or botanist is such only by chance. Prudential, moral, and political men, are the food of conversation, and these are best found in his-

tory, poetry, the belles lettres, and the journals of the passing day. Pure science we rather admire than love. It has nothing to do with the social or domestic endearments of <sup>life</sup>, it tends nothing to make a man better, or better qualified to attain true happiness : but then it is an ornament to a man ; it sheds a lustre over his more solid and useful attainments ; besides, there is a certain degree of it which most well-educated men possess.

The scale of knowledge in any particular department is infinite ; but then most men enter upon it and go onward a little way only. All the manual operations of life are founded <sup>on</sup> science, and when any useful discovery or improvement is made, it is <sup>our</sup> business to add to the stock of human knowledge, and this <sup>you</sup> may do without investigating the radical principles of science ; that is, the principles of matter and motion are not yet discovered, and probably cannot be comprehended by the mind of man. It sheds a lustre over his more useful and solid attainments ; besides there is a certain degree of it which is absolutely necessary.

When, therefore, you speak to me hereafter of your love of science, I shall understand you of moral, historical, and political, as well as natural science, and in this general sense I shall proceed to give you the prospectus of such a course as I think will best comport with your department in life.

1st.—You must begin with investigating the powers of your own mind. For this purpose you will read Locke's treatise on the Human Understanding. Aristotle's system was held sacred for many ages, but his was a mere fabric of words ; it suffered many dilapidations in the last century, particularly by Rámus, of France, who was banished the kingdom for his offence ; but it was completely overthrown by Locke. You will begin at the second book, and omit the chapter on power.

2nd. Your next study is the history of mankind. First take a general, and then a particular view of it. Bossuet's Universal History will serve for the first, and for the latter, the most approved in the order of time are Rollin's Ancient History, Mitford's Greece, Goldsmith's Rome, Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Robertson's Charles 5th, Russel's Modern Europe, Robertson's America ; and of particular countries, you will read the History of England, and of India. The best method of improving by history, is by the application of it to modern times, and particularly by self-application. This study by application imprints the events of characters deeply in the mind, and biography is a principal part of



history, and is the most interesting and useful. It is a glass wherein you may see many living characters as well as your own reflected. There are not many biographical books; the best are, Bayle's *Biographia Britannica*, and *Biographia Evangelica*, by Middleton: a very weak compilation, the collection called the *British Plutarch*, and Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.

3rd. **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**—Locke has taught you the nature of moral demonstration; Euclid will teach you that of geometrical, and the first book of Lausin's *Algebra*, that of numerical demonstration. Geometrical and numerical proof are equally certain and absolute. Most of the second book of Euclid may be demonstrated by algebra.

The properties of triangle, or trigonometry, are next in order. You will find a short treatise at the end of Simpson's *Euclid*. Trigonometry is the foundation of land surveying, of navigation, the measurement of height, and celestial distances. The four grand branches of natural philosophy are, mechanics, optics, hydrostatics, and astronomy. For the three first, Adam's *Sections on Experimental Philosophy*, or Nicholson's *Principles*, will suffice; and for the last, the former part of Ferguson's *Astronomy and Chemistry*. The first book of Lawsisier's *Elements* will give you the best account of the modern improvements in this science; and Nicholson's *Dictionary* will be a useful book of reference. It is of itself a chemical library.

4th.—**BOTANY.**—You will find a short history of botany in Rosseau's *Instructions*, in eight letters, published by Martyn. In the same book Martyn has given the outline of the Linnæan system. Every system is arbitrary. You may invent one as well as Linnæus; but perhaps you will see reason to adopt his. The chief pleasure is to study the plants around you; it is of little consequence that you know the names of the plants you will never see; but we ought to be well acquainted with those objects in creation which are constantly soliciting our attention; which are grateful to the sense both for fragrance and beauty; and which display the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.

You have already attended a little to this branch of knowledge. It is one of many, which when we once begin to study it, we are surprised that we should have so long neglected. It is strange that a man will be content to carry about a body for fifty years, without once examining the construction of it. He gives credit that all is right; he takes it on pure faith; and how amusing it is to see some men, with great gravity, discussing the Divinity and His

attributes, and criticising his word and works, who are most profoundly ignorant of themselves, both soul and body.

5th. **ELECTRICITY**—is very much studied at present. Chambers's *Cyclopedia*, by Rees, will give you an account of it; but there is much room for improvement, and there is no country where meteorological discovery may be more conveniently made than this.

6th. **ARCHITECTURE**.—You must not be ignorant of the orders of architecture, nor of the different styles of building which ought to obtain in a hot or cold climate. Any dictionary of the arts will explain the orders, and you will find a useful essay on architecture at the end of Kaimes's *Elements of Criticism*. As long as towers have walls, you ought to learn the terms of fortification. This art is not so respectable as it once was, for now the improvements in military tactic have rendered the advantages of attack always superior to those of defence.

7th. **GEOGRAPHY**—is a science which occasionally forces itself upon us, and there is none that merits more frequent revision. What can be more interesting than to make the nations of the earth pass in review before us. This is properly living history. It induces a liberal habit of thinking, and cures us of local and patriotic prejudices. It is useful to trace on your map of the world the progress of Divine truth and of moral and natural science through different countries in different ages. A moral and historical map of the world is by much the most interesting. The natural history of animals is much attended to by some, but it is too voluminous and multifarious to be exhausted by the individual. No library, however, ought to be without all the volumes of natural history. We are in constant want of these as books of reference. The useful part of the science is to note those admirable instincts in animals, which in many cases do for them what reason could not do. The best rudiments for this study are Ray's *Wisdom of God in the Creation*, and Dexham's *Physico Theology*.

8th. **MINERALOGY**.—The history of the mineral kingdom is chiefly attended by the chemists, whose business it is to analyze secret properties. The mineral kingdom is out of sight; we are more concerned with the animal and vegetable kingdoms: however, we must not be ignorant of the nature of strata, of the quality of the earth in the place we dwell, of the well-known phenomena of diamonds, gold and silver mines, and the nature of existence in the subterranean world, where so many of our fellow-creatures pass their lives. There are many inferior branches of natural science,



which become important by paying some attention to them; such as æronautic knowledge, telegraphic discovery, the nature and law of musical sounds, and the power and season of elegitation in the country where you dwell. You will not be at a loss for books on any part of science, if you are in possession of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and the *Cyclopedia* by Chambers.

9th. **POLITICS.**—These properly constitute no science; if they do, it is the science of the day; it is local and temporary. The system of politics which are suited to one nation will not suit another, nor will the same system suit the same nation for many years. The infancy, youth, and age of a state demand as many changes in the mode of governing. There are no general principles of truth in politics; if there be any, it is that of Machiavel—divide and govern—and that is a nefarious one. The art of governing depends on two things—an acquaintance with the weaknesses of men, and an accurate knowledge of the present state of the nations around you. Justice and integrity are not constituent parts of diplomatic system. Our most celebrated statesmen have wanted both, knowledge of the state of Europe, and this knowledge is best obtained from the periodical prints. If you would maintain an acquaintance with the mother country, you must not be satisfied with perusing the Bengal papers, but ought to have a daily London paper regularly sent to you. It is from the daily advertisements and the daily talk that we can learn the change in fashions, manners, and opinions of a people.

10th. **POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY** differs from politics in general. It is very useful to take a view of the comparative excellence of the three imitative arts, music, painting, and poetry. This is done by Harris in his *Hermes*

11th. **RHETORIC** and the rules for fine writing ought to be your study. It is desirable to be well acquainted with literary criticism, and to be able to ascertain the comparative merits of the British classical writers. There are treatises on the *Belles Lettres* by Rollin, Blair, Kaimes, and Beattie; but it is a perusal of the authors of taste themselves which will best form you for a writer in elegance in prose and poetry. There are many who dedicate more time to the ornamental acquirements than to the useful; for they find that in polished circles the conversation chiefly turns on the fine arts and present politics. Men of polite learning, however, affect some knowledge of science. The system of knowledge recommended for the age is, that it be universal, but superficial; that it have a little of ail, but much of none. If a man cannot learn the sciences, he

learns the nomenclature of the sciences, and this appears erudite to the many.

12th. **LANGUAGES.**—These compose a great portion of human knowledge, and the attainment of them consumes a great portion of life. The Hebrew and Greek alone are to many a severe study all their lives. Those which are necessary for you are the Latin, French, and Persian and Arabic. Permit not your Latin to die, as too many do. If you do, every newspaper you may read during life will probably punish the fault. The French and English are the classical languages of the world. The useful works in the French language are without number, and the present state of Europe makes that language more important than ever. But the Persian is your professional language, and therefore demands your chief attention. To be a good scholar in the Persian is in this country the chief recommendation a young man can possess, and many have found it the viaticum to fame, eminence, and emolument. It is ornamental as well as useful, and we generally attach to it the idea of parts as well as perseverance. You may learn the Persian, but you must learn the Hindostannee. Hindostannee is here what English is in England, it is your vernacular tongue; you will have occasion for it every day, and every hour in the day, while you live in this country; and sure it is a mortifying thing to be obliged to jabber a language all one's life; it is oppressive to the intellect. A constant difficulty of expression in a strange language may perhaps impede fluent expression in our own. Some bad consequences must surely flow from a man's ideas and his organs of speech being always at variance. The Hindostannee has been called a jargon: every language is a jargon until the labours of the learned have reduced it to order. By the late attention paid to Hindostannee, it is daily acquiring more precision and copiousness, and will shortly, I doubt not, attain the celebrity of a written language. If you can conveniently, I hope you will immediately begin an acquaintance with Persic literature. Languages must be early learnt or never. Let your mounshee be as intelligent a man as you can get, that he may inspire you with respect for Persian history and politics as well as letters. As oriental history becomes now a necessary study, so I hope you will find it interesting and pleasant.

You will now, my dear friend, be ready to say, "Art is long, life is short." It is most true, and happy is that student who learns this lesson in time, who learns that he cannot know all he would, and that many things at least must be left undone. This discovery re-



presses his eagerness for knowing, and confines the mind chiefly to that subject whose importance accords best with life's brevity.

It will be of little consequence, when the soul is about to take its flight, whether you have been possessed of all or any part of this knowledge. You may run the circle of science with eclat; and when you have done, say, with a great philosopher, "I have lost a life in laborious trifles." In my search after truth, I have read and sought for it in works of imagination, and in systems of morality; but I must confess, that although I have met with many things to improve my judgment, and gratify my taste, yet I have seen no book, ancient or modern, in prose or poetry, moral or historical, civil or political, which can be compared to the excellence and perfection of the sacred volume; whether to give light to the understanding, or peace to the heart.

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*Notes, by Lieut.-Gen. Dirom, of Mount-Annan, regarding the Lines of Communication which may be made across Central America, between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.*

THE projectors of a grand canal for ships of all dimensions, by the river St. Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua, are probably not aware of the difficulties to be encountered in making and maintaining such a line of communication, which may be judged of from the following particulars, and the result of the military operations which were formerly carried on in that quarter\*.

In 1779, Spain having joined France in abetting the revolt of the British Colonies in North America, measures of retaliation were adopted against the colonies of that nation.

The Governor of Jamaica, the late Major-General Sir John Dalling, and Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, commanding the naval forces on that station, on receiving authority from government to act offensively in consequence of the rupture with Spain, sent an expedition against Fort Omoa, in the Bay of Honduras, under the command of Capt. Lutterell, of the navy, with five frigates or sloops; and a detachment of between two and three hundred infantry, under Capt. Dalrymple, commandant of the Royal Irish corps. On the 20th Oct. the fort was attacked on the land side, and escalated in the most heroic manner by the infantry, with detachments of seamen and marines, while the works which defended the harbour were battered by the ships, when that important place was taken with little loss. Three register ships, richly laden with treasure, and

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\* For the Plan here referred to, see p. 257 of this volume.

a large quantity of quicksilver found in the fort, which had been imported for the use of the mines, were captured, to the value of three millions of dollars\*.

Fort Omoa, unfortunately, proved to be very unhealthy, and was abandoned the following November, otherwise farther operations might have been advantageously prosecuted from thence by the Gulph of Dulce, to the gold and silver mines, and from thence to Guatemala on the west coast.

Encouraged, however, by the brilliant success which had attended that enterprise, and by information which appeared to be satisfactory, Gen. Dalling was induced to recommend a more extensive plan, which was approved of by government: its object was to ascend by the river St. Juan to the lake of Nicaragua, to take post in one of the islands, and encourage the inhabitants in the cities of Granada and Leon, near its western extremity, to declare their independence; or, if necessary, to take possession of those places, with a view to farther operations on the west-coast of America, assisted by a squadron from England, to co-operate with the army on that side of the Continent.

Gen. Dalling having solicited to be employed in the command of the army which might be destined for that important service, Br.-Gen. Archibald Campbell was sent out with four regiments of infantry to reinforce Jamaica, where they arrived in the beginning of March 1780, and he held a commission to act eventually as lieut.-gov. of that island.

Forces had already been sent in advance, consisting of several ships of war, under the command of Capt. Fotheringham, of the *Resource* frigate, and 500 infantry of the 60th, 79th, and Royal Irish Corps, commanded by Capt. Polson, of the 60th regiment, who obtained the temporary rank of colonel, and was accompanied by Major Dalrymple, on whom that local rank was conferred by the king, in consequence of his able conduct at Omoa. The first destination of the armament was to the Bay of Honduras, where possession was taken of the healthy unoccupied island of Rattan: a party of Indians was collected with their craft on the Mosquito shore, and a corps was formed of the British settlers there and in the bay, whose negroes were to act as pioneers with the army.

Capt. Nelson, of the *Hinchinbrook*, having been sent with a reinforcement of 300 infantry from Jamaica, the armament proceeded to the river St. Juan, where it arrived on the 24th March; and while Capt. Fotheringham, as commodore, was zealously employed in making arrange-

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\* London Gazette, 18th Dec. 1779.



ments for the defence of the harbour or anchorage, and in disembarking and forwarding the troops, Capt. Nelson offered his services, which were thankfully accepted, to act with Col. Polson, taking along with him 34 seamen, a serjeant, and 12 marines, in two of the boats of his own ship.

The river was in general rapid, and in many places so shallow, it being the dry season, that it became often necessary to lighten the boats, and drag them up by hand. On the 9th April, on approaching the fortified island of St. Bartolemeo, Nelson asked leave to "board the battery" with a small party, and carried it sword in hand. In two days more, they came in sight of the Castle of St. Juan, which is 69 miles from the harbour, and 32 from the lake. Many deaths had occurred, alarming sickness prevailed, and a great part of the guns and ammunition, as well as the whole of the hospital stores, had been left by the way from the want of conveyance; but all difficulties were surmounted, and the castle was invested on the 11th April.

Meanwhile, Lieut.-Col. Kemble, of the 60th reg., upon his arrival from England, was sent from Jamaica, having the rank of Brig.-General granted to him, and was intended to command the whole of the advanced division. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Sir Alex. Leith, Bart. of the 88th foot, with detachments of several hundred men; and as soon as the General should establish himself on the lake, and in the province of Nicaragua, he was to be followed by Maj.-Gen. Dalling, and the main body of the troops, about 3000 infantry, from Jamaica.

The garrison of Fort St. Juan, being cut off from the river, in want of water and provisions, and apprehending an assault, surrendered on the 29th April. It was found to be a wretched place, garrisoned by a motley assemblage of nearly 200 men of all colours, badly armed and ill disciplined, and containing neither treasure nor provisions.

Col. Polson, in his public letter, dated 30th April\*, mentioning Captain, afterwards the great Lord Nelson, said,— "I want words to express the obligations I owe to that gentleman. He was the first on every service by night or day, and there was scarce a gun but what he pointed; or Lieut. Despard, chief engineer, who has exerted himself on every occasion." The loss during the siege was only 9 men killed and 6 wounded.

Brig.-Gen. Kemble, with part of the reinforcements, soon after reached the castle, with a view of proceeding to the lake. He gave his own stores for the use of the hos-

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\* Jamaica Gazette, 27th May; London Gazette, 19th July, 1780.

pital, and made every possible exertion to alleviate the distress of the troops, and prepare for further conquest. Disease counteracted every effort, until in a few weeks its ravages had not left men in health to attend the sick, or even to bury the dead. Had the mortality been less dreadful, it would have been impossible, for several months, to ascend the upper part of the river, as the rains had commenced, and it had become very full and rapid. A small garrison was therefore left in the fort, and the remainder of the troops, with their prisoners of war, embarked in the boats, and in two days reached the harbour. The troops left there, and the crews of the ships of war, had suffered equally from disease. "The Hinchinbrook's complement consisted of 200 men; 87 took to their beds in one night, and of the whole crew not more than ten survived\*." The cholera morbus, obstructions in the viscera, and the bilious or yellow fever, were the prevailing disorders; and it was found necessary for the ships and troops to return to the island of Rattan, and they were from thence ordered to Jamaica.

Many valuable officers, of both navy and army, died or lost their health on that unfortunate service; and out of above 2000 men, including the forces of every description, not 300 recovered. The negroes were the only class of people whose constitutions resisted the effects of that awful climate.

Capt. Fotheringham, Sir A. Leith, and other lamented officers, died soon after their return to Jamaica—the captain, some days after he had exchanged into the *Ruby*, and had sailed for England. Maj. Dalrymple, Adjut.-Gen. and Capt. Mounsey, Aid-de-Camp to Col. Polson, had both contracted disorders, which required an immediate change of climate. Capt. Nelson arrived deplorably reduced by sickness, was brought ashore in his cot, was obliged to quit his frigate, and return on leave to England; and, after a tedious and dangerous illness, happily for the future glory of his country, recovered his health. Further operations were suspended against the Spanish colonies, until advices should be received from England, when they were finally countermanded, and orders were sent to evacuate Fort St. Juan,—a decision which had been anticipated, as there was every reason to believe that France and Spain, after being foiled at Gibraltar, meditated an attack upon Jamaica.

There being no intention of resuming operations on the Spanish main, Sir John Dalling availed himself of the per-

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\* Southey's *Life of Nelson*.



mission he had obtained to return to England, with the hopes of being employed in the East Indies, and was, when a vacancy occurred, appointed Commander-in-chief at the Presidency of Fort St. George. Sir John recommended Capt. Polson, who had served with the temporary rank of colonel, for the majority of the 92d reg., which he obtained as a reward for his services.

The regiment the author served in was one of those which arrived in Jamaica in March 1780, some time after the armament had sailed for the Spanish main. He was soon after appointed a Brigade-Major, and was to have gone with the main body of the troops, had they proceeded on the expedition. Upon the return of officers from thence, and afterwards, he had many opportunities of acquiring information regarding those and other parts of Central America; and from all he knows, it is greatly to be apprehended, that the noxious atmosphere at the mouth and in the confined course of the river St. Juan, which is only about 300 yards in breadth, as well as its shallowness in the dry season, and at all times the rapidity of its current, are circumstances which, upon further investigation, may unfortunately be found to render it ineligible to become a navigable line of communication for ships of all dimensions, as intended, across that part of the continent.

An object of so much importance to the commercial world, and so well calculated to commemorate the independence of the United South American States, ought not, however, to be relinquished, as climate may be improved by clearing the banks of a river of wood, and draining marshes, hills be perforated by tunnels, and lesser undulations on the surface obviated by locks. In case, however, no favourable tract, with an adequate supply of water, should be found for the execution of so grand a design, still considerable facility might be given to commercial intercourse, and the capital requisite for its accomplishment be employed with a better prospect of merited advantage to subscribers, and, perhaps, with no less benefit to the public, by making three great lines of road for carriages, instead of the present narrow, and often steep paths, by which merchandise is conveyed on mules across Central America.

These roads, should the nature of the country admit, ought to be at least sixty feet wide, having a rail-way on one side for waggons, and on the other a foot-path: and on both sides rows of umbrageous trees, wherever they could be planted with a prospect of success. One of them might cross the Isthmus of Darien, perhaps between Chagré and Panama; a second from the Gulf of Dulce to Guatemala; and a third from the Gulf of Mexico to that of Teguan-

tepec; none of them more than from 60 to 100 miles in length, while the projected canal by the river St. Juan, and the lake of Nicaragua, would exceed 200 miles between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

*Major O'C—, — Service.*

THE gallant Gen. M— used to relate the following anecdote of a soldier in the army he commanded :

“ One day I had issued strict orders not to allow any one to pass a certain post after six in the evening, and being anxious to learn how my injunctions were obeyed, I disguised myself, and went directly after that hour to the post. On reaching the spot, an Irishman on guard immediately called out, ‘ Who goes there ? ’ I answered, ‘ a friend ; ’ he replied, ‘ you cannot pass ’— ‘ Aye, but I have the general’s orders to go where I think proper. ’—*Soldier*. ‘ I tell you, you shall not pass here ; you may go to the devil any where else, but by my soul you’ll not reach his dominions thro’ this place, and so I advise you to go to your tent, and drown your disappointment in a sound sleep, my honey ; for, ould B—b take me, if you stand there bothering me any longer, I shall be after putting you in the guard-house, as a spy. ’—*General*. ‘ But I tell you, sirrah, I am an officer. ’—*Sol*. ‘ Well, in that case you ought to know better, than to wish to get a poor soldier into a scrape, by trying to go where you have no business. ’—*Gen*. ‘ So you will not let me pass by fair means, I’ll try then to succeed by foul. ’—*Sol*. ‘ What ! would you be after frightening me, eh ? By St. Patrick, if you attempt to use violence, I’ll run you through the body with my bayonet. ’—*Gen*. ‘ How dare you refuse to obey an officer, sirrah ? ’—*Sol*. ‘ I tell you what, if the general himself was to ask me to let him pass this post, I would not ; for, d’y e see, when we receive our countersign, we must act accordingly. ’—*Gen*. ‘ What is your name ? ’—*Sol*. ‘ Och ! my soul, I’m not ashamed to own that my name is Dennis O’C—, and the devil a word can any man have to say against the name. ’—*Gen*. ‘ Oh, very well, Dennis O’C—, you shall hear from me to-morrow. But yet, before I depart, tell me whether you will not let me pass if I give you this purse of gold ? ’—*Sol*. ‘ Ah ! if the gold should turn to brass, Mr. Officer ; no, no. Let me examine it first ’ (here I trembled that the gold would tempt him.)—*Gen*. ‘ Well, there it is, now let me pass. ’—*Sol*. (after picking it from the ground,) ‘ Och ! I’ve found ye out, ye dirty spalpeen, you are a downright spy, and here goes at ye, ’—saying which he actually levelled his piece, and the general had only time to run behind a tree, ere he fired. The report quickly brought a picquet to the spot, and I found it impossible to escape, therefore, muffling myself up



that I might not be recognized, I desired to be conducted to the officer of the guard. This was instantly complied with, and I was taken to the guard-house, where I soon discovered myself, to the no small surprise of the lieutenant, who, when informed of the circumstance, could not help wishing O'C— at the devil, and requested to know in what way I intended to have him punished; adding, that I was not the first general-officer that Dennis had tricked, and that Marshal V. had good cause to remember him. I requested he would favour me with a recital of that circumstance, as I was desirous of obtaining all the knowledge I possibly could—concerning Dennis. He then informed me, 'that this soldier was condemned to be shot, for striking, in a fit of passion, a corporal who had called him a dirty scoundrel on the parade, because he had omitted cleaning the lock of his musket; but at the place of execution, perceiving the marshal, and making use of the strength of his lungs, he entreated a moment's parley, which the marshal did not think it worth while to refuse. Accordingly, Dennis begged that he would grant him one favour after he was shot: the marshal replied, 'that he would, if it was not against the interest of his sovereign, and the honor of a soldier.' Dennis told him, 'it should not be against either,' and the marshal consequently pledged his honour to accord it. Those who know Marshal V. are aware that, although one of the bravest men of the age, yet he is one of the most superstitious. Dennis was aware of this, and speaking so that every person present might hear him, he said, 'then your honour, it is that you will suffer my body to remain in your bed chamber three days and three nights, that my relations may have it to say, the great Marshal V. honoured my remains by sitting up with them three nights. Oh!' he exclaimed, 'the glorious wake!! Now, my boys, you may do your duty.' A thunderbolt could not have petrified the marshal more than this request did—the idea of remaining three nights with a dead man, he had himself ordered for execution, was more than he could bear. He, therefore, instantly remanded him back to his cell, and a few hours after brought the order for his release. But the marshal never since liked the regiment, and shortly after we were commanded to join your division.'—I made but few remarks to the lieutenant, adds the General, for, in fact, I conceived a strong predilection in favour of Dennis, and resolved to put his *bravery* to the proof, now that I had seen and heard what he was capable of doing as a man of wit and judgment: therefore, the next morning I commanded a small party to be ready for a very perilous expedition, and wished them to be volunteers. Dennis was the first man who

came forward to offer himself—the number necessary was soon completed, and a post of infinite importance was carried; the Irishman was the first that entered the redoubt, and I thought it my duty to recompense his fidelity and courage. A few days after I had him before me, and then informing him of every circumstance related, I made him a lieutenant: the emotion that seized him when he learnt he was an officer, almost overpowered him: at length he exclaimed; ‘Och, by the heart of an Irishman, general, you shall see that I will soon merit the honour you have conferred on me,’ and he spoke truly, for the next campaign he so distinguished himself, that he was promoted to the rank of major, and served me in quality of aid-de-camp. One circumstance, however humiliating, I cannot help mentioning; he was so very illiterate, that he could not sign his own name (and as a proof of his ignorance) he informed us that the day previous to the army entering L—, a consultation took place in his tent, when much discussion occurred in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the best road. The map was produced; one said this, another that; at length the major requested to be allowed to look at the map, when pointing with his finger to the river that ran through the city, he said, ‘By my soul, now, I think you wont find a better road than this, for see, it’s the widest, and it goes directly into the very heart of L—.’ This advice, given so ingenuously, created an immoderate fit of laughter from all the officers present; who, though very fond of him, could not help paying this tribute of their mirth to his ignorance: he very gravely inquired the meaning of it, and being informed it was a river and not a road, exclaimed with spirit, ‘who, in the name of the saints, could be such a fool as to put a river on a map?’”

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SIR PETER PARKER.

There is a tear for all that die,
A mourner o’er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph sweeps above the brave.

For them is sorrow’s purest sigh
O’er Ocean’s heaving bosom sent;
In vain their bones unburied lie,
All earth becomes their monument.

A tomb is their’s on every page,
An epitaph on every tongue;
The present hours, the future age,
For them bewail, to them belong.

And, gallant Parker thus enshrined,
Thy life, thy fall, thy fame shall be;
And earthly valour, glowing, find
A model in thy memory.

LORD BYRON.

Military Hints, by Francis Maceroni, late Aid-de-Camp to Joachim, King of Naples.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES.—I presume it will not be denied that the efficacy and success of light troops, in skirmishing, mainly depends on the effect of each individual shot. It has been sufficiently demonstrated, that a smooth barrel, such as the common musket, will not propel a ball with any degree of accuracy even the short distance of forty or fifty yards. Hence, in most European armies, the light troops, or skirmishers*, have been armed with rifles, which giving to the bullet a rapid rotation on its axis, its unequal friction in the barrel, and the unequal resistance of the air to its unavoidably imperfect sphericity, are continuously rectified during the whole course of its flight. The only objection to the use of the rifle, as hitherto managed, and which has been held sufficient to exclude its use from the French armies during the whole of the late war, is the inconvenience and loss of time experienced in loading it—the powder and ball being introduced separately, and it being indispensable that the latter should be enveloped in a piece of greased tissue, to facilitate its descent into the barrel with sufficient constriction to force its substance into the spiral grooves from which it receives its rotation. After various experiments, I have constructed a cartridge, with which a rifle may be loaded with at least the same precision and efficacy as by the present inconvenient practice, but, at the same time, with the ease and rapidity of a common musket. I have also devised a method by which common carbine or musket cartridges (provided they be of the proper caliber) may be expeditiously converted into rifle cartridges.

SHELLS TO EXPLODE ON TOUCHING THE GROUND.—In most cases where shells are thrown into redoubts, lines of circumvallation or of approach, or into the works of a fortification, their effect would be much increased, were they, instead of burying themselves, to explode on the very instant of touching the ground. I have invented a simple, safe, and infallible method, by which this effect may be insured. It may be equally well applied to old shells as to new ones cast for the purpose.

LARGE INCENDIARY ROCKETS, TO BE PROJECTED FURTHER THAN THE LARGEST SHELLS.—In the rocket practice, which I have had an opportunity of observing at Woolwich, the great objection to the use of the large incendiary rockets, over and above the extreme deviousness of their course,

* In English armies called Riflemen; in the French, Tirailleurs; in the German, Yagers.

appears to be their very limited range. With regard to the small field rockets, I do not pretend that the latter objection equally exists, or is of the same importance, inasmuch as their principal advantage consists in their aptness to be substituted for mountain guns, as they can be carried about in any number with the greatest rapidity, wherever a horse or a man can attain, and may be projected from situations, to which no gun could possibly be conveyed. In the progress of a regular siege, there can be no difficulty in throwing the large incendiary rockets into the enemy's works, although the inutility of such an application of them must be obvious enough; a mortar-full of stones, or of grenades, being much more to the purpose. It appears to me, that almost the only cases in which the large incendiary rockets might be used with advantage, would be, either in the defence of a sea-port against the attack of shipping, or *vice versâ*, for the attack from the sea of an arsenal, or of ships at anchor or in port. In either of these cases, however, the large rockets, with their present limited range, would prove much inferior to shells. Even at a parity of range, I would give the preference to the latter; but if it were practicable to give to the largest rockets a more extensive range than to the largest shells, a fleet at anchor, or an arsenal, might be attacked with great effect, and little loss to the assailants. I have invented a method, by which I will engage to throw a rocket, of six to ten inches diameter, the distance of five thousand yards; and as I make it revolve on the axis of its flight, its course will be as true as that of a rifle ball.

INCENDIARY ARROWS, TO BE PROJECTED FROM GUNS OF ANY CALIBER.—When a very long range is required for incendiary purposes, and Congreve rockets are not at hand, or will not reach the object, I have devised a kind of rocket, or incendiary arrow, which can be made whenever sheet iron and the usual combustibles are to be had, which arrow is to be projected from a field piece, or other gun, according to its caliber. The range of this fire arrow will be the same as that of the round shots of a similar caliber, according to the elevation of the piece; moreover, by revolving on its longitudinal axis, its direction will be as true as a rifle bullet. If sufficient elevation could be given, a twenty-four pounder would throw one of these fire arrows, with a grenade and ten pounds of combustible in its head, nearly five thousand yards, which is considerably further than a thirteen-inch mortar will project its shell.

CONGREVE ROCKETS WITHOUT STICKS.—I have devised a method, by which an ordinary Congreve rocket may be ar-

ranged so as to be thrown from an howitzer or mortar, without any stick, with the precision of a rifle ball, and one-third further than the range of the respective shells.

SAIL BURNERS.— I have made a species of little rocket, containing one ounce of wildfire, to be discharged from a common musket against the sails of a ship, or amongst the enemy's tents and baggage waggons. Unless fired within the distance of one hundred yards, and without sufficient elevation, or a diminished charge, this projectile is so constructed as never to go through the canvass, but to stick firmly into it, and set it on fire. With a few such rockets, and a dozen of muskets, a ship's sails, in dry weather, may infallibly be set on fire in a few minutes, at the distance of fifteen hundred yards. Fascii, or bundles, of fifty or sixty of these sail burners may be projected from a carronade or howitzer. They may be made of any size, although to ensure their sticking in the canvass, I think they ought not to exceed one inch in diameter.

IMPROVED METHOD OF ARMING LIGHT TROOPS.—For the sake of brevity I will abstain from various observations, which might be regarded as necessary, and introductory to the subject I have to propose. It might, for instance, have been well for me to take a rapid glance at the mode in which troops have been armed at the various periods in which the art of war, as well as the greatest commanders, have flourished. I might have remarked on the extraordinary slowness with which every successive improvement in arms and accoutrements has been imagined and adopted, as well as commented on the unmerited disregard paid to that subject, even by the greater number of the most illustrious captains. Amongst the Romans we scarcely hear of any, except Marius, Catullus, and Cæsar, and in modern times Marshals Catinat and Saxe, and the Duke of Wellington, who have condescended to bestow a thought upon a subject, too apt to be regarded as unimportant and unnecessary to the combinations of *la grande guerre* and strategical science. More than a century has now passed away without any essential improvement having been introduced in the arming of European infantry, if we except their cartridges being inclosed in a pouch, instead of dangling on the bandoleer, and the grenadiers being disencumbered of their grenades. In England, the cavalry has lately gained, by the introduction of the lance, part of the efficiency which it had previously lost by the gradual deprivation of its defensive equipments. In order to be qualified, or indeed disposed to make any alterations or improvements in the construction and manipulation of the arms I am speaking of, it is necessary to

have some familiarity with the minor and practical branches of mechanics, and particularly to have a personal aptness, experience, and skill in the use of weapons: From personal observation and practice, as well as from comparison and reflection, I am inclined to look upon the lance or spear as being, generally speaking, the most effective and convenient weapon (*arme blanche**) that can be put into the hand of a man. It is true that troops may be so protected by shield or armour as to give the sword a decided advantage over the spear, which is then liable to be turned aside and run in upon. Of this we have a memorable exemplification in the defeat by Paulus Æmilius of king Perseus and his celebrated Macedonian phalanx, which in line was ordered eighteen men deep, and armed with spears thirty feet long. The desire to combine the spear and the musket led to Marshal Catinat's introduction of the bayonet, as at present in use. In some respects, however, it makes but a clumsy weapon; and when it has to be used in its spear capacity, in resisting cavalry, it proves much too short; which I look upon to be the principal reason why none but the very first description of infantry can be made to withstand a really well-directed and "out-and-out" charge of cavalry. The weapon is too short to keep the assailants at a proper distance, or to wound without being wounded. After the battle of Waterloo, I observed whole files of fugitive French infantry with sabre cuts on the left fore arm. It is not, however, my present purpose to meddle with the infantry of the line, nor with the cavalry; although I think I could considerably augment the efficiency of the latter, without creating any additional incumbrance. My present object is to point out the defective equipment of modern light troops for skirmishing, and to suggest an improvement, which in any situation, whether in skirmishing, in line, behind an intrenchment, or in a redoubt, would give them a decided superiority over other troops, armed according to the present usage.

In the commencement of this paper I have indicated one great inconvenience, inseparable from the present way of loading the rifle, and I have alluded to a method by which I could remedy it. Light troops in skirmishing are frequently exposed to the sudden attacks of cavalry, and to other casualties, when their unfitness to form either an efficient line or square, subjects them to much loss. I have devised a plan, which, from actual experiment, I have found perfectly to succeed in combining the use of a nine-

* It is strange there should be no English for this term, which means any weapon, save a projectile or fire-arm.

foot lance with the rifle, without the one interfering with the free exercise of the other. When the rifle is in hand, the lance is so disposed of as to give no kind of incumbrance, whether the men stand, kneel, or run about in any direction, either singly or in line. When, *vice versa*, the rifle is to be laid aside and the lance taken in hand, it is effected by two simple movements of a second each, and the rifle is in turn secured without delay or embarrassment. The usual method of slinging the piece across the back is a slow and awkward operation, which generally knocks off the men's chakos. The lance being furnished with a sharp shoe, it will on many occasions prove very convenient for the rifleman to stick it up before him, when it will furnish an excellent rest to aim from, as well as be ready to snatch up in an instant. With the rifle comfortably disposed of, the lance will be found available in a variety of circumstances. It will assist the bearer in crossing a ditch, in climbing up a difficult acclivity or precipice, as well as in advantageously opposing a bayonet or a horseman.

It is proved by constant experience, that when, out of the ranks, an infantry soldier, consequently more particularly a rifleman, is attacked by a horseman, he is pretty sure to be cut down, or rode down, if reduced to defend himself with his bayonet. He cannot well be within proper wounding distance without the sabre falling on his head or arm. It is only the horse that he can have much chance of wounding, which chance is diminished by the trappings and accoutrements, and generally still more so by the rapid movement of the object across the point of the bayonet. Owing to the horizontal formation of the neck of the bayonet, its thrust is easily stopped, either by a sabre, or by an opposing bayonet. Thus we often see conflicting infantry, when brought to a charge, get their bayonets locked one against the other, so as to convert the struggle into a kind of pushing match. Now none of these defects of the bayonet would belong to a light, sharp, nine-foot lance, provided it could, alternately with the rifle, be assumed and put aside with sufficient speed and handiness. I would have this lance like that of the cavalry, only the blade rather thinner and sharper, and with a similar hollow ball on its neck; but by no means with the cross-piece of the infantry halbert, which, I suppose, can only be intended to stop and to be stopped by an opposing weapon. With such lances a line or square may be formed far more formidable, either to attacking cavalry or infantry, than any other modern infantry could possibly offer. Whether such line or square were formed two, three, or four deep, the

hindmost rank or ranks would, of course, keep up the fire, which, with the rifle cartridges I propose, would be as brisk as from common musketry. In a bivouac, lances prove exceedingly convenient for the formation of temporary shelter, or little tents as it were, with the help only of a few cloaks or blankets.

With respect to the rifle, at least, I would most strenuously recommend the substitution of the percussion copper caps for the flint locks, over which the advantages of the former are as great, as the latter are superior to the huge wheel and pyrites locks of two centuries ago. In comparison to the percussion gun, the very best flint one absolutely hangs fire, and one out of twenty-five or thirty is usually a miss-fire. A cap is put on much quicker than a flint lock is primed; there is no time lost in changing flints, and if Mr. Joyce's percussion powder be used there is no foulness or corrosion whatever; lastly, the rifles at present in use might be converted into copper caps, at a trifling expense*. The only objection to the change (and I own it is a very great one indeed) is the blind prejudice of custom!

Early in 1815, I communicated the foregoing ideas, on combining the lance and rifle, to Joachim, king of Naples, to whom I was aid-de-camp, and he conceived such an opinion of its advantages, that he immediately ordered me to organize a battalion accordingly. Having no rifles, I was content to substitute cavalry carbines of about twenty inches barrel and one ounce caliber. Before, however, any thing was completed, our retreat commenced, and total overthrow speedily ensued.

At the period above-mentioned, King Joachim likewise promised me, that he would adopt certain suggestions of mine, concerning the arms of the cavalry, which it would be superfluous for me to particularize.

With regard to the combined use of the lance and rifle, it is certainly evident, that nothing but confusion and embarrassment would ensue, unless they could be alternately applied and disposed of, as the occasion of the instant might

* I have invented a simple and efficacious method of rendering copper caps perfectly waterproof. It consists in dipping the open rim of the cap into green taper wax, melted in a plate over a lamp. The melted wax must not be so deep as to ascend into the cap up to the percussion powder at the extremity, but only so much as to form a slight lining of wax around its inner base. This will suffice to cause the cap to close hermetically over the nipple; so that, provided it be not cracked, and the gun have no lateral vent hole (which it ought not to have), the loaded piece may be put over the lock into a pail of water, without affecting either the cap or the charge. It is sufficient to have a few such prepared caps in store for wet weather.

require. These conditions I think I can ensure by the most simple means ; at least, I can vouch for having, in my own person, accompanied by four officers of my own training, run, or leapt, or scrambled—over field, and ditch, and wood, and rock, for the space of six miles—alternately, and without stopping, assuming now the carbine, and then the lance—and without experiencing any hindrance or inconvenience from the one or the other.

ORDNANCE.—I had prepared some observations, in proof of the great advantages which would accrue from the substitution of iron instead of brass* ordnance, both for battering and field service. I was prepared to prove, that the change would save nine-tenths of the cost, furnish more than ten times the amount of service, and give to the attack or defence of a fortress more than three times the vigour and effect.

The memoranda which I have made and collected on the subject of the speedy destruction of brass ordnance, and my calculations and proofs of the fitness and superiority of iron, would, I flatter myself, have established the correctness of the foregoing propositions. In this demonstration, however, I find myself anticipated by an excellent little work I have just met with†, to which any thing that I could add

* The gallant author of the following paper, Colonel Constable, has suggested an improvement in brass guns, which deserves the attention of the scientific members of the Ordnance department.—ED.

“ *Description of Brass Guns with Iron Cylinders, as manufactured in Asia, and cast in England in 1806, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. George Constable, of the Regiment of Bengal Artillery, by order of the Honourable the Board of Ordnance, the Marquess of Hastings then Master-General.*

“ The gun metal is a composition of brass and iron: the cylinder smooth as glass, and formed of metal of a distinct quality: vent of solid iron, and gun made after the English model.

“ The advantages of the Asiatic ordnance are strength and lightness. In strength equal to iron ordnance; in lightness less than brass. In proof of the latter position, a three-pounder of the above consistency, proved at Woolwich, weighed 2 cwts. 3 qrs. and 1 lb.: an English three-pounder weighs 3 cwts. being a difference in metal of 27 lbs. The advantages in respect to weight are of the greatest importance; viz. facility of movement, light and easy exercise in the field and in garrison, and a consequent saving both in men and horses. On ship-board a reduction of one-fourth or one-fifth in weight of metal must be of inculcable service.

“ It is notorious to officers who have seen much service, that brass guns are, owing to their fusibility, often rendered in the field and in batteries totally unserviceable. From the running and melting of the guns, increase of windage, &c. the shot is fired without a certainty of direction or distance; and hence it is evident that a brass train of artillery at sieges can never be relied on.”

† “ A few Observations on the mode of attack and employment of the

would only be amplification of similar facts and analogous reasoning. One only idea I will venture to add, which is, that platina might now be used for the vents of ordnance, as it appears to be found in sufficient quantities in Columbia, where it is sold, forged into bars, at about 1*l*. the ounce. It will probably soon become much more plentiful; and I think there can be little doubt but that, even at its present price, the advantages of its adoption would be more than commensurate to the cost. I will venture to premise, that an iron twenty-four pounder with a platina vent might be fired five hundred rounds a day, with the full charge of eight pounds of powder, for ten consecutive days, without the slightest injury either to the vent or cylinder. Provided the shot were (as they always ought to be) furnished with a wooden bottom (sabot), a brass twenty-four pounder would probably withstand an equally severe trial.

Mr. Jenour's Shot Cartridge.

THIS is an invention, for the purpose of shooting at much greater distances than can be accomplished in the present mode of charging guns, consisting in a sort of shot cartridge, constructed upon a new principle, totally different from any thing of the kind hitherto used, and equally applicable to naval and military as to sporting purposes. The following is Mr. Jenour's description:—

“The unwinding of a cord or twine, a chain or wire, from a spiral groove infolding the charge of shot, constitutes the chief principle, by means of which they are thrown from the gun in a mass, and dispersed at various distances. Two or more pieces of metal are so constructed, as when bound together by the twine, &c. to form a cylindrical case, inclosing the charge of shot, corresponding to the size of the gun, and having a regular spiral groove from end to end, similar to a common screw. One end of the twine is made fast, and the other is left free, to be unwound by the resistance of the air acting upon it during the passage of the cartridge. The unwinding of the twine being completed, the centrifugal force occasioned thereby opens the case and liberates the contents. One of the subordinate points of construction is that of filling the interstices of the charge with fine sand, or other matter, either mixed or not with tallow, in order to prevent the fired powder from penetrating into and deranging the construction of the cartridge, and also for the purpose of preserving the spherical form of the shot, whereby the penetrating force is increased. The experiments which I have individually made in a very imperfect manner, under every disadvantage, may be considered as merely amounting to a discovery of the important principle here described. Various trials upon an extensive scale are evidently re-

heavy artillery at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz in 1812, and St. Sebastian in 1813: with a discussion on the superior advantages derived from the use of iron instead of brass ordnance in such operations.” By an Officer of Artillery. Published by Egerton, Whitehall.

quired in order to find the minute particulars of construction for cartridges, to break uniformly at various given distances; as the quality and substance of the metal, the size of the grooves, and the number of turns, the quality and size of the binding cord, the exact adjustment of its loose end, so that it be uniformly acted upon by the air in its passage from the gun, the general and nice uniformity of sizes, weights, &c. of cartridges for each particular distance, with other minute practical points requisite to attain a general uniformity of construction, and a consequent certainty of effect. Numerous, accurate, and systematic experiments would, I have no doubt, ultimately lead to the production of cartridges highly complete, to shoot close and strong with a fowling-piece at any required distance, to the extent of several hundred yards.

The following data are collected from the experiments which I have made. The distance to which the shot are conveyed in a body is to be regulated by the number of turns or length of the binding; also by the specific gravity, the texture and the size of it, and by the charge of powder. The shorter the binding the less will be the distance to which the shot are conveyed in a body, and *vice versa*. The case should be of the least possible weight, to possess sufficient strength to resist any compression by the action of the discharge, and should retain the whole of its contents until the last turn of the binding is unwound."

Jean Bart.*

WHEN only twelve years of age he frequently went on board French ships of war, cruising off the coasts, often falling in with the enemy, when he would run from one part of the deck to the other, carrying powder or shot, as unconcerned as if he incurred not the slightest danger from the fire of the enemy.

On one occasion he had been ordered aloft during an engagement, and when about to descend some grape shot cut asunder the cords that supported him, and he fell nearly thirty feet. Fortunately for him the dead bodies of two men were directly beneath him: he was stunned, and for a few minutes remained insensible, but on recovering he laughed and said to the captain, "You see, sir, what it is to be in favour with fortune, for then the dead can render you a service."

On another occasion, in the heat of a battle, a shell fell on the deck, and all was in a state of confusion; the wick, however, had not communicated with the interior, and Bart sprang forward, at the risk of his life snatched it out of the shell, and thus prevented the explosion. This action first brought him into repute, and obtained him, through the recommendation of the captain, the rank of midshipman.

During the blockade of Dunkirk, great rewards were offered to any one who would undertake to give informa-

* These anecdotes of the celebrated *Chef D'Escadre* have not before appeared in print.

tion to the French admiral lying off Brest, of the circumstance. Jean Bart offered himself, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the British, succeeded in his project. He sailed out of port, on a misty night, in a large fishing smack, and from his knowledge of the coast, proceeded safely between our vessels and the land, not, however, without being hailed; but, well versed in the English seafaring terms, he passed himself for a man charged with the admiral's orders. His success saved the French fleet. The French admiral, unacquainted with the number of our ships, was hastening with all his sails to engage us, and he was alone prevented by the timely arrival of Bart, who gave him a correct account of our strength and situation, so that instead of attacking he retired within the harbour of Brest. Great praise was bestowed on Jean Bart for his daring behaviour, and shortly afterwards the Minister of the Marine, by order of the King of France, sent him a captain's commission, and appointed him to the command of a small frigate.

In this command Bart signalized himself, first by pursuing and taking all merchant vessels he could obtain any intelligence respecting; and it is even said that in three months he captured not less than thirty. Shortly after he laid wait for three Dutch Indiamen, returning home richly laden with silks, spices, and other valuable articles, and escorted by a frigate of equal strength to his own. On discovering them, he attacked with such skill and intrepidity, that in one hour and six minutes he made the frigate bring to, and succeeded in capturing one of the merchantmen, the others having made off during the engagement. On his return he fell in with a small Dutch brig, which he also took and safely brought into Brest.

Jean Bart invariably acknowledged the cool and brave conduct of the English, and frequently observed, "If I could have the choice of an enemy, give me an Englishman! there are laurels to be obtained in fighting against them, for although the most dangerous of the enemies of France, still they are the most generous. What, in the name of fate, is the use of engaging a Dutchman? for he will never accept a challenge unless he is twice our strength—when equal, Mynheer always thinks proper to decline a salute. Give me a son of the Thames—they never did refuse a polite message—no, not even if inferior to us in strength."

Bart was always for boarding his enemy, observing, that at close quarters he was sure of victory; however, he was once mistaken in this calculation. A British captain, who had heard several very exaggerated accounts of him, resolved to see if he was as invincible as he was represented,

and offered an opportunity of engaging him alone. Jean Bart was resolved that nothing like a challenge should be offered him and declined: he, therefore, engaged with his usual impetuosity, and made use of the grappling irons directly after the first broadside. The British officer, however, instead of allowing the French to board, was the first at the head of his gallant crew to board them. A most obstinate and bloody engagement ensued, and terminated in favour of the English. Jean Bart, for the first time in his life, was conquered, and he surrendered his sword to the English captain, who received him very courteously, and acknowledged in his despatches his bravery.

Bart was now a prisoner in England, and as he refused his *parole d'honneur* not to escape, he was confined to a room in a strong house on the coast, where a sentry was always on guard. We cannot but admire his frank conduct on this occasion, for like our brave admiral Sir Sidney Smith, he acknowledged his intention to escape if an opportunity offered. In consequence of this avowal every precaution for his security was adopted, but after a confinement of three months he succeeded in effecting his deliverance. He contrived, by great exertion, to loosen a bar of iron placed at his window, to keep him from attempting any thing in that quarter, and at night removed it from its place, and converting his sheets into ropes, let himself down on the sands unperceived by the sentry. He had now to be out of the reach of pursuit ere the visit of his gaoler should discover his escape in the morning. With this intent he moved onwards to a fishing boat he had perceived from his window, and in which he expected to make his escape to Calais or Boulogne, but on approaching her he discovered that two fishermen were already in possession. He nevertheless boldly advanced up to his thighs in the water, hailed the men in English, and requested they would allow him to enter the boat, as he had something to communicate that would prove highly advantageous. The men admitted him, and he informed them that he was an Englishman; the son of a merchant, that his father wished him to marry a girl he disliked, and give up one he sincerely loved; that on his refusal his father had resolved to send him to an uncle in the Indies, who had always behaved with great cruelty to him, and that he was to sail in three days: he then entreated them to land him in France, where he had a relation, and promised that he would give them all he possessed, (at the same time offering a purse containing twenty or thirty guineas). The fishermen did not appear to relish the job, but at length consented. The

wind was favourable, and in four hours they fell in with a French fishing-smack, which they hailed, and told Bart that they would not go any further for fear of being made prisoners. Bart made no objection, but jumped into the French smack and made himself known. Then turning to the fishermen, who were still lying alongside, exclaimed, "My good fellows, you have been the means of saving Jean Bart, and here is another purse as a recompense for your kindness." The Englishmen were struck dumb by this intelligence, and made the best of their way back, to avoid being suspected.

The news of Bart's escape soon became known, and great rejoicings took place, particularly at Dunkirk, where he was born.

Shortly afterwards, he was promoted to *chef d'escadre*, and had five small vessels placed under his command, with which he performed many daring actions, to the annoyance of the Dutch, who could not send any merchant vessels out of their ports without some of them falling into his hands. He made several descents on the English coast, and plundered small villages. The King of France selected him to escort the Prince who was to have reigned in Poland, but who was obliged to return. On this voyage Bart was attacked by a very superior Dutch force, but they were obliged to fly from the action: they attempted four times to board him, and were on each occasion repulsed with considerable loss. The Prince strongly urged Bart to surrender, but he replied, that whilst he remained to defend his ship, no Dutchman in the world should put his foot in it. At length, one of the Dutch ships was blown up, and the remainder were compelled to make off, with the loss of one man of war, and great damage to the others*.

* In this action, the following orders were given by Bart to his son, a boy of fourteen: "Jean, I am resolved that my ship shall never become the prize of a Dutchman; therefore, my lad, you must take your post against the *Sainte Barbe* (powder magazine), and if victory should forsake the French flag, recollect, the very instant we are boarded by the Dutch, I shall fire my pistol down the gangway; and you, boy, the moment you hear the report, don't flinch, but fire the train communicating with the *Sainte Barbe*, and blow us all up together!"—"I will," replied the youth, and undauntedly took the post allotted him. On the termination of the action, as above related, the *chef d'escadre*, followed by the officers, went to see if his son was still at his post. Directly the youth perceived them, he asked if all was lost; and, at the same time, made a motion to fire the train. "The danger is past," replied the father.—"Then I can leave my post," answered the boy, and very deliberately put out the candle, and joined the others, who, when informed of the circumstance, unanimously resolved, should they land in France, that they would never again sail with one who preferred sacrificing them all, to surrendering to an enemy.

The expedition to Poland was altogether unfortunate: the Prince, after being invited thither, was very contemptuously received; the Poles had chosen a king from amongst themselves, and the Prince was obliged once more to commit himself to the protection of Jean Bart, who, for the insult offered to the French nation in the person of the Prince, fired a couple of broadsides into the port where his little division was lying, in opposition to the representations of the Prince and all the officers.

In returning home, he fell in with a sail of 14 Dutch merchantmen, escorted by two frigates and a small sloop of war. He immediately gave chase, and his vessel being a fast sailer, soon came up with them, when he engaged both the frigates, and on the arrival of the rest of his squadron, he boarded one frigate, and the other shortly after struck her colours. The whole of the sail, except three merchantmen and the sloop of war, fell into the hands of the French, and were all lodged safely in the port of L'Orient.

Bart, however, was not so fortunate with the English as with the Dutch; for, soon after this expedition, he fell in with an English fleet of six sail, and attacked it with the greatest bravery. He now fought with those whose naval discipline and courage could challenge the world; and, after a bloody engagement, which lasted nearly four hours, Bart was obliged in his turn to retreat, and seek shelter in the port of Toulouse, after witnessing the capture of one of his vessels, and another unable to escape, being completely dismasted. The English, after pursuing him almost within musket-shot of Toulouse, came off triumphantly, and towed away their prizes.

The King of France expressed a wish to see this extraordinary man, and Bart was sent for to Versailles. On his arrival, the courtiers and dames de la cour, were very curious to see what sort of an animal he was. Bart was introduced at the first levee, and his rough and awkward bow caused the courtiers to watch their master's countenance, that they might judge whether they could indulge their mirth. The king, however, received him with the greatest affability and respect, and treated him as the man who had rendered his country great services: he asked him many questions, and presented him with a valuable miniature of himself set in diamonds. His Majesty inquired how upon one occasion he had been fortunate enough to escape from the midst of a Dutch fleet; Bart said, he would show his Majesty. He immediately placed several of the noblemen, who he had perceived were laughing at him,

in different parts of the saloon, and told his Majesty, to consider them as representing the Dutch fleet; then imitating a ship in full sail, he went reeling from one to the other in quick succession, and pushing violently against each, knocked them all down *sans cérémonie*, observing that was the way he succeeded with the enemy. The King laughed heartily at the vengeance Bart had taken, although the courtiers did not relish the jest. This, however, did not disquiet our hero, who appeared as unconcerned as if he had done nothing but what was proper.

The King gave orders, that Bart should be admitted to his presence whenever he made his appearance at the palace. On one occasion, the Queen was looking over a balcony into the garden, when our hero past on his return from an audience with his Majesty, and seeing a lady in that position, he, sailor like, made bold to salute her with no very gentle slap of his hand, on a part which delicacy forbids us to name: the queen in a rage turned round to learn who was guilty of such an unpardonable offence; Bart immediately recognized her Majesty, and falling on his knees saved himself from punishment by the following curious compliment: "Ah! madame, si votre cœur est aussi dur que votre derrière, je suis perdu à jamais!" The Queen could not help laughing at the whimsicality of this address, and good-humouredly forgave him.

THE HIGHLANDER'S RETURN.

Rise, rise, thou fair star! from thy home in the wave,
And enlighten the path of the gentle and brave;
From the mountain's wild summit, and heath-cover'd fell,
Oh, rise! and each phantom, each danger expel.

Oh, rise! the return of the Heroes to hail;
For, hark! the glad summons is borne on the gale;
The pibroch's loud triumph sounds sweet from afar,
And the bugle's clear echo's return'd by the scar.

As soft o'er the mountain are pour'd thy pure rays,
Gay waves the lov'd tartan, the light plumage plays,
Oh! await not their march, down the wild rocky dell,
Ere the eye of true love on its lov'd one may dwell!

Oh! Star of the North!—where thy bright beams are spread,
Thy Chieftains thy Sons to the battle have led;
But ne'er did thy rays shew the field of their shame,
For bright and unfading, like thee, glows their fame.

MARY ROLLS.

RECORD OF THE SERVICES OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

* * The Editors particularly request to be favoured with Communications for this
Department of their Work.

FIFTY-FIRST (SECOND YORK WEST-RIDING) OR THE KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Minden, Vittoria, Nivelle, Peninsula, Waterloo.

[Facings, blue—Lace, gold.]

THE 51st was raised at the commencement of the first, Mr. Pitt's, seven years' war, in the West Riding of York, under the patronage of the Marquis of Buckingham, and Sir Geo. Saville. The king's warrant is dated Dec. 1755. The regiment was completed to the establishment early in 1756, and was soon after marched into Kent. In the following year it was encamped at Chatham, and from thence served on an expedition to the coast of France: the exact date of its embarkation for Minorca is not known, but it is presumed to have been some time in 1771, for it appears by some old returns, that it was quartered in that and the following year in Mahon, under the command of Lt.-Col. H. Pringle, and consisted of 389 rank and file. In 1773 and 1774, it was in Fort St. Philips, under the command of Major de la Cour: in 1775 at Alayer: in 1776 at George Town, still under the command of Major de la Cour, and we find, on reference to the returns, that 227 recruits joined in this year, encreasing the strength of the corps to 560. The regiment continued at George Town in 1777, and was commanded by L.-Col. H. Pringle: from 1778 to the beginning of 1782, it was at Mahon and at St. Philips, and other places in Minorca. We know that it was much distinguished during the siege of St. Philips, and suffered great privations: the loss in killed and wounded, appears by the returns, to have been considerable. At the conclusion of the American war, in 1782, the 51st, 61st, and other corps, capitulated to the combined forces of France and Spain, under the command of the Duc de Crillon, and were immediately sent to England as prisoners of war. The regiment embarked at Minorca in May 1782, and in August following was at Southampton: its strength in the latter part of this year had been reduced by casualties in Minorca, and discharges at home, to 264 rank and file, under the command of Major Jaques.

In 1783 the 51st was in the north of England and in Scotland. From 1784 to 1790 it was quartered in various parts of Ireland, under the command of L.-Cols. Pringle and Jaques; and in Nov. 1790 L.-Col. Moore was appointed to the command of the regiment on the retirement of L.-Col. Jaques. The corps continued in Ireland until March 1792, when it embarked at Cork, for Gibraltar, 368 rank and file, under the command of L.-Col. Moore. At the end of 1793, it embarked at Gibraltar, in H. M.'s ships *Egmont* and *Arden*, for Toulon, in order to reinforce the garrison under General O'Hara. Upon the arrival of the ships off Toulon, they received, from a look-out frigate, the mortifying intelligence of the army having been compelled to evacuate the town and environs of Toulon, and to take post at the Isle of Heires, where the armament was completed for the conquest of Corsica, under Lord Hood. Two hundred recruits had joined at Gibraltar previous to the embarkation of the 51st for Toulon, under Ens. Rice, making the effective strength about 550 rank and file.

In the beginning of 1794 the regiment landed in Corsica, and was shortly afterwards employed in attacking the conventional redoubt in the Bay of St. Fiorenza, upon which occasion the flank companies of the regiment, headed by the late L.-Gen. Sir John Moore (then L.-Col. commanding), and supported by the battalion companies, distinguished themselves in a particular manner by carrying the works, and finally compelling the French to give up the town of St. Fiorenza. In this attack the 51st suffered considerably. The enemy retired on Bastia, which, shortly afterwards, capitulated to the forces under Lord Hood.

Calvi being the only important work now in possession of the enemy, a force was assembled under the command of M.-Gen. Sir C. Stewart, which proceeded in July 1794 to reduce that town, on which occasion the 51st was again employed in carrying on the operation of the siege, under the immediate command of L.-Col. Moore. Ens. Boggis was killed at the siege, L.-Col. Moore and Lieut. Napper wounded, several non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. After the siege had continued about six weeks, Calvi capitulated, and the 51st remained in Corsica, until Nov. 1796, when the whole army evacuated that island, and took post in the Isle of Elba, where, after remaining some months, the army was withdrawn altogether from the Mediterranean.

We find in the returns, that the regiment was in the Bay of Gibraltar in May 1797, and landed at Lisbon in July of the same year. L.-Col. Moore left the 51st, 1st Sept. 1795,

and was succeeded in the command by L.-Col. Pringle, the regt. being at that time 500 rank and file.

The army under the command of M.-Gen. Sir C. Stewart, of which the 51st formed a part, remained in the vicinity of Lisbon a considerable time, without any regimental occurrence worthy of record.

In Oct. 1798, the 51st embarked at Lisbon for the East Indies. The ships having touched at the Cape of Good Hope in January 1799, the regt. was landed, inspected and reviewed by Gen. Dundas, then Governor and Com.-in Chief, and who noticed the soldier-like appearance of the regiment in the most distinguished terms.

The 51st landed at Madras in April 1799, and after continuing a short time at Fort St. George, embarked for Ceylon; but in consequence of adverse winds and strong currents, the ships could not make the island, and were obliged to return to Fort St. George, where the reg. relanded in May. In the same month it marched to St. Thomas's Mount, about 10 miles from Fort St. George, and continued there until the 7th August, when it returned to Madras, and did garrison duty at Fort St. George, until Feb. 1800, when it was again embarked for Ceylon, and after a passage of 3 days, landed at Trincomalee, where it was encamped for a week, and then re-embarked for Columbo, at which place it disembarked the latter end of February. Previous to its embarkation at Fort St. George, the following order was issued by Lord Clive, Governor of Madras:

“ Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 14th Feb. 1800.

“ The Right Hon. the Governor cannot permit H. M.'s 51st reg. to embark without expressing the satisfaction which he has received from every part of their conduct since they have done duty in Fort St. George. The ordinary detail of garrison duty seldom furnishes matter for particular praise, but the regularity and correctness of this excellent corps, as well in its interior economy as in the performance of its public duties, have been so uniform and exemplary, that his lordship cannot take leave of L.-Col. Pringle, without offering his particular thanks to that meritorious officer, and requesting that he will communicate to the officers and men of the regiment his lordship's marked approbation.”

The strength of the reg. at this time was 450 rank and file.

The 51st continued in garrison at Columbo until Jan. 1803, during which time no event of sufficient importance to be recorded took place. At the latter end of Jan. the reg. took the field under the command of Maj. Logan, about 540 rank and file, (Col. Baillie, the senior lieutenant-col. having been appointed to command the brigade) in consequence of the declaration of war against the King of Kandy. After much fatigue, the troops reached the capital, and although the 51st was engaged in several skirmishes previous to en-

tering Kandy, and also afterwards in the attack of some villages, the loss of men killed and wounded in action was very trifling: Lieut. Hankey was dangerously wounded in the attack of a small palace of the king's, situated in a jungle about 20 miles from the capital.

The jungle fever began to thin the ranks of the reg. before its return to Columbo, in April 1803, and shortly after it had marched into its old quarters, nearly two thirds of the men, and a considerable proportion of the officers, were attacked with this fever. About May the regimental hospital at Columbo was crowded to excess with the sick, and scarcely a day passed without several funerals; and by the end of June the regiment had sustained a loss of 9 officers and 355 non-commissioned officers and privates. This fatal list of casualties is partly to be accounted for by the massacre which took place at Kandy, in June 1803, of all the European troops. On that occasion, Lieut. Ormsby, of the 51st, fell covered with wounds, after gallantly defending himself for a long time against numerous Kandian savages. The loss of the 51st in rank and file, in the massacre, was about 30, who had been left there, on the retirement of the British troops to Columbo and Trincomalee.

During the latter part of 1803 several detachments of the regiment took the field in petty attacks on villages, &c. in the Kandian country, when numerous cattle and much rice were taken from the enemy.

The occurrences between the Kandian war and the embarkation of the reg. for England, are of little interest. The reg. at this period, and for some time previously, was commanded by Maj. Duncan.

On the 24th Jan. 1807, a general order was issued by Maj.-Gen. Maitland, the governor and commander of the forces, allowing the men of the 51st to volunteer into the 19th foot, then stationed at Columbo. On the 5th Feb. the 51st marched from Columbo to Point de Galle, and soon after their arrival, Maj.-Gen. Maitland, finding that the men would not volunteer for the regiments in Ceylon to that extent which he had wished and expected, they were then allowed to volunteer for any of the regiments in India. Soon after the promulgation of the order a very considerable number of men volunteered for the 22d reg. in Bengal, and it was determined by Gen. Maitland that a certain proportion of officers should remain at Point de Galle, until the whole of the men fit for service in the East Indies had volunteered for some of the regiments in that country. On the 25th March, 1807, the staff of the reg. with a few men, embarked for England, leaving a strong detachment at

Point de Galle, for the purpose before-mentioned, which detachment left Ceylon for England in a few weeks afterwards. The reg. landed at Gravesend on the 14th Sept. 1807, marched into Chatham barracks, and thence to Chichester.

In the early part of 1808 the 51st was stationed at Gosport, and about April went to Guernsey, where it continued till July of the same year. On the 26th July the reg. landed at Portsmouth from Guernsey, and on the 1st Aug. marched to Chichester barracks. On the 18th Aug. it marched to Portsmouth, and embarked in 3 transports for Corunna.

The regiment sailed for Falmouth on the 13th Sept., and continued in the harbour there until the 9th Oct., when Sir David Baird's army sailed for Corunna, at which place the regiment arrived on the 13th of the same month. After remaining many days on board the transports in Corunna harbour, the 51st disembarked, and early in November marched to St. Jago, and continued advancing towards Astorga. The 51st at this time was commanded by L.-Col. Darling, and consisted of 600 rank and file*.

Circumstances rendering it necessary for Sir D. Baird's army to make some retrograde movements, the 51st suffered much fatigue and many privations; but no action took place until the severe skirmish at Lugo, on the retreat of Sir J. Moore's army. The 51st had in this skirmish 2 men killed and 12 wounded; amongst the latter was Capt. D. Roberts, who lost his right hand: he was at that time Brigade-Major to M.-Gen. Leith, who commanded the brigade in which the 51st served. The retreat continued with great distress till the army reached Corunna. The battle of the 16th Jan. 1809, which terminated the campaign, and wherein the gallant Sir John Moore fell, was an event of considerable interest, and glorious to the British army, considering all the unfortunate circumstances which preceded it. The 51st was stationed in the second line at the battle, and although it was only partially called into action, yet it suffered considerable loss, 1 serjeant and 4 men having been killed, and 20 men wounded. L.-Col. Darling received a medal for commanding the regiment on this occasion.

Early in the morning of the 17th Jan., the regiment had embarked in various ships, intermixed with other corps, after a night of much distress and difficulty, during which the whole army had retired from the scene of action into the

* For some time previous to the arrival of the 51st from the East Indies, it had been commanded by Maj. Duncan; and on its landing, the command was assumed by L.-Col. Logan, who soon afterwards sold out to L.-Col. Mc'Donald; and in a short time, the latter exchanged with L.-Col. Mainwaring, from the half-pay of the 90th regiment.

town of Corunna, for the purpose of embarkation. The French having brought some guns to bear on the shipping in the harbour on the morning of the 17th, most of the transports cut their cables, and left Corunna with a fine breeze, which fortunately favoured the retreat of the British army.

Between the 20th and 25th Jan., the 51st disembarked at several ports; and early in February, the head-quarters, together with the greatest part of the regiment, were assembled at Sandown barracks, Isle of Wight. It appears by a return of the regiment at this time, that it consisted of upwards of 800 rank and file, including nearly 100 men, who were missing on the retreat to Corunna. On the 2d April, the 51st left Sandown barracks, under the command of L.-Col. Mainwaring, and marched into Devonshire. It was reviewed by M.-Gen. Browne, at Berryhead, and performed various manœuvres in double quick, for the first time before a general officer since it had been made a light infantry* corps.

On the 2d July, 1809, the 51st embarked at Berryhead in several small vessels, and sailed for Portsmouth: on arriving at Spithead, it was transhipped to H. M.'s ship *L'Impetueuse*, sailed for the Downs, and on the 29th arrived off the island of Walcheren, and disembarked on the following day. On the 1st August, the regiment formed the advanced guard, commanded by L.-Col. Mainwaring, which attacked the French picquets, and drove them into Flushing. On this occasion, the loss was very trifling. The 51st was employed in the batteries and on various duties during the bombardment of Flushing, but suffered very little, except from fever, by which it lost Captains Mercer and Bloomfield, and Lieut. and Adj. Jennings. On the 7th Sept. the 51st sailed from Walcheren, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th.

During the remainder of this year, the 51st was stationed at Horsham and Steyning barracks, with the exception of a detachment, under Maj. Dunkin, which, on the 4th Nov. marched for Portsmouth, and a second time entered the Scheldt. This detachment rejoined at Horsham before the expiration of 1809. During the whole of 1810, the regiment remained in Steyning barracks.

On the 26th Jan. 1811, the 51st marched from Steyning for Portsmouth, and on the 28th embarked on board H. M.'s ships, *Danemark*, *Vengeur*, and *Revenge*, for Lisbon. The *Danemark* having separated from Sir Joseph Yorke's fleet, in a gale of wind, reached Lisbon on the 19th Feb. with

* The general order for the 51st regiment to be made a light infantry battalion, was dated in May 1809.

3 companies, under the command of Maj. Rice ; and about the 29th of the same month, the whole regiment, 650 strong, was assembled in barracks at Lisbon, under the command of L.-Col. Mainwaring. Early in March, the 51st left Lisbon for the purpose of joining Lord Wellington's army, then in pursuit of Marshal Massena, and in a few days afterwards joined the brigade to which it was attached, under the command of M.-Gen. Houston, encamped near the heights of Moila. It was detained a considerable time in this place, in consequence of the deficiency of bread and spirits for the men, and the officers, as well as the soldiers, suffered severely from the want of the former.

No event of importance took place till early in May 1811, when at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor the 51st had 5 men wounded, and the regiment was distinguished for its judicious skirmishing, as well as for its able retreat in the face of a large body of French cavalry and infantry. Upon this retreat, it was ordered to occupy the village of Frenado upon the Coa, and to defend the ford below the village to the last extremity.

Shortly after the action of Fuentes d'Onor, the 51st marched to the southward, and in June was employed at the siege of Badajoz, where it suffered severely, in two attempts to storm Fort St. Cristoval. The first storming party was led by the late Maj. M'Intosh, of the 85th reg. on the night of the 6th June, but the scaling ladders having been found too short, the troops were obliged to retire, after suffering severe loss. The second attempt to storm was on the 9th June, under the command of Maj. M'Geachy, 17th Portuguese reg., who was killed on this occasion. The ladders again proving too short, in consequence of the enemy having cleared away the rubbish from the bottom of the escarp, the storming party was obliged to retire, which they did in good order, but with great loss*. The forlorn hope was led on both occasions by Ensign Dyas†, of the 51st, who volunteered expressly for these services, and gained great credit, as well from Lord Wellington as from the army at large.

* List of killed and wounded in the 51st at Badajoz, in June 1811 :—Killed, Lieut. Westropp, 24 rank and file.—Wounded, Capt. Smellie, Lieuts. Beardsley and Hicks, 9 serjeants, 3 buglers, and 162 rank and file.

† It is worthy of record, that Lord Wellington personally offered Ensign Dyas a lieutenancy in any corps of the army immediately after the first storm ; but being attached to his own regiment, he waited for promotion in it ; and a lieutenancy becoming vacant, in consequence of Lieut. Westropp being killed, in the second attack at fort St. Cristoval, Ensign D. shortly after was promoted by seniority, as a matter of course.—He is now captain, half-pay 2d Ceylon regiment.

Marshal Soult having collected nearly the whole of his force, Lord Wellington was obliged to turn the siege of Badajoz into a blockade, and took post with the greatest part of his army at Albuera, on the 13th of June. On the 17th, his lordship quitted Albuera, crossed the Guadiana, and took up a strong position between Elvas, Campo Mayor, and Aronches; the main body of the army was in bivouac, but the 7th division occupied Campo Mayor. The 51st continued some time in the latter place, but accompanied the army when it marched to the northward in August, and recrossed the Tagus at Villa Velha, Marmont having established himself in Placentia.

The operations ceased about this time, and the army went into cantonments, Lord Wellington fixing his head-quarters at Fuente Guinaldo, and the 51st remained at Penamcor during the latter part of 1811.

In March 1812, the army left their cantonments, and Lord Wellington moved to the southward, leaving a considerable force to carry on the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. At this time, the 51st was detached with the 7th division, under the command of M.-Gen. C. Baron Alten, to occupy the passes of Sierra de Gata during the operations of the siege. Soon after the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, the 51st having again proceeded to the southward, it formed part of a *corps d'armée*, under the command of L.-Gen. Sir T. Graham, consisting of the 1st, 6th, and 7th divisions of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry.

Sir T. Graham directed his march upon Valverde and Santa Martha, and continued manœuvring in front of the Guadiana, covering the operations of the siege of Badajoz until the night of storming, on which night Sir T. Graham received orders to occupy the ground at Albuera, where the action had been previously fought, under Marshal Beresford.

After the fall of Badajoz (6th April), Lord Wellington rapidly marched to the northward, again passed the Aguida, and proceeded towards Salamanca. The army then remained in bivouac on the banks of the Tormes during the operations against Salamanca.

The French having advanced, in order to make a reconnaissance, and to occupy a position on the right flank of the English army, Sir T. Graham was ordered to attack them in that post, which he did with the 7th division, under the immediate command of M.-Gen. Hope. The enemy were driven from their ground, with considerable loss. The 51st lost on this occasion upwards of 30 in killed and wounded; amongst the latter was Capt. Smellie, who received a severe wound: Maj. Rice had his horse shot under him.

In the Battle of Salamanca (22d July) the 51st was placed in the 2nd line, and suffered very little loss. After the defeat of Marmont, Lord Wellington pursued the French to the Douro; and then, changing his direction, pushed for Madrid, which city was occupied by the British army until the capitulation of the Retiro.

During the siege of Burgos, the 51st was employed in covering the advanced posts; and on the retreat from that place, the regiment suffered considerable loss previous to entering Portugal. Amongst the killed was Capt. McCabe: Lieut. Hickie lost his right arm at the Bridge of Valladolid, where 3 men were killed and 14 wounded.

The remainder of 1812, the 51st was quartered at Moimenta and the neighbouring villages, under the command of Col. Mitchell, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Dalhousie, commanding the 7th division, having his head-quarters at the former place. In Nov. and Dec. 1812, and in the early part of 1813, the regiment suffered considerably from sickness. From Feb. till April 1813, there were frequent Division and Brigade field-days, but nothing of importance took place.

In April, 1813, an order was issued by Lord Wellington relative to the men sending their great-coats into store, and other matters occurred which promised the speedy movement of the troops from their cantonments. On the 29th April, the tents and other field equipage arrived from Celerico; and on the following day, Lord Dalhousie inspected the principal part of his division. The hussar brigade, the 1st division of infantry, and various other troops, had been for some time preparing to take the field in advance.

On the 14th May, the 51st marched with its brigade from their cantonments; and on the 18th crossed the Douro, near Villa Nova. The 7th division was upwards of twelve hours crossing this river, and some few accidents occurred in the boats. On the 25th, a very large force had assembled at Miranda, on the Douro, when the 7th division was inspected by Sir T. Graham. Preparations having been made on the 30th for crossing the Esla, Lord Wellington reconnoitered the river in the evening, after which an order was issued to march towards the Esla during the night, in order to ford at day-break on the 31st, and with a view to attempt to surprise the enemy. At one in the morning of the 31st May, the advanced guard marched from camp in the following order:—The 51st reg. in front, about 400 of the Brunswick light infantry, the hussar brigade, and the 9-pounder brigade of horse artillery. This advanced guard proceeded by cross-roads towards the river, making a great

detour in order to conceal its march from the French; and at 4 A.M. the 51st dashed into the river, intermixed with the hussars, who endeavoured to assist the infantry in crossing it; but, in consequence of the Esla having risen nearly two feet during the night, the danger of fording was extremely great, and the confusion almost beyond description. On this occasion, the 51st had nine or ten men drowned, and Lieuts. Mainwaring and Hamilton were saved from this fate by the great exertions of a serjeant and some privates of the 18th hussars. The Brunswick Oels corps lost a great number of their men, and the hussars did not escape without a trifling loss. During this operation, nearly all the ammunition in the men's pouches became wet; and had the French remained on the opposite bank of the river in any force, the advanced guard would not have been in a state to make much opposition.

A French cavalry picquet, consisting of about forty men, retired at speed as soon as the hussar brigade began to ascend the steep hill, after crossing the Esla, and nearly all this picquet was taken, many of the French being covered with sabre wounds in consequence of their refusing to stop.

The army continued its march, but nothing of consequence occurred, until the 21st June, when the battle of Vittoria was fought. The 51st, on this occasion, had a most fatiguing double quick march of nearly three miles before they came into action. About noon, the 1st brigade of the 7th division, consisting of the 51st, 68th, and 82nd regs. and the Chasseurs Britanniques, under the command of Col. Grant of the 82nd reg., took up a position opposite a strong fortified village, situated on high ground, upon the enemy's right. The cannonade was tremendous from this point, and the 51st, as well as the other corps of the brigade, suffered considerable loss. The enemy giving way in all directions, the 51st continued advancing until the close of the battle, when it encamped at a short distance from the town of Vittoria.

In this action*, the 51st was commanded by Major Roberts, who obtained the rank of lieut.-col., and received a medal for his services on this occasion. He had been in command of the corps since the beginning of 1813, in consequence of Col. Mitchell being obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health.

The army continued to advance on Pamplona, but nothing of importance took place, in which the 51st was engaged,

* List of killed and wounded of the 51st in this action :—killed, Lieut. Percy, 2 serjeants, and 12 rank and file : wounded, Lieut. and Adjut. Jones severely, 1 serjeant, and 30 rank and file.

until the battle of the Pyrenees, when its loss* was considerable.

The regiment continued encamped, after the battles of the Pyrenees, in the neighbourhood of Echellar, and upon the Pyrenees, about four miles in advance of that village, until the 30th of August, when it marched with the 7th division in the direction of Lezaca, to cover the operations against St. Sebastian.

On the 31st August, the 1st brigade of the 7th division, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Inglis, marched early in the morning in advance of Lezaca, and about noon severely engaged with a large body of the enemy, which had crossed the Bidasoa during the previous night. On this occasion the 51st sustained great loss†, continuing under a heavy fire of musketry from noon till the evening.

In the early part of the action, a most gallant charge was made on a large body of the enemy by two companies of the 51st, commanded by Capt. Frederick and Lieut. Bayly, and one company of the Chasseurs Britanniques, when the enemy were driven back to a considerable distance; and there is every reason to believe, that the spirited conduct of this detachment saved M.-Gen. Inglis from being taken prisoner. On this occasion Lieut. Bayly was severely wounded in the arm. Col. Mitchell commanded the regiment in this affair, having a short time previously relieved Lieut.-Col. Roberts in the command.

After the fall of St. Sebastian, the 51st returned to its former encampment on the Pyrenees, suffering much cold and wet weather. The whole of Lord Wellington's army having been ordered to descend from the Pyrenees, and advance into France, the 7th division, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Dalhousie, moved from its encampment on the morning of the 10th Nov., and attacked the enemy's fortified camp covering the village of Zara.

On this occasion, the 51st, supported by the 82nd reg., was much distinguished, having, after repeated attacks against a very superior force of French strongly posted on the heights of Zara, carried the position, with considerable loss to the enemy. On the same day the 51st was again employed with its brigade in crossing the Nivelle, and

* From 25th to 31st July, 1813, were killed—3 serjeants, 1 bugler, 26 rank and file.

† Killed, Capt. Douglas, Lieut. Dodd, 1 serjeant, and 15 rank and file: wounded, Maj. Roberts (Lieut.-Col.), Capts. Keyts, Kelly, James Ross, John Ross; Lieuts. Frederick, Bayly, Minchin, Thurston, and Brook; 3 serjeants, and 47 rank and file.

attacking the heights of St. Pee, which were immediately carried*.

In consequence of the services performed by the 51st on this day, Lord Wellington was pleased to mention the conduct of the reg. in his despatches, in a most distinguished manner. Maj. Rice commanded the reg. on the 10th Nov. owing to Col. Mitchell being detained at Echellar by sickness; and on this occasion Maj. Rice was promoted to the rank of lieut.-col., and received a medal.

After the affair of the 10th Nov., the 7th division was for some time cantoned in the neighbourhood of St. Pee; it subsequently bivouacked for a few days close to Bayonne, in front of which town the army was manœuvring. In Nov. the 51st went into quarters, and was stationed at Ustaritz, on the Nive; it was afterwards some time at Yatxo and in the neighbourhood. In Feb. 1814, the 7th division moved towards the Adour, and the 51st was engaged in a smart skirmish† near the village of Hastings.

Very early in the morning of the 27th Feb. the regiment forded the Gave d'Oleron and Gave de Pace, having been left in the rear of the army which was advancing on Orthes, to watch the village of Hastings. The long forced march of this morning prevented the regiment from coming into action at the battle of Orthes until late in the day, and the loss was very trifling; but the 1st brigade had suffered severely before the 51st joined it.

After the battle of Orthes, the 51st crossed the Adour at St. Sever, and advanced to Meut de Marsen, where the 7th division continued many days: it was then ordered to Bourdeaux, being the first part of the English army which entered that city with the Duke d'Angoulême. The 1st brigade of the 7th division was afterwards ordered back to Langon, and shortly afterwards crossed the Garonne at St. Macaire, and advanced on La Reolle: in this advance the 51st was engaged in some trifling skirmishes with a small body of retiring French, but without loss. In April the regiment returned to Bourdeaux, and continued in barracks there until the abdication of Buonaparte, and the embarkation of the army for England, where the 51st arrived in July, in his Majesty's ship *Zealous*, and landed at Plymouth. In August it marched from Plymouth to Portsmouth, and continued doing garrison duty until 23d March, 1815.

* Killed, Lieuts. Stephens and Taylor, 3 serjeants, and 19 rank and file: wounded, Lieuts. Mahon, severely; Martin, slightly; 73 rank and file.

† List of killed and wounded on this occasion:—1 serjeant and 9 rank and file, and 1 private killed.

In consequence of Buonaparte's escape from Elba, the 23d and 51st regiments were suddenly embarked at Portsmouth and landed at Ostend on the 30th March. The 51st was some time quartered at Brussels, and afterwards at Grammont, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Rice, Col. Mitchell being in command of the 4th brigade of the army, consisting of the 3d batt. 14th foot, 23d and 51st. In April Major Keyt was appointed by Col. Mitchell to command the light companies of his brigade. In this command he obtained the rank of Lieut.-Col., and was made a companion of the Bath. On the 16th June the regiment marched with its brigade, by a sudden order from Grammont, and encamped in the evening near Braine le Comte.

Early on the 7th June, the 51st marched for Nivelles, and upon its arrival, about 9 A. M. the four brigades were ordered to the front, but in consequence of the army having been obliged to fall back to the neighbourhood of Braine le Leux, the regiment was at noon marched back by the Brussels road to Braine le Leux; and in the evening Col. Mitchell's brigade, with the greater part of the Duke of Wellington's army, went into position near the intended scene of action. The confusion of this day's march is beyond description, on account of the sudden retreat of the Belgian cavalry, galloping furiously towards Brussels, intermixed with artillery, baggage waggons, columns of infantry, &c. &c., added to which there was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain in the afternoon. After a cold wet night, the army began to move towards the scene of action at Waterloo, about ten o'clock in the morning, and Col. Mitchell's brigade was ordered to occupy high ground to the right of Hougomont, three light companies being detached in advance as skirmishers, and which companies were apparently the first troops who began the fire of musketry at the battle of Waterloo. The main body of the 51st being in a strong position as a reserve to support the skirmishing companies, their loss* in this glorious battle was comparatively small.

The appointment of Col. Mitchell and Lieut.-Col. Rice to be companions of the Bath took place in consequence of the battle of Waterloo. A foreign order was also conferred upon Col. Mitchell, for commanding a brigade.

After the battle, Col. Mitchell's brigade lay on their arms in the wood of Hougomont during the night, and early in the morning of the 19th commenced their march to a town in advance, where it remained for the night, as the troops had not been rationed for two days. On the 22d the 51st arrived at

* Eight men were killed and 29 wounded; amongst the latter were Capt. Beardsley and Lieut. Tyndale.

Cateau, and on the 24th Col. Mitchell's brigade was ordered to Cambray, where it was employed with the remainder of Sir C. Colville's division in attacking the works of that town, upon which occasion the 51st and 23d regts. were the first to scale the walls and take possession of Cambray. The citadel still remained in the hands of the French, but surrendered on the evening of the 25th June. The loss of the 51st regiment on this trifling occasion was 2 killed and 10 wounded. The regiment then continued advancing with its brigade upon Paris by Clermont, and on the 1st July arrived on the plains a short distance from St. Denis and about five or six miles from Mont Martre, where the greatest part of the enemy was posted. During the night of 3d July, six flank companies, under the command of Major Keyt, 51st regt. were detached to the village of Aubervilliers, close to Mont Martre, but the chief part of the 51st remained in bivouac until the capitulation of Paris had been signed, when the army moved into St. Denis and in advance of that town. On the 5th July Mont Martre was occupied by the British troops, and on the 7th great part of the British army was encamped in the Bois de Boulogne.

The 51st continued in this encampment until the whole of the army went into cantonments, the order for which was issued on 28th Oct. On the 30th, the 51st marched from the Bois de Boulogne to the village of Verrieres, which was Col. Mitchell's head-quarters, about ten miles from Paris, near the road to Orleans, in the neighbourhood of which the whole of Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Colville's division was quartered. On the 6th Dec. the regiment marched from Verrieres, having received a route on the 4th to proceed towards the coast to embark for England.

The march to Calais was by the way of Abbeville, and attended with some difficulties, in consequence of bad weather, and the necessity of quartering the troops in various scattered villages, frequently several miles from the high road. On the 2d Jan. 1816, the 51st embarked at Calais, arrived at Dover the same day, and was stationed in different parts of England until May 1821. During this period it was frequently inspected, and its appearance and movements highly approved.

On the 24th Dec. 1816, the regiment received an order from the Horse Guards to bear the words "Vittoria" and "Nivelle" on their colours, &c.

By an order, dated "War Office, 24th Oct. 1818," the establishment of the regiment was reduced to 4 field officers, 10 captains, 10 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 5 staff, 35 serjeants, 22 buglers, and 650 rank and file, and which re-

duction took place on the 14th Nov. In the beginning of July the regiment embarked a detachment of 100 rank and file for Harwich, and in a few days afterwards a company for Heligoland; the remainder of the corps proceeded at different periods in July for Chatham and Sheerness by transports, the head quarters landing at the former place on the 21st of that month. The regiment remained detached in this manner until 3d March, 1820, when the head quarters proceeded to Rumford, and thence to Brighton, where they arrived on the 10th, and were joined by the detachment from Sheerness on the same day, by the detachment from Harwich on the 30th, and by the company from Heligoland on the 3d May.

The following letter was received at the head quarters of the regiment in April.

“Horse Guards, 11th April, 1821.

“Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the 51st light infantry regiment shall bear, in addition to its present county title, the title of the ‘51st’ or ‘king’s own’ light infantry regiment, and that the uniform of the regiment shall be faced with blue and laced with gold.

“ (Signed)

H. TORRENS, A. G.

“To the Officer commanding 51st light infantry.”

On the 18th April, 1821, the following garrison order was issued for the regiment to hold itself in readiness for embarkation :

“Garrison Order, Portsmouth, 18th April, 1821.

“The 51st light infantry will hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Mediterranean at the shortest notice. The commanding officer is referred to a letter from the Adjutant-General, which will be forwarded to him by the Brigade-Major, and comply with the orders therein.”

The reg. was inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Cooke, on the 7th May, 1821; strength 648 rank and file.

The head quarters, with four companies, embarked on the 18th May, 1821, and arrived at Malta on the 14th, and at Corfu on the 21st June; the remaining six companies embarked on the 24th May, and arrived and disembarked 3d July. On the 4th Dec. the regiment was minutely inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Adam, who expressed his perfect approbation of the appearance and effective state of the corps. The strength of the regiment was 649 rank and file, under the command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Keyt.

The service companies of this distinguished corps are now stationed at Zante; its depôt at Portsmouth.

The following is the succession of colonels to this corps; Robert Napier, 19th Dec. 1755; Thomas Brudenell, 22d April, 1757; Archibald, Earl of Eglintoun, 24th June, 1767; Anthony George Martin, 2d Dec. 1795; William Morshead, 9th May, 1800; Sir T. Hislop, Bt. G.C.B. 4th June, 1822.

Sir Eyre Coote's Campaigns of 1781, 1782, and 1783.

(From the Private Journals of the late Lieut.-Col. R. Scott—*continued from p. 176.*)

THE threatened invasion of the Mahrattas delayed the arrival of our detachment at Ganjam till the middle of March, where an alarming sickness prevailed amongst the troops, which in a few days carried off from 4 to 500 men. This sickness was occasioned by what is termed a long shore wind. Its baneful effects arise from its passing over many stagnated lakes from south to north, along the Coromandel coast. To such an alarming extent did the malady prevail, that some of the native troops began to think it a visitation from the Almighty, which foreboded no good to the British interests in India, and pronounced the approaching destruction of the Company. This idea, together with a disinclination to march so far from home, occasioned great desertion, and rendered it doubtful whether it would be proper to march or wait for recruits from Bengal.

Col. Pearse was certainly placed in an awkward predicament: his detachment was reduced by sickness and desertion to nearly one half; yet on this force did the Madras government chiefly depend for forming an army which should be able to meet Hyder in the open field, and the mere report of its being withheld would have been attended with the most serious consequences. Under the impression which now actuated the minds of the sepoys, inactivity would have produced despair and further desertions; Col. Pearse therefore determined to proceed with such men as were able to march, and thus happily relieved their minds from the dread of suffering from disease, whilst it rendered desertion far more difficult. The troops were also for the future more suitably accommodated with tents, instead of their miserable pawls; and notwithstanding these unpromising and unfortunate occurrences during our march, we proved a most seasonable reinforcement to Sir Eyre Coote's army, which we joined in July 1781.

Our detachment having been reinforced by a company of artillery from Bengal, and three battalions of Madras sepoys from the northern circars, the harmony which should always exist amongst officers employed upon important service had been greatly disturbed during our march to the Carnatic. The new arrangements, which placed a captain at the head of each battalion, and a major in command of the regiment, gave rise to great diversity of opinion, and it was not easy to draw the line, or the exact boundaries of privileges and divided authority; however all officers had now something of more importance to reflect upon than squabbles.

Arrived at the scene of action, we had not long to wait the military instructions of Sir Eyre Coote, who had on the 1st June, 1781, gained the important victory of Mooteapolam or Porto Novo.

But it will be first expedient to give a succinct account of the movements of the Madras army. On the retreat of Sir H. Munro, Hyder amused himself by the reduction of Arcot, Arnee, Chittapet, and some other places of inferior note, which, as before remarked, being garrisoned by the Newaub's irregulars, fell either from bribery or treachery; but the forts of Vellore and Wandewash, the former commanded by Col. Lang, and the latter by Lieut. Flint, withstood his most vigorous attacks, and afforded the Madras army a respite from immediate hostility. Had Hyder followed up his first victory, Munro would probably have been obliged to have taken refuge with the Europeans in Fort St. George, and to have disbanded his native troops; a measure which was certainly once proposed, under the idea that Hyder was at their heels, on their retreat from Conjeveram. The arrival, however, of Sir Eyre Coote, 5th Nov. 1780, who was himself a host, with very considerable treasure and troops, with assurances from Calcutta of further support, revived the desponding spirits in Madras, and announced to the enemy, that although they had desolated, they had not yet conquered the Carnatic.

As Sir Eyre Coote was prevented from taking the field from the want of draught and carriage cattle, Hyder formed his army into three divisions, and at the same moment attempted the reduction of Wandewash, Vellore, and Trichinopoly. Wandewash being hard pressed, Sir Eyre determined to march to its relief, however ill provided with cattle or with troops to meet the enemy in full force, and estimated at more than 100,000 men, 30,000 of whom were cavalry, whilst the British amounted to less than 6000 fighting men, including cavalry. To balance in some degree this great inequality of force, Sir Eyre carried as many guns to the field as he could possibly drag or man; and from the adoption of this plan may be deduced his future victories, and the preservation of the Carnatic.

In the route to relieve Wandewash, the fort of Carangooly was stormed and taken*, by which success the British Ge-

* Captain Davies, of the Madras establishment, commanded the storming party, and was afterwards rewarded for his gallantry with the post of Quarter-Master-General. Lieut. Moorhouse, of the Coast Artillery, distinguished himself by carrying up his guns and blowing open the gate of the fort; a conduct which secured to him the gratitude and approbation of his veteran commander-in-chief.

neral commenced his field operations, with an eclat that presaged his future victories, and inspired his troops with a confidence which had not prevailed since their late disaster.

As the British army approached Wandewash, the enemy drew off their heavy guns and stores, and at length gave up the siege of that fortress, nor attempted any serious action in the field; but from the enemy's superiority of cavalry, the British army was confined within its own outposts, and suffered greatly from the consequent want of forage for their numerous cattle, which were sure to be carried off if permitted to graze without the outposts of the army.

It happened, whether from design or accident, that the British army arrived at Wandewash on the anniversary of the victory which Coote had obtained over Lally in the year 1760. In the unhappy state to which the army had been reduced, every thing that contributed to raise the spirits of the soldiers and to confirm their courage was of importance. Salutes were fired in honour of the former victory, and the present relief of Wandewash; nor was it doubted, if the enemy would have but risked an action, the event would have been equally glorious to the British arms. It was surely well judged in Sir Eyre to draw the enemy to a fair contest on a spot where the English had before reaped laurels, and with which he was so intimately acquainted; circumstances of advantage which would deter any prudent enemy from risking a general action, and Hyder well knew how to discriminate the hour of caution or enterprize.

Having thrown supplies of provisions and stores into Wandewash, and obtained a captain's commission for its gallant defender, Flint, the army proceeded to Cuddalore, where the General was promised to be supplied with provisions by sea. Whilst on his march to that garrison, Sir Eyre received advices of the arrival of a French fleet on the coast, and of course the impracticability of subsisting his army at such a distance from Madras; nor was it easy for him to return, as the enemy had now a considerable consolidated force, which would have hung upon his rear in such a retrograde movement, and probably have destroyed his little army by detail, as a more sure and easy mode of conquest than a general and decisive action.

From this perilous situation the British army was relieved by the unaccountable conduct of the French admiral, Mons. D'Orves, who sailed for the Mauritius at a moment when a few weeks or even a few days would have decided the fate of the Carnatic. The ways of Providence are dark and intricate, and I must confess I feel a kind of repugnance in not attributing all European successes in the east or west

to its decrees; yet surely this man's understanding must have been darkened by a divine impulse, as the conduct he had to pursue was too clear and conspicuous to escape the most common understanding. The French, indeed! are refined politicians, and he might have deemed it unwise to have assisted Hyder in the utter destruction of the English, before a French army was landed on the coast to secure their share of the spoils. Such a conduct, indeed, is generally perceptible in confederate powers, and from these causes have nations been frequently preserved from apparently inevitable destruction.

The armies were now near each other: Sir Eyre Coote strongly posted within the Bound Hedge of Cuddalore, from whence he more than once offered the enemy battle, but on such terms of advantage as it was not probable would be accepted; nevertheless, the offer had been made, and the soldiers were animated by its having been refused: their General approved their courage, but the fate of the Carnatic was not to be risked in a general action in the open field with so superior a force.

Hyder endeavoured to provoke his antagonist to a rash attempt by frequent attacks upon the outposts, and also an ostentatious display of his force; but finding that his policy was unsuccessful, he again divided his army, marching the main body to Trichinopoly, and detaching others to besiege Wandewash and Tiaghur.

Tiaghur was not many miles from Cuddalore: in a short time it was reduced to a state of distress; Sir Eyre Coote made an effort to relieve it, but had the mortification to learn that it had surrendered whilst on his march for that purpose. Hyder was preparing for the serious siege of Trichinopoly; and as there was great reason to suspect the inhabitants of defection to the interests of the British, it became necessary that Sir Eyre Coote should attempt something of sufficient importance to draw his attention from that object.

It was essential in the present state of affairs, that Sir Eyre Coote's military operations should be confined to the coast, as there was no possibility of communication by land with Madras, and Sir Edward Hughes's squadron was just now on the coast. The great pagoda of Chillimbrum near Porto Nova had been taken possession of by Hyder, and used as a magazine for provisions: on this post an unsuccessful attempt was made by a detachment of the British army, with which the General himself served. The place was most gallantly defended, and the English repulsed with considerable loss of men, and a twelve-pounder, with which

it was intended to have blown open the gate, but which was effectually secured by having been entirely filled up with mud, so as to present a barrier of many yards in thickness,—a mode which the enemy never failed to adopt in consequence of the loss of Carangooly, by that bold and novel mode of attack by Lieut. Moorhouse, of the artillery.

Of the loss sustained by the British such exaggerated accounts were sent to Hyder, that he marched from Trichinopoly in the greatest hurry to give the *coup de grace* to the English army, before it could take shelter within the bound hedge of Cuddalore. Sir Eyre was on a visit to Sir E. Hughes on board the *Superb*, off Porto Nova, when he heard of his near approach: he declared, it must be a false alarm, and produced a letter from Col. Nixon, the commandant of Trichinopoly, of so late a date as to render that conjecture highly probable; and, indeed! it would have been highly impracticable to the army under Sir Eyre Coote's command, whose movements must have been performed with cautious regularity; but Hyder possessing so very superior a force of cavalry, was in no pain for the irregular approach of his guns and infantry, nor had he aught to fear but the enemy he was marching to attack.

Having more than once rode over the ground on which the battle of Mooteapolam was fought, and had the several movements of the two armies described to me by a very intelligent officer, who was in the action, I may without a charge of presumption pretend to describe the outlines of that important day. The field of action was a plain or valley formed by two ranges of sand hills: the one nearest the sea, so far as Sir Eyre Coote's outposts extended, was in his possession; the other, which commanded the road leading to Cuddalore, was in possession of the enemy. It was a strong post, from which, we may naturally conclude, Sir Eyre Coote did not judge it advisable to attempt to dispossess Hyder. He meant to draw him to the attack, and, I believe, I should not hazard too much in giving an opinion, that if Hyder would have permitted him to proceed to Cuddalore without molestation such would have been the case, as the English army was barely provided with provisions for such a march.

On the 1st July, 1781, soon after day-break, the English army began its march. As they proceeded, they found the valley, if such I may term it, become gradually less, and that a little further on, the enemy's artillery would do execution quite across. It was ascertained, that as the advanced parties of Hyder's arrived, they had been indefatigable in their choice and preparations of advantageous spots

for their artillery, and had even made platforms for their guns, as otherwise the wheels would have been buried in the sand. Where the bank was inconveniently high, they had cut embrasures, and thus possessed themselves of a situation dangerous to attack, and effectually covering the road to Cuddalore. They also had possessed themselves of a high spot from whence they could have enfiladed the line of march on the Cuddalore road, or have fired upon the English as they retreated towards the sea, of which Hyder and his whole army were fully confident. On perceiving the English camp, and comparing their numbers with his own, Hyder declared, they were not a breakfast for his collieries,—that he would drive them all into the sea, and the heavy surf should swallow them up. Many of his straggling horsemen had the audacity to ride so near the line, as to be heard to call out, that they would cut them all up, and make a second Baillie's business of the day before sun-setting.

The cannonade on the part of the enemy began about seven o'clock in the morning: it was a distant one, and did little execution. Sir Eyre having reconnoitred their situation, perceived that his route to Cuddalore must have been under a very severe fire, which he could not return with advantage if he proceeded, as the enemy were well covered, and his army would have been totally exposed; he, therefore, ordered the army to face to the right, and file off behind the sand hills. This manœuvre occasioned the immediate movement of the enemy, who were anxious to prevent his reaching Cuddalore by another route, which appeared to be his intentions. He proceeded in his design to draw them from a post of great strength; and as all Indian armies are defective in discipline, he was not disappointed in the expectation, that confusion would naturally ensue from a change of position.

The English army continued their movements under a high ridge of sand hills for upwards of three miles, which on account of the deep sand was very loose, and was a work of great fatigue, each corps being obliged to assist in dragging the artillery. Elated by this apparent declining to engage, the enemy moved in a parallel direction with confusion and precipitation; numerous bodies of cavalry and infantry were detached with guns, to possess themselves of the heights in front of the British line of march, whilst Hyder drew his main force opposite an aperture* in the

* This aperture was cut by Hyder: through it he meant to have charged with his cavalry our army in flank or rear. It, however, proved of main importance to our success; whether Sir Eyre Coote knew of it I have not heard, but it evinced good engineering in the wary Hyder.

sand hills, whence he naturally expected Sir Eyre Coote would defile to form on an extensive plain: this was a work of labour to him also, and the irregularity with which his troops performed a change of position, put the two armies on nearly the same terms of equality. Then it was that discipline and steady bravery were to compensate for inequality of numbers.

As the army moved on, an advantageous spot was fixed upon for the baggage: directions were given for forming two lines; the second to cover the first from the attacks of detached cavalry and infantry in front, whilst defiling on the plain. The first, who had posted themselves to advantage, behaved with great bravery; and it was after a bloody contest, and repeated efforts, that General Stuart, who commanded the second line, effected this important duty. Whilst the second line was thus usefully employed, the first was defiling through the sand hills, under a dreadful fire; but shortly the day began to brighten; every minute added respectability to this brave effort, and the enemy must have beheld with astonishment, an army marching slowly by files to form in their front, under the fire of 47 pieces of artillery, for some time, without returning a shot, and considerable indeed, before the British guns could be brought into action. When the English line was formed, the arduous battle was won; this, however, was not complete till three o'clock.

As the corps formed, the gallant Coote addressed them, and congratulated them on the bravery and steadiness of their conduct, promising shortly to lead them to victory. The Grenadiers' march was ordered to beat—the line moved in admirable order, though slowly, on account of the heavy sand—the artillery fired as they advanced—the enemy made a feint shew of charging with their cavalry—and Meer Saheb, brother-in-law of Hyder, and a most gallant officer, was now killed, and with him fell every hope of success. Hyder ordered his guns to be withdrawn: his infantry gave a scattering fire at the distance of 200 yards, and our grape played upon them with execution, and they quitted the field in great confusion. The victory was now complete; the enemy were pursued over a small river some distance in the rear, but not far, our troops being too much fatigued for further service, and their very numerous cavalry rendered them still a respectable, though flying enemy.

An army of 6000 men, mostly native troops, had opposed and defeated upwards of 100,000 soldiers elated with recent successes, and headed by a man of eminent abilities, assisted by many French officers and troops in his service. His in-

fantry, formed upon European discipline, were as far superior to India troops in general, as our's surpassed his in perfection, and his artillery more especially had made large strides to excellence. From a report of the killedar of Chillumbrum, who had stated that the English army was greatly weakened and also dispirited, Hyder was led to believe we should fall an easy prey to his more numerous army; and we cannot too highly express our gratitude and admiration of the valour and fortitude of the British general and troops on this trying day, by which so valuable a possession was restored to the Company.

It was ascertained that Hyder's force consisted of 400 French troops, 25 battalions of infantry, 40,000 cavalry, 100,000 matchlock men, with 47 pieces of artillery well served, and which, had it not been for their numerous and well-appointed cavalry, must have fallen into our hands: 4000 were killed, and many wounded, on the side of the enemy. Our loss was inconsiderable, considering the length of the action, and the exposure of the line by defiling.

I have now given an account of the operation of the coast army prior to Sir Eyre Coote's arrival at Madras, as also of its successes under that commander, till its return to the Mount near Madras, where, on the 3d Aug. 1781, the whole army, including the Bengal troops, was formed into five brigades. We had a numerous and better appointed army than ever before was assembled at the Mount. The most sanguine hopes of success from its exertions were formed; and, as usually happens such reverses of fortune, implicit confidence succeeded the most melancholy despair. It was true, that our army was sufficiently formidable to ensure success, if the enemy would have staked the business on one decisive action; but we had a man to deal with who formed a true estimate of his own strength and our defects. To conquer, he did not expect. He resolved, by repeated desultory actions, to wear away gradually what he could not at once overwhelm. He was not unacquainted with our inability to carry sufficient provision for an effectual campaign, and by frequent defeats hoped to arrive at victory.

On the 13th Aug. 1781, the army moved to Poonamalee, and so ill provided with grain carriage that it became necessary to detach our bullocks from thence for a supply of provisions. I was detached with two Bengal battalions on the 16th, and on the 17th, in the morning, I was enabled to rejoin the army. As soon as the supply was reported to Sir Eyre Coote, the army marched seven miles on the route to Trichinopoly, which it was deemed necessary to possess. The native troops carried four days' rice in their knapsacks,

and the stock we were enabled to convey by carts and bullocks amounted to little more than an equal supply. It was hoped, however, that a sufficient quantity of grain would have been found in Trippasore to have enabled the army to accomplish objects of importance. We sat down before that fortress, and our operations against it began immediately: luckily, the banks of a tank afforded sufficient shelter for a covering party; batteries were soon erected with little ceremony, there being but few guns in the place; a practicable breach was made, and the killedar was summoned to surrender, on pain of the total extinction of the garrison. He hesitated for some time: the van of Hyder's army appeared, and rendered an immediate assault necessary; but, perceiving our intentions, he surrendered, and we took possession of the fort.

Hyder marched back to Tycollam, from whence, as is often practised by Eastern despots, he sent an insulting and formal challenge to Sir Eyre Coote, to fight him on the ground where he had defeated Col. Baillie. Sir Eyre wrote to him to offer an exchange of prisoners, but was informed, in reply, that the garrison of Trippasore were a parcel of cowardly rascals, whom he wished Sir Eyre would put to death, as he intended to do if ever he had an opportunity. As the detention of these people would have consumed our provisions, they were disarmed, and set at liberty.

The grain found in Trippasore enabled Sir Eyre to accept Hyder's challenge, and on the 26th the army marched to Perambancum, where Col. Baillie had repulsed two attacks by Tippoo, about eight miles from Tycollam. Orders were issued to prepare for action on the ensuing day, and on the 27th we marched to attack him. At the distance of five miles we came to the advanced camp of the enemy, which had been evacuated; and it was thought that as no more than our usual attendants, a few hundred irregular horse, were to be seen, he had declined to engage, and had retreated towards Arcot. So firmly was the General of this opinion, that he was employed in chusing an encampment, when a heavy cannonade began upon the advanced guard, and called for his immediate attention to more important matters. The advanced guard consisted of two battalions of native infantry, and two regiments of cavalry. I was in front with the cavalry; the battalions followed in close order. We had no sooner entered an avenue, the same spot where the fatal action of Col. Baillie's commenced, than we perceived a very large party of the enemy marching with much confidence and celerity, as we supposed, to attack before we could form the line; but this did not

prove to be their intention, for they halted in an old village, where their cannon was already disposed for our reception, and immediately we were saluted by a discharge of at least twenty pieces of artillery. This was more than we could stand, and we forthwith fell back towards the line, which was at no great distance. It was an unexpected, and, I may say, unfortunate circumstance, as so sudden an attack rendered immediate measures necessary; and before the General had time to ascertain the position of the enemy, he was about to engage.

To retire and commence our approach to better advantage, might have appeared prudent; but, on the other hand, Sir Eyre Coote was not ignorant of the confidence with which a retrograde motion would inspire the enemy, and the ill impression it might make on our own troops: he determined, therefore, not to recede, although it was apparent that the army must form under a heavy cannonade.

Lieut.-Col. Brown was ordered to cross a ravine upon our left, and possess himself of a grove of mangoe trees fronting the enemy's batteries, for so they may justly be termed, from whence he answered their guns with his four 6-pounders, a force very inadequate to the fire he sustained.

The attack upon the advanced guard commenced soon after eight o'clock; when the line came up, the 12th reg. of Bengal sepoys, which led the 2nd brigade, was detached to support Col. Brown. The line was directed to file off by the right, in order to avoid the range of shot, which at that time were chiefly directed with considerable effect through the avenue where our road lay. Sir H. Munro obeyed his orders by stretching considerably to the right, there to form for action, as well as to give time for the General to ascertain the position of the enemy. He had not proceeded above a mile and a half, when he was cannonaded from his right, where Tippoo was posted, and which would have effectually enfiladed our line, if the direct road had been pursued. By this time, however, our army had got pretty well into action. Tippoo's fire was returned with vivacity: an iron 18-pounder was with some labour got upon an eminence, and soon effectually silenced his guns; and on the advance of a part of the 2nd brigade, he retired to join the main body of his father's army. The Europeans, who were posted in the centre of the first line, being perceived by the enemy's scouts, apparently risking themselves to discover their situation, a very heavy cannonade commenced upon that quarter. This was about 10 o'clock. Col. Browne's post sustained considerable damage. Gen. Stuart had been detached when the second line came up to sup-

port him, and the cannonade became general; the enemy were advantageously posted, and by no means exposed as our troops were, though the infantry had been directed to shelter themselves in the ravines, which afforded some protection, and by that means saved many valuable lives.

About 11 o'clock intelligence was brought to Sir Eyre that the 2nd line was hard pushed,—that Gen. Stuart and Col. Browne were both dangerously wounded, as also several other valuable officers; on which Col. Pearse, with the 3rd brigade, was detached from the first line to support it. At the same time, Sir H. Munro was directed to advance to the avenue, from whence he could fire with execution upon their batteries, whose exertions were now chiefly taken up in answering the increased fire from Col. Browne's post. On his advance, and the opening of a few guns, the enemy's fire began to slacken. Lieut.-Col. Edmonstone was ordered to prepare to storm the pagoda of Pollilore, then in the enemy's possession, and which was a post of consequence, as from thence he could have a flank-fire upon their battalions. Sir H. Munro, with the remainder of his command, was also ordered to advance, and the pagoda was taken with little or no loss. The enemy then began to withdraw their guns, and our artillery had at this time, about two o'clock, gained an evident superiority. There were, however, such obstacles to our advancing, deep ravines and uneven ground, that Sir Hector contented himself with maintaining the post he had gained.

Hyder's troops, perceiving that we did not, and indeed could not well advance, opened their guns again at point-blank range on Sir Hector Munro's post, a swampy paddy field, under the bank of which the enemy were sheltered, and secured from a spirited push at their guns; they had the satisfaction of firing at our valuable European brigade, which was for some time completely exposed; they were answered by our artillery, but were so sensible of their advantage that they preserved their post with steadiness. One of our tumbrils blew up at this time, which doubtless gave them additional encouragement.

It was now about three o'clock, and they began to cannonade Col. Pearse's post with more spirit than before. A vigorous push became necessary; the Colonel was ordered to proceed to the attack; it required that he should change his position, in order to disentangle himself from the ravines in his front, and on which they rested their security, which he did by filing to the left. He was then in a favourable position to advance, which was done with spirit and steadiness. As he advanced he of course approached

the 1st line, under Sir H. Munro : thus, our two divisions, being in a situation to support each other, and the enemy being in danger of exposing themselves to a double cross fire, they thought it proper to decline further contest, and a general retreat commenced. Col. Pearse took possession of the ground they had left; and thus ended the business of this day, by which we learned that the victory of Porto Nova, and the considerable reinforcement to our army, had not given us that superiority so generally expected. Hyder had also been joined by his son Tippoo, who was before Wandewash on the 1st July; and being in the vicinity of Arcot, had added considerably to his artillery, both in the number of guns and weight of metal; he had also been judicious in the choice of ground; and I must do him the credit to suppose, that he had taken the necessary measures to deceive Sir Eyre Coote by waiting till the advanced guard arrived at the avenue before he showed any part of his army worthy of attention.

As I have before remarked, I was present with the advanced guard when the cannonade commenced; and, I believe, I was not singular in my surprise to see them on the sudden march from behind the betel topes, and other places which hid them, and proceed with such spirit to the attack. I am also perfectly convinced in my own mind, and from a general observation of Sir Eyre Coote's conduct, who was always very particular in his reconnoitring, that so essential a duty of a general, that he was on this occasion forced to stand on his defence, where he would have wished to have been the assailant.

Our loss was considerable in number, as well as severe, from the soldier-like qualities of our killed and wounded. Col. Browne was wounded in both legs, and expired; the same shot also carried away a leg for General Stuart. Capt. Hislop, the general's aid-de-camp, fell early in the day, attempting to perform a duty, which, from ill health, he was unable to execute with his usual ability and activity. Capt. Bridges* received several dangerous wounds, but fortunately recovered. Several other valuable officers were mortally wounded on this day; and Lieut. Browne, Bengal artillery, lost his right arm; and of the privates, the comparison betwixt our loss and that of the enemy was not calculated to support that idea of superiority, in which we have so long gloried.

* He rose to the rank of lieut.-gen., and commanded the right wing of the army at the capture of Seringapatam. He died in 1824, aged 80; and Lieut.-Gen. Popham, who commanded the left wing, also died, aged 80; rather a curious coincidence, in the India service, of great longevity.—Ed.

In consequence of having driven Hyder off the field, as well as to keep up the spirits of the troops, a salute and *feu de joie* were fired on the 28th, in honour of the victory of the preceding day; but it was evident, from Sir Eyre's orders, that it by no means answered his expectations. It was, however, important, from several circumstances. Superstitious motives attached Hyder's troops to that spot on which they had before triumphed. We had also the melancholy satisfaction of burying the poor remains of the massacre of Tycollam, which were found exposed. Hyder had also succeeded in drawing us to an action upon his own terms, in a situation which required much courage and steady discipline on our parts, with little or no risk on his own. On the whole, it was apparent that we had a persevering enemy to deal with, who knew his own advantages, and was resolved to use them.

On the 29th August, our grain being barely enough to support us to Trippasore, where some provisions from Poonamalee had arrived, we marched back to Perambancum, and on the ensuing day to Trippasore: this was, however, at too great a distance from Madras for communication to be kept up with the army, which therefore encamped at Vellore, about three miles from Poonamalee. The communication, even between that garrison and Fort St. George, was very unsafe, although considerable posts had been established at no great distance from each other; in short, the whole country was infested by the enemy's cavalry, and an individual was scarcely safe within musket-shot of our advanced posts.

The critical situation of Vellore, on the preservation of which our future successes so greatly depended, called for the most vigorous measures: the difficulties under which Sir Eyre laboured at this juncture, from want of carriage for his provisions, were truly provoking. In the command of a fine army, he had almost reason to fear that he should not be able to effect any important service. There was no magazine of provisions belonging to the enemy nearer than Arcot, and his utmost exertions at this time could barely enable him to march to that city, and return to Madras. Arcot had been repaired by Hyder, and was not to be taken by any sudden attack, whilst there was so considerable an army in the field, whose attention was solely directed to our designs against that place.

In consequence of our late successes, indeterminate as they were against Hyder, the polygars, or hill rajahs, who had obeyed his summons after the capture of Arcot, as ostensible Newab, began to waver. Dependent as they must

have been upon this new possessor of the Carnatic, they perceived that there was a possibility of their ancient lord, the Newab Mahomed Ali Khan, once more becoming master, and timely proofs of their attachment would, in that case, not only be consistent with their future interests, but convince him that necessity, not defection, induced them to range under the banners of his enemy. Overtures were made by the Polygar rajahs, and as their country abounded with cattle and provisions, their assistance at this critical juncture appeared the only means by which Vellore could be supplied. Preparations were accordingly made for taking the field; and on the 21st Sept. 1781, the army encamped at Trippasore, from whence we struck into the Pollams; but it was determined, if possible, to bring Hyder to an action, and by another defeat confirm the Polygars in our interests, as well as afford them the opportunity of retiring in safety from his army.

On the 23rd the army encamped near Tritannee, and the little fort of Pollore surrendered the same evening; from hence we saw Hyder's army encamped near Sholinghur Hills, about ten miles distant. We lay upon this ground the 24th and 25th, the General being engaged in private negociations with the Polygars. On the 26th, at noon, the army encamped within four miles of the enemy. What were the General's private intentions at this time, I have not heard, but rather suppose that he meant a night attack. Whilst we lay at Tritannee, very considerable parties of horse appeared at our outposts, and we drove away large bodies from the ground on which we encamped this night. Hyder's very numerous cavalry protected his main army from insult or surprise. We could not stir a step without his receiving timely notice of our movements from his numerous outposts.

It appears that the precipitate manner in which we were hurried into action on the 27th August, and the obstinacy with which Hyder supported a cannonade on that day, had induced Sir Eyre Coote to be cautious how he attacked him, and if possible to reconnoitre the real position of his numerous army. To effect this was a matter of great difficulty; our cavalry was too inconsiderable for the purpose. At the distance of two miles from our camp were two high barren rocks, which afforded a most extensive prospect; they were in possession of the enemy. On the morning of the 27th the General went out for the purpose of reconnoitring; and, in order to possess himself of those rocks, carried with him the 2d brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Edmonstone; the business was soon effected, but large

bodies of horse were so insolent as to draw from our artillery many discharges. From thence Sir Eyre could clearly see their grand camp, and the manner in which they were posted. He formed his plan of operations, and about twelve o'clock ordered that the line should join with all possible dispatch: his orders were obeyed with the utmost alacrity and spirit; the native troops pronounced it a lucky day, it being the time of the Dhuseera, and were elevated with hopes of signal success.

The protection of our baggage and provisions being at all times a matter of the highest consideration, Sir Eyre had particularly considered their safety, as it was certainly his intention on this occasion to have pushed for a decisive victory, and which seemed to offer itself. His plan was to range along the foot of the Sholinghur Hills, giving the enemy reason to suppose that he meant to pursue his route towards Vellore without bringing them to action; and as soon as the head of the line had gained the enemy, who were drawn up nearly within random shot of the hills, Lieut.-Col. Edmonstone, with the 2nd brigade and cavalry, was to proceed to attack their left flank, whilst the line charged them in front. The baggage was posted in the most secure place that could be pitched upon in the hills, and two battalions were appointed for its protection. Thus was a plan formed perfect in all its parts, and there was every prospect of the most brilliant success.

The line soon joined Sir Eyre at the Black Rocks; he led them to the foot of the Sholinghur Hills, and the enemy, who had expected we should have marched down directly to the attack, did not understand the reason of his continuing his route beyond their parallel extent of line; they advanced a few guns, and opened upon us; a slight attack was also made upon our rear guard by a considerable body of troops under Tippoo, but who was soon called off from that service, by the movement of our line. This was about 3 o'clock. Lt.-Col. Edmonstone marched to turn their flank—the line soon after fronted towards the enemy—the grenadiers' march struck up—and the whole moved on in regular order to the attack:—a few guns had been opened on either side: our's were again limbered: their's cannonaded us as we advanced, but, as we approached nearer, their shot flew chiefly over us. In a few minutes we arrived within the proper distance for using our artillery; the guns were again unlimbered, and fired as we advanced. The enemy could not withstand the attack, and it was evident, that without some extraordinary exertion on their

part, we should shortly have been in possession of many of their guns. Lt.-Col. Edmonstone was on the point of executing fully the attack upon their left flank, which would have partly cut off their retreat to Arcot, at least by the shortest route: thus critically situated, they endeavoured to check our approach by charges of cavalry. It was a gallant resolve, and such as the desperate situation of Hyder's army required. A considerable body of horse appeared in front of the left wing, evidently in suspense; they came down in columns, the rear spreading out as they advanced, through a heavy cannonade; the front persisted till they arrived within distance for grape: they appeared respectable: at least 10 guns were opened upon them, but most unfortunately our fuzes were bad, and frequently failed in their effect. At this critical moment, the first charge of grape staggered their front, a second and third threw them into confusion, many fell, and they gave up the attempt. In consequence of the quickness of our advance, there was an interval in the line, which should have been occupied by a gun, that from some cause or other could not keep up. About 100 of the enemy, who knew not how to avoid the heavy fire which was now maintained, boldly pushed through the line, at this opening. It was nearly the centre of the wing, where Col. Pearse and his aids were posted; they were obliged to retire through this interval, and were followed by these straggling cavalry, who, in a fit of desperation, attacked them. Colonel Pearse was saved by a havildar, who shot a man whose sword was lifted to strike. Lieut. Isaac Humphries saved himself by boldly pressing on his assailant, and thus taking away from the force of the blow: he was slightly wounded in the arm. Some guns were turned to the rear, and many of the enemy fell before they could retire from our reach. A servant of Col. Owen, Finch, who had formerly been an hussar, attended by a native servant, both well mounted, pursued this party with much spirit—and Finch, singling a man who carried a standard, cut him down, and presented the colour to the General after the action. A pension of 20l. per annum was settled on the gallant man for life. The 18th and 21st Carnatic battalions fired musquetry: the former took a standard on this occasion, which they now display, an additional jemedar being allowed for that purpose.

A similar attempt was made upon the left of the right wing; in advancing, the 13th regiment of Bengal sepoys fell in with a corps of Caffrees, supported by a 6-pounder, which they could not carry off, owing to some of the bullocks having been killed by our artillery. These troops at-

tempted to make a stand. The 13th reserved their fire for some time after they had received that of the enemy, pushed forward with much ardour, and took the gun, doing considerable execution with their bayonets. The nature of this attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted, caused some irregularity in the pursuit, and it was with difficulty the men were restrained from following the standard elephants, which were at no great distance.

At this instant a considerable body of horse appeared preparing to charge, which certainly was judiciously timed; the design was to take them in flank, which rendered a change of disposition immediately necessary; the men themselves were fully informed of their critical situation; their guns, in the heat of the pursuit, had not been able to keep up: they were obedient to the order of their officers, and soon were brought into a position for the reception of the enemy; they were ordered to preserve their fire, which was done, till the cavalry came within forty yards, and then delivered it with capital effect, which staggered the enemy; it was continued with great briskness and success, and such was the result of their gallantry and cool discipline, that it was applauded by all those who witnessed their conduct on this important occasion.

Hyder's attempts to turn the fortune of the day by the spirited exertions of his cavalry, were thus totally frustrated, and we were on the point of reaping a glorious victory, when, at this critical juncture, Tippoo Saib's party, which in the beginning of the action had amused themselves by cannonading our rear, now our baggage guard, opened eight guns upon our left, which was covered by a large sheet of water or morass, and enfiladed our line. Had we advanced we should soon have been without the range of his shot, and have swept every thing before us. Trifles at this critical moment became of the utmost consequence; in the vigour of exertion the cartridges in the limber boxes of the guns on the left had been used, the tumbrils not being so well up; in the hurry of action it was said by some of the artillery men that the ammunition was expended, without explaining the reason, there being none in the boxes. This assertion, the impossibility of which a little reflection would have elucidated, very few rounds having been fired by each gun, was too hastily attended to. The erroneous idea was communicated to Sir Eyre Coote, together with the situation of the left, enfiladed by Tippoo's artillery. Instead of advancing, which would have relieved us from a most galling fire, the left wing was ordered to halt, and some of the flank battalions to change their front, and

charge Tippoo ; at the same time Lt.-Col. Edmonstone's brigade was advancing with hasty strides to decisive victory, and the right wing having cleared their front, was on the point of charging the enemy, who were now in utter confusion, having failed in their attempts to retrieve, and had absolutely lost the day. In so promising a situation the General was checked in his operations by repeated unfavourable reports from the left. He thought it required his immediate personal attention ; he ordered the right to remain where it was, and directed Lt.-Col. Edmonstone to join the line. Edmonstone was greatly surprised and mortified at being thus checked in the full career of victory. He could scarcely believe that such orders were given, and as they were not delivered by those officers officially authorised, hesitated compliance with the messages delivered to him. At length they were most unfortunately officially confirmed, and he was obliged to forego the advantages which were within his grasp.

When the general reconnoitred the situation of affairs on the left, he was much mortified ; but it was now too late to rectify the mistake. This confirmed my own opinion, that, in an extended line of general actions, it is wisdom to leave some operations to the discretion of the inferior general or brigade officers, who, being on the spot, must, if they have any professional judgment, best see when to urge, and when to desist from offered advantage, arising from want of caution in the enemy, or a change of ground, or other general occurrences, which may present themselves.

Hyder took an opportunity of drawing off his troops, or rather our inaction at this important crisis afforded him time to continue his route unmolested, and to carry off his guns ; and Tippoo soon after followed his father's example, and we gained but a trifling advantage, comparatively speaking, from one of the best planned attacks which perhaps has ever been formed.

Col. Edmonstone, however, towards the close of the evening, had an opportunity of cannonading them, as they went off in confusion, multitudes being within the range of his artillery. The setting sun blushed upon the ill use we had made of his brighter rays, and we despaired of such an opportunity of punishing a cruel enemy, and of supporting the credit of the British arms.

The baggage was ordered to join the line, about sun-setting, and we encamped upon the ground near Lt.-Col. Edmonstone's post. I have heard the propriety of halting the left defended on the principle that the baggage would

have been in danger from Tippoo's attack, but to the correctness of this argument I cannot, on the coolest reflection, assent. It is certain that the baggage was very strongly posted, and supported by two battalions, nor is it probable that Tippoo would have dared to employ himself on that duty, whilst his father's army was in imminent danger, and if he had, I firmly believe he would have contented himself with a cannonade at a distance, or have failed in any close attack. Success would have been the issue of the spirited and immediate advance of our army, and if he had attempted the baggage, we should have been at leisure to protect it, and it was posted as securely as the nature of the ground would admit.

In consequence of the battle of Sholinghur, the Polygar Rajahs deserted Hyder, and retired to their own country, offering to assist the English army with provisions.

On the 28th, Sir Eyre Coote marched into the Pollams, and encamped at the foot of the Sholinghur Hills, on the top of which is a pagoda, from whence the enemy's camp was again descried near Lalahpiti, on the Arcot road. Hyder did not retreat far, and must have wondered at his own good fortune in so happy an escape. From an officer who was long a prisoner at Bangalore, I have heard, that seventeen of his guns were left in swampy ground near the field of action, for some time totally unprotected; this he was informed of by an Englishman formerly in Mahomed Ali's service, who was in that action, but was afterwards confined on suspicion of disaffection.

On the 3d October the army marched further into the Pollams, and encamped at Attamcherry, a strong position about seven miles from Pallyputt, the principal residence of the Rajah Bomrauze, whose utmost exertions could afford but a scanty supply to the army, and its numerous followers; the latter, however, were able to purchase a precarious supply by going into the hills for that purpose, the former being furnished from the public stores.

The supply of grain did not answer the General's expectations. On the 10th October, therefore, he detached Col. Owen, with 6 battalions of sepoys, 2 regiments of cavalry, the European Bengal grenadiers, and Capt. Moorhouse, with a proportion of artillerymen, and 18 light guns, to Veracundalore, distant about 20 miles, where we hoped at least to supply ourselves, if we could not add to the general stock. In the first expectation we were not disappointed, nor totally in the latter—for whilst Col. Owen remained there, the grand army did receive trifling supplies of grain, and more considerable in cattle, also much wanted.

Our situation at Veracundalore was calculated to distress the enemy, as well as supply ourselves, for it was at no great distance from Damalcherry Pass, by which road convoys of provisions continually came from the Mysore country. Col. Owen's first object was to conciliate the esteem of a neighbouring rajah, a relation of Bomrauze, who had a strong hold, for I cannot call it a fort, about 6 miles from Veracundalore. The Colonel paid him a visit, escorted by our regiment, and it was agreeable to see a country abounding in plenty, and the inhabitants employed in their several avocations, after having witnessed the desolation in the Carnatic, even to the very bounds of Madras. A few days after our arrival at Veracundalore we surprised a convoy of the enemy's, consisting of sheep, and bullocks, but no rice, as we had flattered ourselves, and which would have been of importance, as we were not more than two good days' march from Vellore, whose relief was the great object of our wishes, and to have thus supplied it would have been a service of the greatest importance. But I do not mean to insinuate that the force under Col. Owen was adequate to the service of conveying it to Vellore; I only allude to the capture of a considerable convoy of grain.

Our post at Veracundalore, the convoy that he had lost, and an unsuccessful attempt on our part to surprise an advanced post of his on the bank of the Poonie river, alarmed Hyder so much, that he resolved to disturb us, and did indeed nearly effect our destruction.

Col. Owen having now been at Veracundalore upwards of a fortnight, without any molestation of his post, naturally strong, and also so near the grand army, it was conjectured that Hyder would not venture to attack him; and upon these presumptions, together with the supplies Sir Eyre was able to collect, being too trifling for the relief of Vellore, more extensive views were formed, and the idea of surprising Chittoor, a place whose situation commanded a fine country, was suggested and encouraged. For this purpose the Bengal company of grenadiers, two 6-pounders, and two petards, were detached to reinforce us. To prevent surprise, Col. Owen had posted an officer's party in a fakier's house on a rock, having a commanding prospect of the country, from whence an attack might be looked for, and which, from the officer commanding it, was called "Fort Generet." He was provided with signal colours, to give information of the approach of an enemy, as well as to ascertain their quality and numbers.

On the 23d, at day-break, a body of cavalry were an-

nounced to be in sight; presently after the signal for infantry was hoisted; that for guns followed; and before seven o'clock we had reason to suppose that the enemy in full force was marching to attack us, and at no great distance. This, in fact, was the case. Hyder had assembled his troops, on the pretence of a general muster, on the morning of the 23d. He detached parties of cavalry to prevent any persons getting into the Pollams, with information of his approach, and hoped to have surprised us before day-break. In order to lull us into security, he had sent a spy to our camp, who affirmed that Hyder had actually destroyed Arcot, and was on the point of evacuating the Carnatic. He said he had himself walked over the ruins, and staked his life upon the truth of the information. This report would not tend to make a vigilant officer less cautious, nor had it that effect, for the fellow was put in the guard, but had the dexterity to escape during the business which so seriously engaged our attention the next day.

On the signal being given, Col. Owen mounted and rode to the outposts. For some time he was dubious whether to stand the attack or retire. Had it been only a detachment of Hyder's army, the former would have been his choice; but when he perceived that the whole was so nigh, he determined on the latter; the detachment had received the necessary orders to be in readiness, and at length the General was beat, the camp struck, and the baggage ordered to proceed to the pass, from whence we were encamped about a mile. The enemy's cavalry advanced in such numbers before Col. Owen had fixed on the mode of conduct to be pursued, that it was necessary to reinforce the outposts, in order to withdraw them. The picquets were detached for this purpose; hence some delay ensued, and the Colonel did not join the detachment till near nine o'clock. This was not, however, ultimately to our disadvantage. The appearance of being in force at the outposts, induced the enemy to prepare for the attack at too considerable a distance, and perhaps gave Hyder a false idea of our actual situation. Our encampment was at the foot of a range of hills, forming one side of a pass, at little more than a mile distant from our right flank, the hills covering our rear: Fort Generet, our further outpost, nearly two miles distant on our left, betwixt which and our encampment, Capt. Walker's battalion and the cavalry were strongly posted, the better to preserve the communication.

About nine o'clock our outposts joined, attended by a considerable body of horse, at a respectable distance on the plain. The Colonel ordered his detachment to face to the

right, and the cavalry to proceed to the pass to act as a baggage guard, as we moved on, coasting the range of the hills, the better to secure our flanks and rear. The cavalry of the enemy were reinforced, a considerable number of irregulars followed the baggage, and put our handful of cavalry to flight, and effectually plundered the baggage. Hyder's infantry and guns were at this time marching towards us in three columns. He doubtless hoped that his cavalry would have amused us till his infantry could be brought into action, and before we got to the pass. His troops, however, were not able to effect this important point; they had three miles to march to our one, to make a circuit, where frequent obstacles in the course of their march checked their ardour. As we proceeded, his cavalry made several shews of charging; our detachment fronted, unlimbered the guns, and dispersed them. We were obliged to go through this ceremony three different times before we formed in front of the pass; here we halted, and the cavalry, encouraged by the approach of their army, which were now to be distinguished plainly by a glass, charged the whole line, and obliged us to ply them with grape, by which many must have been killed and wounded. They now began to open their guns, but at first with little effect. The rockets flew in astonishing numbers, but with their usual inefficacy; they were indeed more troublesome to their own cavalry than to us, as they came from every direction except our rear. I saw several of their troopers dismounted by them.* Our artillery kept up a steady well-directed fire, but at length the danger of our situation was apparent; the fire of the enemy's artillery increased every moment, and from various directions. Mons. Lally, who, I presume, had been detached to gain the rear of the pass, got a gun upon a hill, that enfiladed our line, and soon rendered our situation uneasy. The Colonel then determined to retreat. Two 6-pounders and two 3's were posted on the right of the pass, to cover us whilst we defiled. No sooner was our intention apparent to the enemy than their guns were chiefly directed to that spot. Fortunately the nature of the ground greatly protected us from so severe a fire, and though a continual storm of shot was heard, few took effect. The front of the detachment entered the pass, and deliberately moved on, followed by each regiment in succession. The infantry of the enemy, emboldened by the apparent gradual lessening of our front, were pushing with the greatest ardour to attack our rear; their cavalry

* I lost my tent, trunks, bullocks, and every article except a few things my servants had about their persons. A most serious loss indeed!

also exerted themselves with spirit, and of course the rear was in considerable danger of being severely handled. These battalions exerted themselves so well, that the line of march was strictly observed till only one was left in the plain; this was the 5th Carnatic battalion, commanded by Capt. Walker, an officer of approved gallantry and experience. Exposed to a severe cannonade, they were at length forced over a slight stone hedge bordering the jungle, and made the best of their way to join our line of march. They were followed with so much ardour by the enemy, as to prevent their forming again, and which indeed the jungle rendered impossible, till they got singly to the road on which we marched. Such men as were able to get to the line pressed so hard on the rear, that the next battalion began to feel the effects of the enemy's pursuit. By these means, the men who worked and defended the rear 6-pounder were overborne in the hurry, and the gun taken. This success elevated the enemy: their collieries, and even some of the cavalry, got amongst the woods on the right flank, and much galled the rear and right flank of the rear battalion. They began to waver. Capt. Moorhouse, of the artillery, who had so ably conducted our guns, an officer of very superior merit, perceived the critical moment, on which our success, probably the safety of the whole detachment depended. He saw the rear was staggered; it might spread: the enemy's ardour now required to be instantly checked. He sent to inform Capt. James Moore, of the Bengal grenadiers, and who was posted at the distance of a battalion, of the situation of the rear. Moore, who was actuated by the same spirit of gallantry, hesitated not a moment to put his company to the right about, and led them through a host of foes to the 6-pounder. They were much galled as they advanced, but preserved their fire, which they delivered, following it with their bayonets, and crying out, "Coote Bahadar! Coote Bahadar!" The enemy was confounded at so vigorous an attack, perhaps thinking Sir Eyre Coote had actually joined, and were now more anxious to escape than oppose. Horse and foot were mixed with each other; the grenadiers with spirit used their fire and bayonet till they drove them out of the pass. Capt. Moore here checked their ardour, and led them back to secure the gun they had so gallantly restored, for the jungle was filled with matchlock men and infantry, who, when recovered from their confusion, might have rendered his return difficult, if not impracticable.

The line had halted by signal from the rear, soon after it began to feel too sensibly the enemy's attack; the gun was

retaken in the same situation in which it was lost ; the bullocks even remained in their traces ; it was now unlimbered, and a few rounds of grape distributed to the rear and right flank. The order of march was then restored, and we proceeded on with little molestation till we joined Sir Eyre Coote, who had marched from Allamacherry at one o'clock to support us, having received this early intimation from that active officer Lieut. Innes, of the Madras army, who was detached by Col. Owen so soon as he thought his situation critical, and who exerted himself very commendably upon this trying occasion.

The grenadiers had 1 man killed ; 16 were wounded. Capt. Walker and Ensign M'Clean were killed, and several officers wounded or missing, and nearly 300 men*.

Thus were the designs of the enemy happily frustrated in an attempt to cut off our detachment, which they had the most sanguine hopes of effecting. It would indeed have given a most unfavourable turn to the affairs of the Company ; Sir Eyre would have been compelled to return to Madras, and Vellore must consequently have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The cool and spirited behaviour of the troops on the contrary gave an earnest of future success, and plainly marked their superiority. But the conduct of Capt. Moore and his gallant company was beyond all praise. A happy coincidence of circumstance rendered it peculiarly meritorious. The enemy checked in their career of victory—a gun retaken—time afforded for the rear battalion to recover their order and spirits, at a most critical conjuncture, when the panic might have spread and proved fatal to the whole ; all these reflected lustre on the gallantry of Moore and his company, and they met with the applause of the whole camp and the public thanks of the commander-in-chief.

Whilst, however, we express our approbation of the conduct of our troops, we will not, where justly due, detract from our enemy. How very superior, in some respects,

* I had forgotten to remark, that a battalion of sepoys was a few days before detached to the strong hold of the friendly Rajah, where Lieut. Cox, who commanded it, was employed in collecting grain for our consumption and the general stock. Lieut. Ochterlony, at the time the cannonade began, was on his march from thence with a valuable supply of provisions, and about to defile upon the plain ; luckily, the discharge of the artillery warned him of his danger. He therefore took post behind some hills that protected him from observation, and when he saw that Col. Owen had retired, he marched back again, deposited the provisions with the friendly Rajah, and followed Lieut. Cox, who had taken his route through the hills to join Sir Eyre Coote, in which both happily succeeded. It is wonderful, considering the intelligence Hyder always had, that he did not detach a body of troops to attack this corps.

has Hyder's conduct proved from what has generally been experienced in other Indian princes. The battle of Plassey was decisive in placing a company of merchants on the musnud of Bengal; that of Buxar proved decisive against Cossim Ali and Sujah Ul Dowlah. The Rohillas also, the most famous soldiers in India, were easily overthrown at the battle of Cutterah, and were never able to make head till the battle under Sir Robert Abercromby, when they were again signally defeated; but the political, the persevering spirit of Hyder, was similar to that which actuated the great Czar of Russia, who rose superior to repeated defeats, inspired his troops with the same obstinacy of perseverance, and even threw a damp upon our successes, as a too frequent repetition of them would have evidently tended to our destruction.

On the morning of the 24th, Sir Eyre marched with a considerable force to Veracundalore, but Hyder had retired from thence to Arcot, after having refreshed his people, and punished severely several of his chief officers, for not having exerted themselves with more vigour. I have heard that Tippoo was disgraced, and even corporally punished, on this account, which, although it may sound odd to a European, is not without a precedent. We returned the same evening, and the next day marched to Pallyputt, the residence of the Rajah Bomrauze, who, with the other Polygar chieftains, had been employed in collecting grain for Vellore. For the greater conveyance of collecting the grain laid up at some distance in the Pollams on this occasion, the officers of the army, at the request of the Com.-in-Chief, cheerfully offered their assistance, by lending their cattle and coolies, for the advancement of the public service.

On the 1st Nov. 1781, the army proceeded with as much rice as could be carried to Veracundalore. On the 2d, it made a forced march; and on the 3d, the garrison was cheered with the long-wished-for sight of the British flag again approaching, and of which they had began to despair, for the monsoon had been braved to accomplish this very desirable relief. Providence, however, favoured us in this respect; for the rains, which usually set in with violence the middle of October, held up in this memorable year, till the 20th Nov. So rapid and unexpected was our march from Pallyputt to Vellore, that in the evening of the 2d, the body-guard fell in with 2 or 300 horse, who had been posted to prevent small supplies, or hircarrahs, getting through the hills into Vellore. The General ordered them to be charged by his body-guard, which they did, though greatly inferior in numbers, with such spirit, as to destroy

a very considerable proportion : the European troop, about 30 men, chiefly did the business, as they were better mounted than the Native cavalry ; and it was, I believe, the only opportunity they had of distinguishing themselves. Several officers of cavalry and quarter-masters, whose duty led them to the front, distinguished themselves on this occasion ; particularly Lieuts. Dallas and Rolleston. The gallant old General himself exchanged a pistol-shot with a horseman : he threw it down, and never could get it again, though he publicly offered a reward to the person who should return it.

Hyder having received intelligence of our principal depôt, he detached 3000 cavalry for the purpose of seizing our invaluable acquisition, or at least of intercepting its progress. The approach of this body of cavalry was reported to Sir Eyre Coote whilst reconnoitring in the vicinity of his camp ; and, alarmed lest the great object of his toil should be lost, he ordered three battalions of sepoys to join his party, and flew to its protection. He surprised the enemy, and convinced them, that they would not be permitted to sleep with impunity so near his camp ; and he was obliged to return with equal celerity, for the security of head-quarters. He marched upwards of 30 miles in the course of a few hours ; and was so weak when he arrived in camp, that he was obliged to be taken from his horse, and fainted the moment he was laid upon his couch. It was too apparent, that the anxiety of mind, and the daily fatigues he underwent, had impaired his constitution, which had before suffered by long and severe service.

The officers next in command, Cols. Crawford and Pearse, possessed little practical knowledge, and to whom he would not entrust separate commands of importance. He frequently, therefore, conducted them himself, or entrusted them to Lt.-Col. Owen, in whom he most confided. The latter only possessed the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in consequence of holding the office of Adjutant-General : it was, therefore, irregular and unjust, that he should be thus selected for duties of the line ; nor did he, indeed, possess those superior talents, which sometimes justify a deviation from the common rules of service.

At this time, a vacancy happened in the 26th regiment. I was the third in command in the one to which I belonged, and, therefore, I solicited to be removed as a favour, which was conferred upon me in a very handsome manner, by Sir Eyre Coote, and I had reason to believe, in consequence of the report which Col. Owen had made of my services, whilst detached under his command. This removal

was the more pleasing, as I succeeded the commandant, Maj. Byrne, being at that time in command of a brigade in another part of the line. On joining the 26th, I found it had been greatly neglected by the officer whom I succeeded, and who had lately been dismissed the service for unmilitary conduct, in consequence of an unhappy propensity for spirituous liquors, and from whose conduct the regiment had suffered both in its discipline and reputation, which must always happen, if the corps is under the command of an officer who cannot be trusted with important duties. I had been put to much inconvenience and heavy expense from the loss of my tent and baggage, in the affair under Col. Owen, saving little but what two or three servants had about their persons; but what grieved me most was, the loss of all my dear father's letters, and some MSS. which were valuable, including the correspondence of my friend, Col. Ironside.

Having experienced the possibility of existing in the Polams, Sir Eyre entertained the idea of cantoning in them during the rains, which might be expected to commence daily. It was reported, that a considerable quantity of grain was laid up in Chittoor, and therefore Sir Eyre now besieged, and took that garrison, in a few days, but was disappointed with respect to supplies of provisions it afforded, and which proved not more than a supply of six months for its usual garrison.

Hyder had long observed with anxiety and apprehension, the motions of the British army and the relief of Vellore, and the capture of Chittoor determined him to draw the attention of the British general to another quarter. He, therefore, formed his army into two divisions; with one, Tippoo laid siege to Trippasore, whilst Hyder, at the head of the other, attacked and defeated a battalion in the Bomrause Pollam, where our hospitals and unnecessary stores had been left. The natural strength of the place was great; but the Rajah had, as was to be expected, objected to our troops taking post in the citadel, where his family resided, or to the commanding officer adopting the proper measures for fortifying the post occupied. The consequence was a necessary retreat on the approach of Hyder, and the capture of such of our sick as were unable to escape within the shelter of the distant hills.

The accounts of this alert of the enemy arrived at our camp shortly after the surrender of Chittoor, and was soon followed by advices of the critical situation of Trippasore, a garrison of the greatest importance, as it was necessary for our tolerable communication with Madras. The Gene-

ral, therefore, marched instantly to its relief, leaving a battalion in Chittoor, a measure it was reported he did not approve, but adopted in conformity to the positive injunction of Lord Macartney. The dangerous situation of Capt. La Motte and his garrison were so generally apparent, that some wags wrote on the principal gate, "The High Road to Seringapatam."

At the very time we were taking possession of Chittoor, Hyder was sacking our baggage, the battalion was soon defeated, and 26-pounders, with 3 of the Rajah's guns, taken. This was an unfortunate business, and might have been prevented if the officer commanding had entered the inner barrier, which certainly could have been defended. It has been said, that the general gave him instructions not to post himself there, but necessity would have justified a conduct contrary to orders, and which could only have been given on the presumption, that such an attack would not have been made, and in delicacy to the Rajah. On such an emergency, the Rajah would gladly have dispensed with delicacy. So strong, indeed, was the barrier, that Hyder did not attempt it, after the defeat of the battalion.

At Pollore, which surrendered on the 23d, 4 iron 18-pounders had been left previously to the battle of Sholinghur, as too cumbersome for our operations. The fort is a small place of no defence: the iron guns could not be dragged in at the gate, nor would the rampart bear such a shock. Hyder attacked the place. Lieut. Brackmyre, who commanded two companies, seeing the impracticability of resistance against such a force, endeavoured to destroy the guns, which he partly effected, and left the fort in the night, marching through the enemy's troops, who must have been little on their guard to suffer such an escape.

The news of these disastrous events, and the imminent danger of Trippasore, required the presence of the army in that neighbourhood. To leave a garrison in Chittoor, appeared to be a sacrifice similar to what had been so recently experienced. Such, however, it was said was the positive order of the Madras government; thus frittering the army down, already too small, by detachments: however, on the 17th the army marched, leaving Capt. La Motte and his battalion in Chittoor, as before related. On the 18th we arrived at Pallyputt, and picked up such of the officers and men as had escaped: we could plainly hear the guns at Trippasore. On the 19th we marched to Nagherie Hill, where the rains set in heavily; we, however, continued our route on the 20th, and though we did not march above five miles, the country was so deluged that the rear guard and

provision carriages did not arrive till the next morning. On the 21st the weather was so severe, and the cattle so fatigued, that we could not proceed; many horses, camels, and bullocks, died through the inclemency of the weather. On the 22d the rain held up, and we made a forced and fatiguing march, and with much difficulty crossed the Trippasore river, which was a measure likely to be delayed from its sudden rising; and our provisions were nearly at an end. It is the same river which delayed Colonel Baillie so long, and in fact led to his defeat, and the misfortunes of the English in the Carnatic.

The whole of the baggage, guns, and stores, were not crossed till the evening of the 23d, and the losses of the company and individuals, in cattle, baggage, and stores, were very great. On the 24th we encamped near Trippasore, Tippoo having retired on the 20th, on the news of our speedy approach, as well, indeed, as from the setting in of the rains, and the purpose of his mission being fully effected. Our signal for march on the 24th, was a royal salute in honor of the capture of Trincomalee, by Sir E. Hughes and Sir H. Munro*.

On the 3d December the army was distributed into cantonments; the sepoy brigades were stationed at the Mount, under the command of Col. Pearse; the other troops on Choultry Plain, and places adjacent to Madras†.

* Sir Hector had been detached to the southward for that purpose; the Dutch garrison consisted of 8,000 men, comprising 500 European regulars, 700 malays, 4,500 sepoys, and 2,300 of Hyder's best troops, of which 1,000 were cavalry. The loss in the squadron was 30 seamen and marines killed, 56 wounded; the force under Sir Hector amounted to 4,215, of which, 135 were killed and wounded; 67 pieces of ordnance of various calibre, were taken. In the harbour, two of the enemy's ships belonging to the company, and one private ship also, richly laden, fell into our hands. The capture of this place, at this crisis, was of the utmost importance, as it deprived the Dutch of assisting either the French or Hyder Ali; who, in consequence, evacuated many strong forts in the Tanjore country.

† Having related the transactions of which I was a witness, and slightly touched upon others, which occurred before the Bengal detachment joined the Carnatic army, I must be allowed to indulge in some reflections on the events of this busy and important year, 1781. Contented with the defeat of Col. Baillie, and flushed by the more recent capture of Arcot, the capital of the Newab of the Carnatic, Hyder, instead of following his blow by giving the *coup de grace* to the exhausted and dispirited remains of the British force, had, in the first instance, allowed them to recover from the fatal effects of their retreat, under Sir Hector Munro; and in the second, instead of watching the motions, and circumscribing the operations of Sir Eyre Coote, who had brought a reinforcement from Bengal, and by his presence inspired the coast army with confidence, he amused himself in the capture of places, which must have fallen from a more decided conduct; divided his army, and by these means enabled Sir Eyre to march to Cuddalore, and evince to the Indian world, that the

This cessation from fatiguing duties was most welcome to the troops, and necessary to supplies of cattle for our future operations. To this important branch of the service, Lord Macartney had paid the greatest attention; and the Bengal government had likewise been most liberal with money, grain, and military stores.

The year 1782 commenced with a lowering aspect; we had received advices of a considerable French force being actually assembled at the Mauritius, and that a few months would probably give them the command of the Bay of Bengal. Of the bold enterprise of M. Suffrein, at St. Jago, and of the shameful misconduct of Commodore Johnstone, (who certainly ought to have been brought to a court martial for his unseamanlike conduct there,) we now heard of with sorrow and alarm. The British army in the Carnatic had been barely able to afford relief to its distant garrisons, when it had only to contend with Hyder; and the reflecting mind could not fail to look forward to his junction with a considerable body of French troops, as a circumstance involving the most serious consequences. The British general foreseeing that his future operations would be directed to the sea coast, used this interval to secure, as far as was in his power, the fort of Vellore; and so soon as the roads would permit, the army marched with a supply of provisions for that garrison. We proceeded by the route of Trippasore,

contest for the Carnatic was not at an end. By his march afterwards, to Trichinopoly, he favoured the junction of the Bengal sepoy corps, which arrived at Vellore the latter end of June, and might have been at Madras soon after Sir Eyre's attempt upon Chillinbrum, which Tippoo's detachment, then laying at Trippasore, would scarcely have been able to prevent; the General, however, not deeming this a prudent measure, would not allow us to proceed till he could march, and favour its junction. By these instances of misconduct, which were still further involved by his defeat at Mooteapollam, the English were enabled to consolidate their force, and prepare for more decisive operations than they had dared to hope from the posture of their affairs at the beginning of the year. At this time too, Hyder seemed to rouse from his fatal security, and with a vigour which ever attends superior genius, to rise in proportion to the difficulties he had to encounter: from his activity and perseverance, we were able to reap but trifling advantages from repeated victories; the relief of Vellore for two months only, was the principal. The capture of Trippasore was a second and valuable one, as it facilitated the communication with that garrison. These, and the recovery of our military reputation, afforded, generally, hopes of future successes, and inspired the troops with their usual spirits; but to a more reflecting mind, it would naturally occur, as our utmost efforts had been already exerted to so little effect, and our means rather exhausted than increased, that the advantages we had gained were more brilliant than substantial; that we had proved our superiority in the fair field, but had purchased this knowledge, by ascertaining the alarming truth, that the Carnatic was not to be alone recovered by the means we internally possessed.

at which place Sir Eyre was unfortunately seized with a violent epileptic fit, which continued some hours before he was relieved. The alarm and anxiety which this unhappy event occasioned, was the best testimony of the General's merit; and the joy of the army on his recovery, was a proof of the affection in which he was held by those whom he commanded.

On the following day we resumed our march, and in order to deceive the enemy, took a circuitous route through the hills from Sholinghur, which was either unknown or long disused, as our pioneers were obliged to make a road, by which we deployed upon the plains, at the distance of about eight miles from Vellore, in the vicinity of Animallidoorgam. Hyder had prepared for our reception at the great road leading to Arcot, and by this unexpected manœuvre we secured our position betwixt him and Vellore, a point of the greatest importance to an army encumbered with the considerable convoy of provisions, which it was our object peaceably to deposit in the fort. Hyder was determined, however, that we should not pass without interruption. We commenced our march early on the 3d January, 1782; the line had not marched more than three miles when its progress was greatly interrupted by a swamp, occasioned by the water of an immense tank, through the banks of which the enemy had cut during the night, for the purpose of overflowing the adjacent country. Whilst the front of the line was employed in wading through this obstruction, Hyder's army was observed in full march to attack the rear. This was an alarming occurrence, and if it had been followed up with as much spirit as it was judiciously conceived, would doubtless have been attended with the most lamentable consequences; for the ground would not admit of the front forming to succour the rear, and which had not only to defend itself, but to employ half its force in extricating the loaded carriages and bullocks from the mire in which they were stuck, to the entire obstruction of the movement of the troops. Col. Pearse, who commanded in the rear, formed one brigade in the best manner the ground would admit, to receive the enemy, and to cover our precious convoy from the numerous cavalry which now threatened it. The good bold countenance we put on, checked the advance of the enemy, and instead of marching to a close attack, they opened their guns at the distance of a thousand yards, and commenced a very heavy cannonade, which we were obliged to sustain for more than three hours on very unequal terms, until the convoy by the greatest labour was conveyed to a place of safety.

Sir Eyre Coote was at this time very weak and feeble, nevertheless, he mounted his horse, and exerted himself with his usual coolness and ability in supporting the rear under these very critical and alarming circumstances. Our loss on this occasion was severe, and the reputation which our brigade obtained for cool steady conduct, was great; nor could it be doubted, that if we could have attacked the enemy under equal advantages, our victory would have proved complete and decisive*.

Having lodged the provisions in Vellore, we began, on the 5th Jan., to retrace our route to Madras, and being now relieved from our incumbrances, it was hoped that Hyder would give us an opportunity of measuring our strength in open field. He did not altogether disappoint us, but it was only for the purpose of cannonading us in the swamp, by which we lost many men, without the possibility of revenging the insult, as he retired the instant we formed to attack him, and left us the empty honour of driving his army from the field of action. This conduct in him was certainly politic. He cared not for the mere point of honour, but hoped by desultory actions to wear out an army which could not be recruited in proportion to its repeated losses.

As we defiled on the plains of Sholinghur, we a third time found his army drawn up to invite an attack, covered as usual by inaccessible obstructions. Sir Eyre also formed out of the distance of cannon shot, and endeavoured to draw him on to a rash attempt, but both generals knew their own game too well, to make a move which would certainly have proved pernicious to either; and after a most fatiguing day, under a hot sun, we parted without an attempt to molest each other; for a few shot which Hyder fired without a possibility of effect, could only be considered as a political bravado, for the amusement and encouragement of his people, and which he never failed to practise on every favourable occasion.

In February, the French fleet under M. Suffrein, made its appearance on the coast of Coromandel. Sir E. Hughes had been some time lying in Madras roads, with seven sail of the line; and the enemy's squadron consisted of eleven,

* Lieut.-Col. Elphinstone, who commanded our brigade, and who had been in the habit of complaining of the 26th, now revoked his censure, and was ever afterwards as strenuous in his applause; this was a circumstance most grateful to me, and to the officers and men under my command; and from this era a band of union was formed, which confirmed our regard to each other during long and important services on the Coromandel coast.

besides frigates and transports, forming in the whole a fleet of thirty sail. On account of the monsoon, the French fleet was obliged to make considerably to the northward of Madras; and government's first advice of their approach, was from the officer commanding at Pulicat, a conquered Dutch settlement, about 14 miles to the north of Madras. Off that garrison Suffrein anchored his fleet, and detached some of his light ships to reconnoitre the Madras roads, and upon their report determined to attack so inferior a force, and which was perhaps not a very arduous enterprise, as the ships are obliged to lay nearly without cannon shot of the fort; consequently, our fleet could receive little support against an enemy attacking from the seaward. Whilst the settlement of Madras were waiting with anxiety the event of a sea engagement under their very walls, a squadron was descried in the southward quarter, and was soon discovered to be a reinforcement which had been anxiously expected from Commodore Johnstone, under the command of Capt. Alms, consisting of the *Isis* and other ships. This event relieved our minds from a very uneasy state of anxiety; and the intelligence which they brought of a considerable body of Hyder's troops on the Malabar coast, was an additional subject of exultation. On the morning of the 17th February, the French fleet were observed standing right in for Madras roads, with an apparent determination to attack the British squadron then lying at anchor, and judiciously disposed for their reception. As the leading ship approached, she shortened sail, and made signals to Suffrein that there was a greater force in the roads than had been reported: this occasioned the French fleet to lay to, and several hours were employed to reconnoitre, and ascertain so unexpected a fact. At length Suffrein determined to proceed to Pondicherry, and passed the British fleet in two lines, one consisting of his ships of the line, the other of frigates and transports. Sir E. Hughes's fleet was inferior in strength to the enemy, by two ships of the line, and several frigates; nevertheless, he stood after their convoy to do them all the mischief in his power, before he risked a general engagement; and a few days afterwards we were gratified by the capture of one of the large transports, containing upwards of 100 men of a regiment of cavalry, the regimental stores and equipments, with a considerable train of field artillery: others of less importance were picked up, and at length a general action ensued, in which much blood was spilled without any decided advantage to either, as has happened in many subsequent sea engagements

which have been fought in the Indian seas. I do not even recollect, that in that or any former war, a single ship of the line was captured on either side.

We now learned that a considerable body of troops had arrived with Suffrein, under the command of M. Duchemin; and that M. Bussy and a large force might be expected in the course of a few months. The British army also received a reinforcement with Capt. Alms's squadron; and we looked forward with much anxiety to more decided military operations. From the experience we had obtained, it was evident that our force was very inadequate to the re-capture of the forts in the possession of the enemy, and that no solid advantage could accrue to our cause from the desultory victories we had gained. On the other hand, we expected that the French reinforcement would encourage Hyder to venture on a close and decided action in the field, from which, if we were signally victorious, it was hoped an honourable peace might soon be effected.

In April the army marched a second time to Vellore, and threw in a sufficient supply of provisions for many months; by which, the General was relieved from anxiety for its safety, and he was at liberty to pursue such other measures as circumstances might render necessary.

At this critical era an event happened of great importance, and which more than dispersed the gloom that lowered upon us from the arrival of the French fleet on the coast. On our return from Vellore, we were informed that a peace* had been concluded between the Bengal government and the Mahrattas; and that one article stipulated, that if Hyder did not agree to a peace on equitable terms, and evacuate the Carnatic in a prescribed time, the Mahrattas would enter into an alliance with the English, and invade the Mysore country.

The late march of the army to Vellore had not been interrupted by Hyder, as he had immediately proceeded to Pondicherry to join his French friends, and to concert measures for future operations; but such is the uncertainty of all human events, that we frequently are disappointed in the effects of those measures on which we have most depended for success. In the French Hyder hoped to have

* This important measure was brought about by the superior talents of Warren Hastings, and the diplomatic ability of Mr. David Anderson. The Governor-General through all the difficulties in which we were involved, never despaired of ultimate success, or ceased to look upon the great political objects during this tempestuous scene, with that coolness which marks the great statesman, possessing talents and resources equally adapted for the convulsions of war, or the mild regulations of domestic government.

found a humble ally, who would have lived on his bounty, and supported his ambitious views, without a desire of participating in his conquests; but in the first interview he had with his allies he was convinced of his error. A paper, containing a variety of demands for supplies of money, provisions, and participation of conquests, was presented, which greatly cooled the ardour of his expectations; and the replies which he made to each article gave the French to understand, that he was by no means inclined to place them in a situation of independence, which might hereafter render them a formidable power in the peninsula of Hindoostan. In consequence of the peace with the Mah-rattas, and the conduct of the French, some overtures of accommodation were made betwixt Hyder and Sir Eyre Coote; and Mr. Graham had several conferences with Hyder's confidential ministers on this subject; but they rather tended to increase animosity than to create sentiments of pacification. Sir Eyre Coote demanded the restoration of every fort and gun which had been taken during the war: the former might have been granted, but the latter involved a point of honor which Hyder would by no means concede to us. Thus the negociation broke off, and we prepared for the war with renovated vigour.

May the 4th.—Recrossed the Palar, and encamped on the bank opposite the Chinglapett Hills. Recrossed the Palar on the 9th, and encamped at Tamoram*. On the 17th we encamped near Chinglapett, and on the 21st at Carangooly.

The enemy, about this time, took the French fort of Cuddalore, a place of little strength, in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, the defences of the latter having been destroyed. Cuddalore was conveniently situated as a place of arms, from whence to commence their future operations; the united forces of the French and Hyder were encamped on

* We here heard that the fleets had had an action, in which the *Superb* and *Monmouth* were much damaged; the upper deck of the former blowing up at the moment she was bearing down to capture the French admiral's ship, the *Hero*; the latter was dismasted: the French must have suffered exceedingly. We had 500 men killed and wounded, much the greater part of whom belonged to the *Superb* and *Monmouth*. We heard of the siege of the fort of *Permacoil*, and on the 18th were informed of the safe arrival of four Indiamen from *Bombay*; they were chased off *Ceylon* by the French fleet lying off that coast, but being copper-bottomed, and the enemy probably much damaged from the late action, they happily escaped by superior sailing. On the 21st, we received intelligence of the fall of *Permacoil* five days previous; also of the safe arrival of a valuable missing store-ship, which accompanied the Indiamen, but parted in the chase. The four Indiamen, and *St. Calos*, of fifty guns, had been dispatched to *Trincomalee* with 700 men to reinforce the admiral.

the Red Hills covering Pondicherry, a position from which it would have been temerity to drive them. Sir Eyre Coote, however, was resolved to offer them battle; and for that purpose our army crossed the Palar, in the neighbourhood of Chinglapett, which was about half way betwixt Madras and Pondicherry. This challenge was not accepted; but Hyder, who was ever on the watch to distress us, supposing that on such an occasion our whole force would take the field, detached his second son Kerim Saheb to Madras to destroy the troops and the inhabitants without its defences; Kerim, however, experienced such a reception as he did not expect, and was obliged to retire in disgrace.

The British general hoped that the enemy would have marched from a position which it would have been madness to have attacked, and to accept so fair a challenge; but finding them obstinately prudent, he determined to alarm Hyder for the safety of Arnee, a strong fort in the neighbourhood of Arcot, where he had considerable treasure and supplies of military stores. We had not proceeded far before a thick dust, near Chittapett, gave tokens of the near approach of an enemy, and their advanced parties of horse made their appearance before our rear was off the encampment. The rear guard of two battalions of sepoys, and two cavalry regiments, drew up on some rising ground, and a few shot were fired upon the enemy: the line kept moving till about eight o'clock, when large bodies were visible with the naked eye, and, assisted by a glass, some guns were seen, which soon after were opened, and though at a considerable distance, they were pointed so as to roll their shot through the line; detached bodies opened guns upon either flank, and no doubt remained of the enemy's advance in considerable force. About nine, the 2nd line, formed by the leading battalion marching to the left so as to front the enemy; and the 1st line was thrown to the rear, so as to check their approach effectually. The rear guard was supported by an 18-pounder, and one or two 12-pounders posted to return the enemy's fire; but the enemy opened their guns so far distant that we were but little annoyed by them, nor could we do much execution.

About 10 o'clock, the 1st line was ordered to form to the right of the second, then drawn up behind an advantageous ground, but presenting their files to the enemy. As the Europeans marched to form, the enemy cannonaded them briskly, but with little effect. So soon as the first was formed, they were ordered to advance, and the 2nd line directed to form with them in one line: the whole advanced,

and the enemy retreated, after having shewn us their infantry in large detached bodies, with separate artillery. About 12, the enemy almost ceased their cannonade, and the 2nd line was ordered to fall back by files to cover the baggage: the enemy, perceiving our halt, renewed their fire, when the troops were again ordered to form, and about one o'clock the whole line charged briskly; a smart but distant cannonade ensued, and at length the enemy retreated with much precipitancy. The 1st and 3d brigades pursued briskly, drove them over the river, and took one gun and five tumbrils. Our success would have been decisive had we had a sufficient body of cavalry, and, as it was, the day would have been more complete had not the 78th regiment sadly felt the effects of the extreme heat of the sun, and checked the pursuit. One officer, Lieut. Semple, died from mere fatigue, and scarcely 50 men stood to their ranks. This shews how cautious we should be in bringing fresh-arrived European corps too soon into the field*; but at this precise period every exertion and every corps was required.

The 2nd brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Owen, protected the baggage, and drove off the enemy wherever they appeared: many rockets were thrown on the 2nd line with good effect; the business of the day was managed with the utmost coolness and discipline, without mistake or confusion. The steadiness of the sepoys was so very conspicuous, that the Com.-in-chief remarked, that the conduct of every corps was so uniformly exact that he knew not how to give the preference to any in particular. It is presumed the French were not in the field; though, from some manœuvres of the enemy, it is probable that French officers assisted in drawing up, and directing the dispositions of the enemy.

Hyder had received early intelligence of our approach: he therefore removed his treasure from Arnee, and deposed the governor on suspicion, and threw in a fresh garrison; he also called on his allies to march for the protection of his conquests, to which they only replied by repeating their demands, and proposing terms of division of the Carnatic, which he treated with great indignation, and issued orders for the march of his own army; and when the French general waited upon him to pay his compliments on this occasion, the haughty bahadar denied him admission, and proceeded to pursue us with his usual ardour and alacrity.

* It is calculated that every European soldier, on landing in India, costs the India Company 100l.—Ed.

On the 4th June we marched, and encamped near Arnee, and made some preparations for a siege; but when the General found the Governor was removed, he determined to proceed to Madras, and prepare for the siege of Cuddalore, of which it was of importance we should dispossess the French before the arrival of Bussy with considerable reinforcements of troops. To this enterprise he was encouraged by the coolness which now subsisted betwixt Hyder and his French allies,—an advantage which, though far short of the expectations of the General, was certainly highly important; and the promptitude which Sir Eyre Coote accommodated his pursuits to the varying circumstances of these busy times, obtained from his officers much admiration. Hyder also claimed our respect by his enterprise and activity; the French were heartily despised, both for their coolness and treachery; nor did M. Duchemin feel the line of ungenerous policy he was directed to adopt without a pang, for he was shortly after reported to have died of a broken heart.

On our route we made an effort to surprise Hyder's camp, but as usual his cavalry gave intimation of our approach, and we were only indulged with a view of the rear of his line of march, in a situation in which it was impossible to attack him. A few days afterwards he returned our compliment with better success; for, by taking advantage of some deep ravines in the front of our camp, he concealed a large body of cavalry, and decoyed our grand guard from their post, by shewing a few camels and elephants within their sphere of action. No sooner was our indiscreet officer within the grasp of this well-planned ambuscade, than his troop of 100 men and a 3-pounder were swept away in the vortex of a charge of 3000 horse, with a rapidity that astonished our outposts, and those who happened to be spectators of this extraordinary scene. Lieut.-Col. Stuart, of the 78th, who was reconnoitring as field-officer of the day, narrowly escaped sharing the fate of his unhappy guard, most of whom lay weltering in their blood,—a lesson for officers not to quit their stations without proper authority, or using the precautions so necessary in the presence of an active enemy. Lieut. Kreutzen, who commanded the guard, had only time to fire a round or two from his 3-pounder before he was surrounded; 30 troopers were killed, and the remainder were carried off desperately wounded by the enemy; the tumbrils were saved; two colours were likewise preserved by the gallantry of a jemedar. Lieut. Peter Campbell, aid-de-camp

to Lieut.-Col. Stuart, was wounded on this occasion by a horseman, at whom he had fired his pistol without effect.

9th June. The army marched to Wandewash.—16th. Crossed the Palar, and encamped on our old ground.—17th. Encamped at Permacoil, and on the 19th encamped to the eastward of the Mount.

From some unfortunate neglect, it happened that the fort of Trincomalee was not in a state of security which its importance demanded. Whilst it was in our possession, the French fleet would find it difficult and dangerous to remain in the Bay of Bengal during the approaching monsoon, nor would our fleet feel the necessity of proceeding to Bombay for the purpose of avoiding the stormy months of October and November. Ships had been dispatched with stores from Madras for that garrison, which they had barely time to throw in before M. Suffrein appeared in force for the attack of that important post. These accounts did not stimulate Admiral Hughes to great exertions, and indeed there was reason to suppose that it could hold out against any force which the French could land until the arrival of the British fleet.

Suffrein was fully aware of the great value of his prize, and determined to use every effort for its attainment. He superintended the erection of the batteries night and day, and long before they were in a state of service, sent a threatening letter and summons to the British officer commanding the garrison to surrender the fort, which he boldly declared untenable. It is a strange and melancholy truth, that this summons was not only listened to, but that the commander left his garrison to negotiate the terms with the French admiral on which he should surrender. It was given up without a breach being made, or, as I have heard, a shot being fired; and in two days afterwards the British fleet made its appearance, and beheld with indignation the French flag flying on the important place they came now to relieve.

Capt. Hay Macdowall* was afterwards tried for misconduct, in surrendering a post he was ordered to hold to the

* Captain Macdowall was at this time too young a man, and too young a soldier, and should not have been selected for this important command. He rose afterwards to the rank of Lieutenant-General and to the chief command of the Madras army, where, from his urbanity and gentlemanly manners, he was much liked; but not approving the measures of Sir George Barlow, he embarked for England, and was unhappily lost in one of the seven Indiamen which foundered, it is said, from being overloaded with saltpetre and rice, choking the pumps, in a dreadful storm off the Cape.

last extremity, and acquitted; but Capt. Saxon, a company's artillery officer, was found guilty of neglect of duty, and suspended the service; a strange fact, and a strange conclusion of a solemn inquiry into the conduct of these officers. The court-martial was held at Madras, in the absence of Sir Eyre Coote; nor did he live to give his sentiments on this most extraordinary circumstance.

12th July.—This morning a royal salute was fired in honour of a victory obtained by Sir E. Hughes, on the 6th, over the French fleet. The battle was fought off Cuddalore. We had 77 killed and 233 wounded.

The army marched on to the Red Hills, where Sir E. Coote was attacked by fit after fit, and was rendered incapable of directing further operations. Gen. Stuart now took the chief command, and his first movement was of a nature the most disagreeable and unexpected—that of a precipitate retreat to Madras, which he thought necessary, from accounts of considerable reinforcements that the French had now received under M. Bussy, and the great strength in which Hyder appeared, marching within view of our outposts, in order to form a junction with the French army. Gen. Stuart was generally blamed for this precipitate movement, but perhaps without cause. Comparisons were made betwixt his conduct and that of Sir Eyre Coote, and the confusion of a long night's march caused our army to appear as if formed by another soul; and indeed the difference was ever after very perceptible.

Sir Eyre Coote was conducted in his palankeen in a state of insensibility, and many were of opinion that his death was concealed for political reasons: so strongly, indeed, was this question agitated amongst the Bengal sepoys, who adored their old general, that one of them was deputed to ascertain the fact, which he accomplished by lifting up the curtain of the palankeen; when seeing Sir Eyre Coote was really alive, he exclaimed, in a rapture of joy, "*General saheb geeta hi*," "the General is alive;" which happy news was hailed by his comrades, and spread through the line with shouts of great exultation, and if understood by the General, must have operated as a cordial to his heart, which no medicine could bestow; for what can be so gratifying to a commander as to know, that he possesses the esteem and confidence of those whom he commands in the hour of danger? and certainly no one could be more looked up to than this brave and experienced soldier.

As the monsoon was now approaching, it was determined to canton and refresh the army in the neighbourhood of Madras. In consequence of the French fleet keeping the

sea, and the activity of Suffrein from his capture of Trincomalee, our supplies of grain were greatly interrupted, and serious apprehensions of approaching scarcity, and even famine, were entertained. The public stores contained little rice, but there was a considerable quantity lying on board small craft in the roads, which certainly ought to have been secured. Merchants are always alive to their own interests; they regulate their demands according to their own views, or the scarcity of the article in the bazaars; and unfortunately Lord Macartney, without considering the pressing exigency of the times, was determined not to submit to the price demanded by the importers. The merchants were obstinate, till at length, on the 15th October, a dreadful storm arose, which drove out the British fleet, and stranded many of the merchant vessels, and effectually destroyed the small craft in which the rice was deposited, to the great grief and consternation of the whole settlement. Thus, from the self-willed obstinacy of Lord Macartney, in order to obtain credit for saving a few thousand rupees to the Company, were the poor wretched inhabitants of Madras, and the environs under our protection, reduced to the utmost distress.

The calamities and vicissitudes of war were experienced in the Carnatic in their most alarming and terrific shapes at this awful period. In our streets were perceived at every corner the miserable wretches whom famine had destroyed or was destroying. The elements dispersed our fleet, and left us a prey to an increasing active enemy both by sea and land; and our Madras and Calcutta merchants, who, although they derived profit, were certainly straining every nerve in various ways for the public weal, consequently for the company's interests, were treated with contempt by an ill-directed order of the Madras governor.

Our gallant and beloved general was disgusted with the public measures, and the untoward situation of affairs had such an effect on his mind, that he was obliged to embark for Bengal, where it was hoped quiet, change of air, and domestic kindness, would restore his shattered frame. His successor was not respected or depended on; and, to complete the hideous picture, internal dissension amongst our rulers, retarded the proper application of the few resources within our reach. Lieut.-Col. Owen* returned with Sir Eyre Coote to Bengal.

* Lieut.-Col. Arthur Owen was originally a captain in the army at Madras, but resigned the service. He came out with Sir Eyre Coote as adjutant-general. He was younger brother of Sir John Owen, of Orid-ton, and finally succeeded to the baronetage, but the entail of the fine

A few days after the storm, Sir R. Bickerton arrived in the roads with considerable reinforcements of ships and troops. The latter were landed rather to increase than relieve our distresses, and the former immediately sailed to join Sir E. Hughes' fleet, which proceeded to Bombay, and left the bay of Bengal at this most disastrous period to the cruisers of France—perhaps the inevitable, but lamented consequence of the disgraceful and certainly unnecessary surrender of the fort of Trincomalee, from whence the French ships scoured the whole bay, so that no merchant either of Calcutta or Madras would venture their property in exporting or importing rice or other supplies, when no liberal encouragement was offered by a narrow-minded government.

Such is the short-sightedness of man, and the wonderful providence of God, that when the affairs of a state or of man appear the most awful and helpless, his Almighty arm is then stretched out for its relief. From this most alarming and critical moment of dejection, our prospects began to brighten. A well-judged diversion, on the Malabar coast, caused Hyder to detach his son Tippoo, with a considerable body of troops, for the protection of his western provinces, and the health of the father had now fallen from anxiety and fatigue. His high hopes of gratifying an unbounded ambition were disappointed. He perhaps dreaded the successes of the French and English. His own country suffered those calamities which he had inflicted with so heavy a hand on the Carnatic, and he perceived that our treaty with the Mahrattas must either plunge him into more ruinous and extensive wars, or oblige him to give up the conquests he had acquired. From these causes, it is generally supposed, was generated a disease of body and mind which preyed upon each other, and at length conducted him to that tribunal, before which the monarch and the slave must account for their conduct, and receive the rewards of a life of virtue, or the punishment due to vice*.

estate was cut off by his nephew in favour of the sister. The title became extinct, and was renewed in favour of the present baronet, her husband.

* The character of a man is best understood from considering his actions. Hyder was brave and intelligent. He could neither read nor write, but he had learnt much from actual observation, and his memory had improved to a wonderful degree, from the constant necessity of applying to it on all occasions. He was unprincipled and ambitious, dead to every sentiment of gratitude or virtue, where regard to them would check his approach to sovereignty or dominion. He felt, however, the necessity of inculcating them in his subjects, and was not regardless of sobriety of conduct, or regularity of devotion. It is by comparison that

The death of Hyder happened on the 7th Dec. 1782; this event, and the good effects of the late diversion, on the Malabar coast, encouraged the governments of India to attempt some operations of greater consequence on that side of the peninsula. The accession of a despotic prince to the throne of his father is seldom accomplished without a contest, and although Tippoo was so fortunate as to be acknowledged without actual opposition, yet there were several of his father's favourites on whom he had long cast the eye of suspicion and disapprobation. Some severities, which he now used upon very slight or false pretences, alarmed many of the old and steady adherents of his father, and prepared their minds to seek for refuge and safety in revolt, or by flight. At this period Tippoo's conduct clearly evinced that he had no adherents in whom he could place implicit confidence, and whether their defection arose from unjust suspicion and the fear of personal ambition, and undeserved punishment, he soon experienced

men are to be estimated, and if we compare Hyder with his contemporaries, he was certainly a great man. He was complimented by the French as the Frederick of the East, and, perhaps, if they were minutely compared with each other, he would appear to advantage. Hyder, like all Mussulmen, was a strict deist, but the Great Frederick was the friend of Voltaire and the French school of atheists. It may be remarked, to the honour of his heart and head, that he gave 10 rupees for every European prisoner brought to him alive, and only half that sum for the head of a foe. This had the effect of preventing the death of several who had irritated, by an unavailing resistance, and of stimulating his barbarians to the care of their wounded prisoners, and of mitigating the miseries of revengeful war. Tippoo, on the contrary, was the most bigoted, narrow-minded despot, that ever wielded the sceptre in India. The death of Hyder did not fail to recall Tippoo to the Carnatic, as the succession to the throne of a despot depends on the activity and courage of the individual, not on the laws or attachment of the people, who have no voice in the affairs of the government, and who feel themselves most happy when undoubted superiority of talents precludes competition for dominion. To the natural advantage of primogeniture, Tippoo certainly possessed learning, acquired by tuition, and the more popular accomplishments of splendid military talent and enterprize. His brother, Kerim Saheb, was in the camp of his father at the time of Hyder's decease, but, contrary to the common usage of eastern princes, he made no attempt to seize upon the reins of government. Tippoo posted to the Carnatic with the greatest expedition, dreading the fatal effects of his absence, at this critical moment, and fearing that his brother was composed of the same ambitious stuff which burnt in his own bosom. The loyalty of Kerim did not protect him from the suspicion of the tyrant, and he has not since been heard of, and probably has fallen a victim to jealousy, or is immured in one of the Droog forts, deprived of sight, as is the common lot among the younger brothers of all Mussulmen potentates. Oriental history relates many instances of this cruel deprivation of sight, by the Delhi emperors, and no prince could exceed Tippoo in sanguinary disposition.

that his affairs could only prosper where he commanded himself.

In consequence of the economical regulations with respect to the expenditure of provisions, and the strenuous exertions of the Bengal government, the public service was not impeded from the fatal effects of the late storm, though they were felt in the most afflicting manner by the poor inhabitants of Madras. It was found that the number of garrisons which we had in the Carnatic required a considerable body of troops, at a time when the exertion of our utmost efforts were necessary in the field, and that the whole army would probably be obliged to move for the purpose of throwing in supplies, when its operations would be usefully employed in other quarters. On these principles it was determined to destroy the garrisons of Carongooly and Wandewash*, which are betwixt Madras and Pondicherry, especially as in the event of our taking the field, these posts would be most useful in forwarding the ultimate designs of the French and their allies. This service was effected by Gen. Stuart in January, and he had the honour to offer battle to the united forces of the French and Tippoo in the neighbourhood of Wandewash. They were posted on the banks of the river, which it would have been highly imprudent in either army to have crossed in the face of an enemy. On our return the rear of the army was greatly harassed by the cavalry and rockets of the Mysorean, who, doubtless, in their turn, termed our march a retreat. It is sometimes political to offer battle which we know will

* An accident of a very serious nature occurred in destroying the works of Wandewash. The bastions were mined, in order to be thrown into the ditch, and most of the works had been destroyed with great success. One mine only remained to be sprung, after which the magazine was to be destroyed. The sausages were laid for this purpose, to be used when every one had retired to a distance of security. It contained more than 200 barrels, all of which were prematurely blown up at one tremendous blast, in consequence of the head of the sausage not being properly secured when the last mine was sprung. The effect was dreadful to those who had the misfortune to be in the fort: upwards of forty men were killed and wounded. The engineer, Lieut. Wickens, was thrown by the shock into a ruined shaft, where he remained some time senseless, but luckily escaped the splinters by which his comrades were chiefly killed and wounded. I had to congratulate myself on my own narrow escape on this occasion, for I had not left the fort ten minutes, when I was alarmed by this terrific concussion, and we had to contemplate an object of a most grand and extraordinary nature. A large black column first struck my sight, which was quickly illuminated by large fleaks of livid fire, the burning timber of the building in which the powder had been deposited, and which shortly descended with a rapidity at once grand and alarming. I have since seen a drawing of Mount Vesuvius, which reminded me of the awful scene I have described.

not be accepted, and to encourage troops by fallacious symptoms of superiority.

General Stuart's next object was to throw in a supply of provisions into the fort of Vellore. Whilst the army was on the march to perform this necessary duty, we received accounts of the capture of Bednore by Gen. Matthews, and the defection of Hyat Saheb, Tippoo's deputy governor in that province. As we approached Vellore we received frequent reports of Tippoo having destroyed the works of Arcot, and marched with the principal part of his army to the Malabar coast: they did not, however, induce Gen. Stuart to relax in his precautions for the security of a convoy, which would place Vellore in a state of security for many months, and leave the army at liberty to pursue such operations as the fluctuation of events should render necessary against the enemy.

On our arrival at Vellore, we found that Arcot was really abandoned, and that Tippoo had marched with the whole of his army, leaving only a detachment of a few thousand horse, to act with the French in his absence. In return for this body of cavalry, the French commander had furnished the Mysorean with a battalion of Europeans, under the command of M. Consigny, and which was exceedingly useful in the recovery of his lost province.

Gen. Stuart returned to Madras by the route of Arcot, where we found a ruined city, with very few inhabitants; the people of the Carnatic, in general, having been driven like flocks into the Mysore country, where they were employed in agriculture, or such arts and manufactures as they had been bred up in, from which act of horrid tyranny the Mysore country is greatly enriched, and that of the Carnatic depopulated beyond the powers of restoration. Here I must beg leave to remark, that in the ensuing war, I met with whole villages of this description of people, but who felt themselves happily situated, so that they expressed little desire of revisiting their native country. It must also be acknowledged, that both Hyder and Tippoo possessed some of the virtues, as well as the vices of tyrants,—they oppressed the rich, and cherished the poor.

On the arrival of the army at Madras, we found that the French cruisers were insulting the ships in the roads, and that the French fleet had swept the eastern coast of the bay of Bengal, and blocked up the entrance of the Ganges: they threatened also a descent in the northern circars, where it was hoped that M. Bussy, who had formerly commanded those provinces, would receive support from the northern princes. Suffrein appeared before Ganjam, but

found it in too good a state of defence to be taken without regular approaches; and as he did not receive any encouragement from the natives, he judged it expedient to return to the southward, and to prepare for the reception of his old antagonist, Sir E. Hughes, who was approaching from Bombay, with a force reported to be far superior to the French fleet.

At this period, an unhappy dissention existed betwixt the Bengal and Madras governments. It arose to such a height, that Lord Macartney positively refused to obey the mandates of the supreme council, and government was equally determined to support its own authority. Sir Eyre Coote having greatly recovered from his late indisposition, was directed to resume the command of the army, and to enforce the orders of the supreme government. Lord Macartney, determined to resist, was desirous of knowing the sentiments of Gen. Stuart and the army, upon this important subject. He asked the general, whether if such orders were given, he and the army would enforce them? "With the greatest alacrity, my lord," was the reply. From that moment, it was determined to remove the army from the vicinity of Madras; and the attack of the French at Cuddalore was the pretext, although the preparations were not in forwardness, and it was from want of cattle obliged to move in three divisions, at the risk of being attacked and beaten in detail.

The same policy caused the premature sailing of the fleet, and ultimately produced many calamities to the British forces by sea and land. The British fleet arrived on the coast of Coromandel in irresistible force, about the first week in April. M. Suffrein had then returned to Trincomalee; but aware of the storm which threatened Cuddalore, he ventured to detach four ships of the line, with reinforcements for that garrison. From a strange neglect, Sir E. Hughes did not take the precaution of examining the coast as he sailed along it, and thus lost an opportunity of ruining, at one blow, the whole French naval force; for the British, after such a capture, would have been double the strength of the French squadron. As it was, however, Sir Edward was near taking 6 sail of the enemy, which Suffrein had detached to the northward: they must have been distressed for provisions, or he would never have been so presumptuous as to have divided his fleet, at this very critical juncture. The Sceptre was left in chase, and soon arrived with her prize, the *Neriad*, of 32 guns.

Sir Eyre Coote being daily expected, the fleet was dispatched without completing their water, to block up the

fort of Trincomalee, to prevent what had been already effected by the vigilant Suffrein.

About the latter end of April, the country ship *Resolution*, arrived with Sir Eyre Coote; but, alas! that gallant veteran was in the agonies of death, and scarcely lived to breathe his last sigh on that shore which his bravery and acknowledged military talents had so very often protected and preserved. The *Resolution* had been chased for several days by a French frigate, and Sir Eyre Coote had in that interval exposed himself so much to a burning sun, as caused a severe relapse of his old complaint, which at length, on the 28th April, 1783, terminated the existence of a man who was respected as a great officer by men of judgment, and was most dear to the soldiers he commanded, for his personal bravery, his great liberality, and his affectionate regard for their honour and interests. Other generals have been approved, but Sir Eyre Coote was the beloved of the British army in India. His corpse was embalmed and conveyed to England, and landed at Plymouth, Sept. 2d, 1784, with every public honour and respect, and interred on the 14th, in the church of Rockburne, in Hampshire. On the sarcophagus of his monument, is the following epitaph, to commemorate his virtues and talents.

“ This Monument is erected by the East India Company, as a testimonial of the military talents of Lieut.-General SIR EYRE COOTE, K. B. Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, who, by the success of his arms in the years 1760 and 1761, expelled the French from the coast of Coromandel. In 1781 and 1782, he again took the field, in the Carnatic, in opposition to the united strength of the French and Hyder Ali; and in several engagements defeated the numerous forces of the latter: but death interrupted his career of glory, on the 28th day of April, 1783, in the 58th year of his age.”

Sir Eyre Coote had to encounter difficulties by far greater than either Lords Cornwallis or Harris in their campaigns, owing to the want of provisions and stores, all of which were required for Vellore and other garrisons; also from insufficiency of cavalry to follow up his victories; to which may be added, the jealousy and want of vigour in the Madras government, whose conduct often impeded or protracted supplies, till they were rendered useless to the army.

Burke made the field and hurkarrah allowances to Sir Eyre, a separate charge against Warren Hastings. Had he but seen the spies from head-quarters return with loss often of ears and nose from the enemy's camp, he would have admitted, that no liberal compensation was too great for men thus venturing their lives for the interests of the British nation; when our army of 7000 men only, were

hemmed in by 140,000 of the enemy.—On good intelligence often depends the success of Indian campaigns, and no wise government would withhold liberal reward.

[*General Stuart's Operations; General Goddard's March; and the Proceedings of the Bombay Army and its Government, will be given.*]

Experiments carried on by the French Navy with a new Piece of Ordnance; the Changes which must result therefrom; and a fresh Examination of some Questions relative to the Navy, to the Artillery, and to the Attack and Defence of Places. By M. PAIXANS, Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery.

IN a work published in 1822, I have examined the actual means of our maritime force, and proposed various alterations: a new piece of ordnance, steam vessels, vessels guarded (*cuirasses*) against artillery, &c. Among these new means, the piece intended for the destruction of large vessels has just been tried. The experiment has been made; it has been reiterated—it has succeeded. I proceed to give an account of it.

Cannon, it is known, discharge balls horizontally, the greatest weight of which is 36lbs.; but balls produce effects against a vessel, such as are easily repaired. Mortars discharge shells as large as 80 or 150lb. balls, which being filled with bursting powder, produce a dreadful explosion; but these shells falling in a vertical direction, seldom strike their object. What I have proposed, are guns to throw even the largest shells horizontally, with a force and accuracy equal to any cannon-balls. A shell being thus thrown, its explosion will, if it burst, either open the side of a vessel, or produce great ravage and fire on board.

This idea is not new, for we already have hollow balls and shells; but these projectiles have heretofore possessed less accuracy of range, as they increased in size, and many persons have tried in vain to fire large shells horizontally.

It having been considered desirable, however, to have my proposition examined in detail, and the commission charged with its examination having made a favourable report, two pieces for firing shells of 80lbs. calibre, were cast, and sent to Brest.

The solidity and range of this new piece were first proved; for it was the range only that was regarded as at all doubtful, and it was found to be very great. In the first experiment, not only were hollow projectiles of 55lbs. weight thrown as far as balls from the largest cannon, but the weak charge of 10lbs. of powder carried a ball weighing 80lbs. nearly a league (1930 toises): this was no ordinary matter.

Subsequently, in order to decide on the effect of shells discharged in this manner, the piece was placed on a pontoon in the sea, at a distance of 300 toises, and in front of a vessel of the line, on board of which suitable precautions had been taken: twelve rounds of shell were then discharged at the vessel, and out of the twelve not one missed the mark, notwithstanding its great distance.

The effects produced were great. The first shell shattered 150 square feet of timber into pieces, diffusing an insupportable smoke: another tore off a large portion of the main mast, carrying with it 130lbs. of iron work: a third carried off a piece of two quintals in weight, and its splinters struck 40 figures representing gunners: another made an irreparable breach in the side of the vessel: another, &c.

This was, however, only a cannon of 80; what, then, would have been the effect with one of 150lbs.

In consequence of these experiments, the commission, composed of the chief naval officers at Brest, addressed a report to the minister, wherein they stated,—“That the piece submitted was of a nature capable of producing an effect that might lead to great changes in our naval force:” and after having detailed facts, and discussed inconveniences, advantages, and dangers, &c. they concluded by observing, “That the problem proposed had been resolved; that this piece is terrible, without offering more difficulties than ordinary cannon; that it will be of incalculable utility for the batteries on the coasts, for gun-boats, for floating batteries, for steam batteries, &c.; and that it may even be adopted by our vessels of the line, but only in small numbers, and taking certain necessary precautions.”

The Academy of Sciences having received a communication of the results, also made a report, in which they gave the proposed invention their entire approbation.

To decide what should follow these experiments, the consultative naval committee, augmented on this occasion by several members, was charged to examine more fully into the whole matter, to answer certain questions put by the minister, and to propose what measures should be taken.

These measures were such as, under the circumstances of the case, exhibited both prudence and regard for the welfare of the service; that is to say, it was ordered that the proofs should be frequently repeated on a large scale; that the new piece should be placed at various distances, and under a variety of circumstances, from thence to be discharged comparatively, with a certain number of the best pieces in use, to try these with hollow projectiles; thus adopting for ordinary cannon one of the improvements that had been tried with the bomb cannon.

These new experiments produced results similar to the first : not only were the effects of the 80lb. shells beyond all comparison superior to the effects of ordinary balls, but superior to that of hollow balls, in a degree far beyond the proportion supposed. The following is what was stated in the process verbal :

“ The commission has assured itself of the prodigious havoc occasioned by the shells ; it is not doubted that a vessel might easily be set on fire by them : their effect is so terrible, that if one or two were to burst among its guns, they would probably compromise the defence of the vessel attacked. They produce in timber a havoc which, at the water line, would cause a vessel to sink at once.”

Perhaps it will be asked, how it happened that the vessel serving as a butt, was not destroyed. The reason is this : every necessary precaution was taken to prevent it ; pumps, casks, cables, workmen, &c., and the discharges from the piece, took place successively, at intervals ; besides, the two commissioners at Brest have themselves afforded an answer to this question.

Moreover, when, instead of firing against an empty, wet, uninhabited vessel, where nothing offered itself to the shells, we in battle, fire against an armed, tarred, and crowded vessel, every thing in which would offer as object to explosion ; powder circulating in all directions, a total conflagration will every instant be impending ; and we may easily conceive what would be the result.

On the subject of the range of the bomb cannon, (notwithstanding the great weight of its projectiles,) also of its accuracy, solidity, recoil, &c., curious results have been obtained ; which will render us better acquainted with the principles of artillery, will dissipate several errors, and when well studied, will not be less useful to theory than to practice.

Several objections have been started, but these can as reasonably be opposed to things which have long been in use, while we may deduce strong reasons from them in favour of those that are new. Notwithstanding these objections, the navy, after having discussed all of them, has doubtless felt convinced, that experience had dissipated some, while it would be easy to remedy others, and that the new piece should be admitted ; for the process verbal bears the following conclusions :—

“ The commission unanimously acknowledge, that this piece would have a wonderful effect in batteries on the coasts : that no vessel, whatever its strength, if from 300 to 600 toises distant, could hold out against such a battery : that to arm floating batteries, sloops, or gun boats, and steam vessels, with this new artillery, would be very advantageous ; and the commission thinks, that for the defence of roads and coasts, or in the

attack of vessels in a calm, or when windbound, the bomb-cannon would be infallibly successful."

This conclusion confirms that arising from the first experiments, and is, if possible, of still greater weight, because the trials made were on a larger scale; and in coming to a decision, all the arguments against the adoption of the piece in question, were duly weighed.

As to the admission of bomb-cannon on board of large ships, it is chiefly on that point that any opposition can arise. The principal objection started is, that it will be dangerous to employ so many loaded projectiles in the midst of a numerous crew: and yet in regard to this nice point, the navy have seen, that nothing more is necessary than to use the same simple precautions with these projectiles as with powder; nothing being requisite but to act at first with circumspection. The commission on this subject stated, in their January report, by a majority of 13 out of 16 voices, that bomb-cannon could be adopted on board ships of the line, but in a small quantity. And in their October report they declare, nearly unanimously, that 2 or 4 of them could be placed in the lower deck.

But without availing myself of this concession, nor of the methods which might entirely obviate these objections, in regard to danger, let us suppose that it really would be contrary to prudence to admit bomb-cannon on board large vessels, and that they can be employed only in the smaller ones, for which they are found so advantageous, what will be the consequence? Why, that ships of the line may be destroyed by those weapons which they dare not themselves use; and ships having but few men, and constructed at a small expense, will be seen pursuing ships of war with 800 men on board. It may be replied, that the large vessel will by her size run down those less than herself; but in order to do so, she must overtake them, and while she is doing so, how many shells will be poured into her? And, besides, what is to hinder a quick-sailing frigate, with bomb-cannon, from fighting a large vessel? She would at once be sufficiently active to avoid her vast adversary's shock, and sufficiently powerful to deal mortal blows.

The point then is, not merely to ascertain if ships of the line can adopt this new piece; it is whether this will not cause ships of the line to be abandoned. For it is not to arm *them*, that the bomb-cannon has been made, it is for their destruction, and it does destroy them. Is it then any longer necessary to continue constructing vessels so large, so expensive, so difficult to manage, and manned with such large and select crews, when the smallest ship, armed with

the new cannon, will have power to sink them, or set them on fire ?

Perhaps there are some who think that weapons of this description are odious, and ought to be rejected. This sentiment is certainly worthy of respect ; but if it be just, ought we to have arms of any description ? For what are arms made ? and is it not acknowledged that wars do not become more sanguinary, as military weapons become more destructive.

Then it will be said, since this new weapon is admissible, and has so great an effect, was it not your duty to have kept it secret, in order to have introduced it on the occasion of the first new war. Yes ! if it did not so happen, that several experiments were required to be tried before succeeding, and if it was not necessary to initiate 200 persons in the preparation and execution of these experiments ; or, if it were not necessary, before being able to convince all of its advantages, that public and incontestable experiments should frequently be made, to set aside all objections ; and this, without doubt, was the opinion of the government when they gave me permission to make it public. But although it might not be impossible secretly to adopt a new weapon, there are advantages to be gained from giving publicity to this ; for, if foreigners adopted it, the result in the present state of maritime force will be such as cannot be otherwise than favourable to France. Hence, several important questions present themselves, which I proceed to point out.

First, we see that line-of-battle ships, so large, so expensive, employing so many men, and of which one alone is a great portion of a squadron, will give place to vessels less colossal ; and when we are exposed to such a piece, it will be far better to place eight hundred men in two or three vessels than in a single one ; ships will be introduced of a more moderate size, requiring a shorter time and less expence to construct ; and by being brought earlier into use, they will not require to be constructed of wood, so difficult to be procured, or be so difficult to manœuvre. Lastly, these vessels will be able to take refuge in a greater number of our ports ; thus, they will be more favourable for France than ships of the line, which have always been of less advantage to us than to England, because the English, being more rich, and their habits and interests leading them oftener to sea, their experience and riches have always given them superiority over us on that element.

Another effect of the adoption of bomb-cannon, to break and burn ships speedily, will be the adoption, sooner or

later, of iron ships, or ships covered with armour, for protection against artillery. It is difficult to resist a cannon-shot of 36 lbs., and no slight armour will resist the new piece, which throws with force a ball of 80 lbs: but, after all, the thing is possible; and, by investigating this important point a little, we may discover what can be effected. As such constructions can only be effected at a high price, they may seem at first view to be more favourable for England than for France; but we shall quickly shew how incomparably more advantageous this new system will be to France than to England. In these iron fortresses, battles will no longer be decided by artillery, or by greater or less skill in manœuvring, and the management of broadsides; they will be decided by man to man in boarding. The results of this will be, that the power of our fleets will increase with that of our armies: this will be an immense change.

Steam-vessels are so important an invention, that it would be improper to pass over this new method of navigation, in speaking of the new means of destruction I have proposed. The commission which examined my work of 1819, requested leave to try the use of steam-vessels, combined with bomb-cannon. When we have these war steam-vessels, what advantages will they not offer to our navy! We shall navigate without depending on the winds; we shall fight without being exposed to shocks from the falling of masts, which overturn and paralyze every thing: shewing but few sails, we shall not be visible at a distance; and no longer having to counterbalance very high masts by deep keels, we shall pass every where with but little water; we shall be protected by the fire of the coasts, and our vessels will have sixty ports to resort to in lieu of five only. Lastly, and it is a consideration of great moment, steam-vessels may be navigated with very few sailors, while the quantity of rigging in vessels now in use requires a crowd of men. Here is the grand difficulty France experiences in contending with England: it is not so much the power to construct sufficient vessels that we want; it is the power to find, in a less maritime population, a sufficient number of experienced seamen.

In considering this subject, the following opinions may be formed. The English, (I always cite them, because they are, both in peace and war, our most formidable rivals,) the English will, like ourselves, have bomb cannon; but if the bomb-cannon destroy the existing marine, we have only 160 vessels to lose, while the English have about 500. The English, as well as we, will have vessels cased

in iron ; but when we have vessels proof against cannon, actions at sea will only be decided sword-in-hand, and this is a contest in which it will not be easy for any nation to triumph over the French.

The English will have excellent steam vessels, and these perhaps sooner than we shall ; but as this change will make naval experience and habits less useful, will it not tend to the advantage of France much more than to the advantage of England ?

Lastly, the English, whatever improvements we may adopt, will always have the superiority in number at sea : they will, without doubt, have a superior number of good seamen, because they are a seafaring nation ; but we shall have the superior number of good soldiers, and with the proposed marine, this last kind of force will have great influence at sea.

What then is to be done in order to prepare for the establishment of this new system ? The answer is easy ; it is this—enter upon the road now opened, and pursue it with perseverance ; increase the number of experiments, and practically introduce those which have succeeded ; regard the inconveniences, if any arise, as obstacles to be conquered, and not as motives for abandoning it altogether ; the difficulties which will be met with will not be so great as those which originally presented themselves to our present admirable constructions ; and it is not to be feared that any persons will oppose a system, in which our navy will find the chances of war rendered less unequal, our artillery more powerful arms, our engineers a rich harvest for improvement, and the service a great number of considerable advantages.

I have not spoken of the severities and censures I have experienced, the ordinary tribute which all sorts of inventions have to pay before they are admitted : but I ought to mention, and I acknowledge with the most lively gratitude, that I found every-where enlightened and equitable judges, judicious and generous fellow-labourers, and the protection of those in authority, together with the approbation of those men, whose good opinions are always ready to be extended to useful works, which are of themselves the most honourable recompence.

IRISH BRIGADE.—Louis XIV. complained to the Colonel of this brigade, that his men were the most boisterous and ungovernable of any in the French service. “The accuracy of your Majesty’s observation is very clear,” replied the Colonel, “and very generally acknowledged, for all your enemies say the same.”

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED
FOREIGN OFFICERS.

(Continued from p. 87.)

COLONEL J. V. STEPHEN JOUY,

(FRENCH ARMY.)

THIS officer, and distinguished literary character, was born at Jouy, near Versailles, of a respectable family, originally from Normandy, on the 22d September, 1769. His studies commenced at the college of Orleans, where he had as private tutor the celebrated Gorsas, who subsequently fell a victim to a revolution of which he was one of the earliest and most zealous apostles. Such was the progress of his pupil, that at thirteen years and a half old, the latter, having completed his course of rhetoric, was attached to the staff of the Baron de Besuer, then appointed Governor of French Guiana, and accompanied him to Cayenne, with the rank of second lieutenant in the colonial troops.

The adventurous character of our young soldier, scarcely past his infancy, soon began to manifest itself. He solicited and obtained permission from his general to make one of an expedition destined to explore that vast region of the American continent. Three months spent amidst the forests of Guiana, had nearly been the cause of withdrawing a man from society in which he was one day destined to merit and obtain an honourable distinction. The young soldier, from contemplating the modes of life of the *aboriginal* inhabitants, whom the Europeans had not yet succeeded in exterminating, began to admire them; and such was his enthusiasm, and so strong his inclination for the savage life, that it was with great difficulty his companions forced him away from an Indian cabin, where he had hidden himself, 15 to 20 leagues distant from fort Sinamary.

On his return to France in 1783, M. Jouy, honoured with the especial protection of the Prince of Luxembourg, of patriotic memory, obtained the rank of Lieutenant in the legion of which that Prince was Colonel Proprietor, and which was then in the service of the United Provinces, in consequence of a convention to that effect, authorised by the then government of France. Soon after, he proceeded to join his regiment in the island of Ceylon, where it was in garrison, but which he was obliged to quit after two years duty, in

consequence of an adventure equally extraordinary and romantic. M. Jouy then took refuge at Madras, where he connected himself by ties of the sincerest friendship, with the celebrated Hugh Boyd*, Master-attendant (*Capitaine de Port*) of that Presidency.

While M. Jouy was stationed at Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel, he was frequently employed on important missions to the courts of the native princes, as well as to that of the unfortunate Sultan, Tippoo Saheb, whose fatal catastrophe has since been exhibited on the French theatre, in 1813, in a tragedy of five acts, in verse, written by the subject of this memoir. So highly did this monarch appreciate the talents of M. Jouy, that he was on the point of attaching him to his service, when the peremptory order of Col. Count Conway, Governor-gen. of the French establishments beyond the Cape of Good Hope, obliged him to proceed to Bengal, in the quality of aide-de-camp to Gen. Montigny, just appointed to the command of Chandernagore. M. Jouy is, perhaps, the only European who had then made the over-land journey from Surat, where he then was, to the mouth of the Ganges; a manuscript account of which was drawn up by him for the inspection of the King, (Louis XVI.,) and presented to that monarch by the Count de la Luzune, then Minister of the French marine.

The revolutionary commotions which had agitated the parent country for two years, had not extended themselves to India till towards the end of 1790. As M. Jouy clearly saw what would be their effect on the French settlements, he would not wait their inevitable destruction, but proceeded to Europe as speedily as it was practicable.

On his arrival in France, in July 1790, M. Jouy published in the official journal of the day, a spirited refutation of the scandalous and unworthy calumnies of M. Louis Monneron, against the conduct of the inhabitants of Chandernagore.

At this time he was about twenty years old, and he freely adopted with his whole heart, in spirit and principle, the great political changes which had agitated France, under the appellation of "the revolution." Certain periodical works which he published in the journals of the day, soon classed him among those who were then distinguished by the name of "Feuillans," in opposition to the party called "Jacobins," among whom were even then to be found those fiery apostles of a republic, whose cradle the system of terror has sprinkled with blood!

The breaking out of the Continental war took place in

* One of the supposed authors of Junius.

1791. M. Jouy was then raised by the King to the rank of captain, in the regiment "colonel-general," and made the first campaign of the revolution under the orders of Lieut.-General O'Moran, to whom he was aide-de-camp, and who, during the period of their connexion, acted constantly towards him as a father and a friend.

The taking of Furnes, which M. Jouy entered at the head of six hundred men, whilst the deliberation was yet pending about the attack of a place defended by a garrison of 2,500 Austrian soldiers, caused his instant promotion to the rank of adj.-general, an appointment then recently introduced into the French armies.

On the memorable flight of the French from Quivraigne, M. Jouy formed one of the number of twenty officers who endeavoured to save the life of the unfortunate General Theobald Dillon, who, having been basely abandoned by his cowardly troops, became their victim by assassination! M. Jouy was wounded in attempting to save him. He next made a part of General Dumourier's staff, to the moment of his defection, and was charged with the duty of collecting the remains of one of the divisions who were ordered to occupy Mont Cassel, thereby covering the threatened departments, "Du Nord," and that of the "Pas de Calais."

The King had perished on the scaffold; nor did M. Jouy fear to manifest publicly, in the journals printed at Dunkirk, the indignation which the news of that atrocious outrage had spread among the little army of Frenchmen, in which he then filled the situation of adj.-general and head of the staff. The convention now sent three commissioners from their body (Duquesnoy, Duhem, and Carnot,) to examine the situation and disposition of the "army of the north." The two former determined to arrest M. Jouy, and drag him before the revolutionary tribunal: this measure, fortunately, requiring the concurrence of the three conventionalists, the deputy Carnot, who had made himself acquainted with the important services which M. Jouy had rendered the army and his country, refused to sign an order, which was then considered in the light of a death warrant, and his life is due to that celebrated man, whose genius organised the means of victory to the French arms. Nevertheless, the persecution of the other two colleagues did not subside, and M. Jouy was on the eve of being their victim, when, in consequence of a private notification he received through the representative Carnot, he resolved to fly from the army. He had been inculpated by the abominable proceeding in the same decree which conducted the virtuous and intrepid General O'Moran to the scaffold.

He alone escaped the fatal order which had condemned both—but he owes his life to the zeal and ingenious tenderness of his sisters; one of the thousand proofs that could be adduced of the courage and extraordinary devotion of French women, during the sanguinary march of the revolution.

M. Jouy, now colonel, who had married an English lady of a noble family*, did not, however, think himself at liberty to seek an asylum in a country then actually at war with France; he, therefore, took the resolution of burying himself in the heart of Switzerland, near the little city of Bremgarten, where he sojourned till the fall of the infamous Robespierre restored him once more to his country. The details of the bitterness with which he was harassed for six months by the ferocious Duquesnoy; and a succession of strange events and of romantic adventures during that period of confusion, which saved his life, and only left to the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, the poor satisfaction of condemning him to death for disobedience, our limits oblige us to pass over.

On his return to Paris, M. Jouy was reinstated in his rank and functions, through the interference of a friend, the Count de Pontécontant, who himself had escaped two proscriptions of the terrorists, had retaken his seat in the convention, and was made a member of the government council.

In the month of Prairial, in the year three, the faction of the anarchists, then ridiculed under the appellation of the “Rump of Robespierre,” made, even in the hall of the convention itself, a last effort to repossess itself of that power of which it had made so barbarous a use. The suburbs rose at its voice. The government committee called the real patriots to arm in defence of their country. In a few hours Col. Jouy organized and armed two companies of the youth of Paris, with whom he hastened to join the battalions of National Guards, who had marched to succour the convention. The insurgents were repulsed back into the suburbs, and the companies which Col. Jouy commanded, possessed themselves of two pieces of cannon, which a man of colour had placed at the entrance of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and which commanded the whole length of the adjoining boulevard. On this occasion, one circumstance occurred too remarkable to be here omitted, which was, that on the next day Col. Jouy was ordered, at the head of a detachment of the third dragoons, to St. Ger-

* The daughter of Lady Mary Hamilton, who was herself the daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

mains, to arrest the very conventionalist Duquesnoy, who had been the cause of his condemnation to death!

The 13th of Vendemaire had now arrived. Col. Jouy was then chief of the staff to the army of observation upon Paris. The convention was unwilling to dissolve itself, thereby violating both the letter and spirit of the constitution of the year three, and which had ordained the renewal of the legislative chamber. The sections of Paris, and the nearly-unanimous wishes of all France, called loudly for the dissolution of this assembly. The army was however very unequally divided on this political subject, and Col. Jouy was one of a very small number of that description who eagerly espoused the opinion of the sections. But victory and Buonaparte, who contracted on that day so long and so memorable an alliance, caused the unjust pretensions of the convention to triumph, and very little time elapsed before Col. Jouy was again deprived of rank and situation.

Replaced and restored to freedom, three months afterwards, Col. Jouy was on the point of proceeding to Lisle as governor (commandant), when he was again arrested, at the epoch of the embassy of Lord Malmesbury, on the pretext of preventing his intrigues with the English government, as if that were possible from the tenor of his whole life, military, political, and literary.

The injuries, the persecutions, the rejections of his just claims in his profession which he had so long undergone, a disease which he had vainly struggled against in order to accompany the expedition to Egypt, at length determined him, after 20 years' service, 8 campaigns, and 5 wounds, to close his military career, and to give himself over entirely to that of literature, for which he ever entertained an unextinguishable ardour. His works have been read and justly appreciated in every quarter of the world.

The appointment of his noble friend, the Count de Pontécourt, to the prefecture of the department of the Dyle, opened to M. Jouy, at the age of thirty-three, civil employment, which however he did not hesitate to renounce for the express purpose of devoting himself exclusively to literature, the study of which he had neglected in consequence of his long voyages and his military duties, which had engrossed the fairest portion of his life, and flower of his youth.

The love of liberty, and the hatred of tyranny, which had certainly always governed his pen, had little chance of gaining for him the favour of the hero who then governed France. That enthusiasm which follows military glory

had reconciled all the wishes and hearts of France to his despotic government; but it did not dazzle M. Jouy. He had voted against his elevation, or rather his degradation, to the empire; he had disdained to mingle with the herd of adulatory poets, who received his hire for their venal verses. If he admired him as one of the greatest warriors that any age or any nation had produced, he still more detested him as the enemy of public liberty, which had always been the object of M. Jouy's idolatry. Buonaparte knew this well, but he did not therefore persecute M. Jouy.

The disasters of the Russian-campaign, which introduced into France hordes of foreign troops, still farther estranged M. Jouy's dispositions from him. He did not, indeed, think him responsible for disasters which no human power could resist, but in the choice of evils, which he then foresaw, he determined to adhere affectionately to him whose arm alone could stem the torrent of misfortune, which Buonaparte had caused to flow in upon France. M. Jouy's opinions on the first and second restoration of the reigning family to the throne of France, are before the world in his public writings. In the interval between both, Buonaparte returned. He was well convinced of the respect which M. Jouy had always evinced for the illustrious and unfortunate; he wished to see him, and four days before his departure for the fatal field of Waterloo, M. Jouy was admitted to a private audience which he accorded him, and to which he was conducted by his marshal of the palace, Bertrand. It would be a shameful abandonment of the confidence reposed at that meeting, without, at the same time, obtaining any credit for a communication made under such circumstances from the world, were the particulars of a conversation, which had no witness but himself, to be divulged, and the publicity of which might have much of inconvenience in it at this day.

M. Jouy made himself first known as a writer by some of those admirable theatrical little pieces, called by the French "*Comedies Vaudevilles*," many of which obtained a success out of all proportion to the consequence attached to them by their amiable and modest author. His opera, the "*Vestale*," represented in 1810, is considered in France as a master-piece of the kind. Its music was composed by an Italian, who has not since realized those expectations which his execution of this task gave rise to, and in which he displayed much real talent. The parody upon this piece, performed at the Theatre du Vaudeville, entitled "*La Marchande de Modes*," was not less favourably received than the "*Vestale*." The surprise of the public

was strongly excited when it was known that both pieces proceeded from the same source; nor do the annals of the French stage afford a similar example of an author thus combatting his own production, and succeeding equally well in the ridiculous as in the serious drama. The Institute decreed the great prize for the best lyric drama to the poem of the "Vestale." M. Jouy's tragedy of "Tippoo Saheb" appeared at the Theatre Français, in 1813. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the personages there introduced were the writer's own contemporaries, and one of them was actually present at its performance! Of this piece it may safely be said, that its style, enthusiasm, and boldness of situations, are far above the common; its general tenor seems to have been excited by honourable recollections of the author, though not unfrequently, by strong national, but unjust prejudices.

Under the names of the "Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin," of the "Franc Parleur," of the "Hermite de la Guyane," and of the "Hermite en Province," M. Jouy has endeavoured to introduce a novelty in French literature. In the above-named works, he has painted, criticised, and even given dramatic effect to his views of the manners, habits, and customs of his countrymen, in which he seems to have had constantly in view his great prototypes, Steele and Addison, who were certainly the first who struck out this mode of writing.

M. Jouy was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1815, replacing M. de Parny, and he is at present one of the principal contributors to the *Minerve Française*.

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### BRITANNIA.

Oh! gloriously upon the deep  
The gallant vessel rides,  
And she is mistress of the winds,  
And mistress of the tides.

And never but for her tall ships  
Had England been so proud;  
Or before the might of the Island Queen  
The kings of the earth had bowed.

But, alas! for the widow and orphan's tear,  
When the death-flag sweeps the wave;  
Alas! that the laurel of victory  
Must grow but upon the grave.



*On the Modes of conducting a Military Court of Inquiry.  
By an Officer of the Bengal Army.*

THE mode of procedure in courts of inquiry, not having been prescribed by authority, has occasioned much variety in the manner of conducting them. In some instances the accused has not been called before the court; in others, not allowed to advance any thing in his exculpation, or to adduce evidence to that effect. These and other deviations from regularity tend to defeat the object proposed by such investigations. The intent of a court of inquiry being to obtain that general knowledge of the circumstances of a case, as is requisite to determine the propriety or necessity of referring it to a court martial, it follows that the statement of the party suspected or accused is material to such information; consequently he should always be present in court, whenever his attendance is practicable. But as the accused is not obliged to divulge his means of defence until before a court competent to pass judgment, he may decline saying any thing, or producing any proof towards the justification—a privilege it can seldom be necessary to avail himself of, except in cases where he may have particular reasons for believing a court martial to be unavoidable. On most occasions an explanatory observation of what had occurred, together with such palliative remarks as the case may admit of, cannot affect the party's defence should a court martial be resorted to, and yet may frequently tend to prevent that measure.

The court, having met on the day appointed, should commence the proceedings after the usual form, stating the purposes for which it is held, as expressed in orders. The names of the president and members are next inserted, and afterwards the charges, or such papers as explain the grounds, or are otherwise illustrative of the subject to be investigated. The party preferring the accusation should then be required by the court to state the circumstances on which he founds the charges, which being taken down, he is next to produce his witnesses in confirmation of his assertions, having previously answered all questions put to him by the accused and the court. When the inquiry is instituted on public grounds, and no particular person present to conduct it, the court will call for all witnesses who appear to have any knowledge of the matter to be investigated, and take their depositions; and even when held at the suit of an individual, should persons apparently acquainted with any of the circumstances not be produced, it becomes the duty of the court to require their testimony, if necessary to the further knowledge of the facts, or to prevent any intentional suppression of information. Any pa-

pers produced in the court of inquiry which apply to the subject should be copied into the proceedings, or numbered and attached under circumstances.

The court having recorded all the information to be obtained through the means of the party preferring the accusation, and its own endeavours, the accused is then to be asked what he may have to offer regarding the charge or subject under inquiry; and whatever he may allege is accordingly to be entered, together with the evidence of such witnesses as he may adduce in corroboration thereof; but should he decline saying any thing in his vindication, or producing any proofs to that end, the court has only to enter a remark to that effect, and close its proceedings, subjoining its opinion when directed to do so. The opinion of the court of inquiry in general goes only to state, whether, in the judgment of the court, after due consideration, there does or does not appear sufficient cause to render a court martial necessary. Regarding the examination of witnesses, it may not be superfluous to observe, that, when a party producing a witness has done with him, he should next be examined by the opponent, and lastly by the court; either party being afterwards allowed to put any material question that may have been omitted, or which arises out of the farther examination. Witnesses before a court of inquiry are commonly not sworn; but that measure has been thought necessary on particular occasions. During the time a witness is under examination, other persons attending to give their testimony in the cause should not be present in court.

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MILITIA RETURN\*.

I send you back your schedule, sir, with thanks,  
First having duly fill'd up all the blanks;  
Wherein you'll find the reasons are laid down,  
Why, as a soldier, I can't serve the Crown.  
The parish register, alas! will show  
That I was *forty-five*†, seven years ago;  
Besides, as a *full private* many a year  
I "box'd brown Bess" about, as volunteer;  
And did such deeds in arms!—but mum,  
"On their own merits modest men are dumb‡."  
No male inmates§ within my house have I,  
Except one dog, and he's exempt,—for why?  
He's under age, and on another score,  
His stature's somewhat short of "*five feet four*."  
Accept, kind sir, my best respects herewith,  
And "so no more at present."—Your's,

E. SMITH.

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\* A literal copy of a militia return.

† Persons above 45, and under 18, are exempted from service.

‡ Doctor Pangloss, in the *Heir at Law*.

§ The schedule requires the names of all male inmates between eighteen and forty-five.



*Account of the present State of the Army of the Kingdom of Wirtemberg, with Reflections on the Landwehr System of Germany.*

THE present sovereign of Wirtemberg, educated during the period of German adversity, under the sway of Buonaparte, has, fortunately for his subjects, benefited by the passing storm that visited his father's country, in common with all east of the Rhine. His enlightened mind has partaken of the enlarged views of the present age, made him break the fetters of antiquated prejudice fitted for a less advanced state of society, and caused him to regenerate the institutes of his dominions.

The hazardous theories of Joseph the Second, and the subsequent dangerous and successful attempts of the French revolutionists, have not prevented his Majesty from approving of moderate changes, called for by the advance of civilization, and these, restrained within proper limits by his good sense and judgment, have been successfully introduced into his kingdom. On his accession to the throne, great reforms were made throughout the government, the exclusive and unjust privileges of the nobility sunk under more equitable principles, and his subjects were admitted to a just participation of rights on constitutional principles.

The army partook of this general reform, being placed on an entirely new system, an equitable recruitment established, and its whole construction altered, while the pay of the officers was nearly doubled.

Wirtemberg, always from its ancient connexion with the Germanic empire, and of late, from the federal principles of defence of the German states, is bound to furnish a large military contingent. It has, in common with the other states formed on the dismemberment of that empire, a military diplomatic mission to a permanent diet at Frankfort, at whose call it is expected to furnish an army of 24,000 men. Independent of this obligation, it requires a considerable force to secure its inviolability, being surrounded and interlaced with other states, and having no strong places. To obviate the expense of the first in paying so large a number of men (to which its finances would be totally inadequate), and to guarantee the second, a plan combining both objects was suggested to his Majesty and approved by the states.

This manner of forming an army had originated and been successfully used in Prussia subsequent to its subjugation by Buonaparte in 1806, and still exists in that country, though somewhat differing from that of Wirtemberg. It has since spread, though modified according to circum-

stances, to nearly all the kingdoms of the second order on the continent (including Hanover), and crossed the Alps to the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It had been introduced, by Frederick William's approbation, into Prussia, from expediency and with a specific object, coupled with the most admirable foresight, and in its results aided materially towards the liberation of Europe in 1813 and the following year, and placed his country in that commanding position which led to its subsequent aggrandizement at the peace of Paris.

After the treaty of Tilsit, the defeated Prussians, bearing their subjection with regret and impatience, were bound by Buonaparte, (with a view to diminish the power of a doubtful friend), to confine the strength of their army to 40,000 men. Obligated for several years to act a secondary part, yet hoping for other and better times, the Prussians invented this now far-spreading mode of military construction, known throughout Germany under the name of the *Landwehr system*\*. It has justly been called a conspiracy, so admirably was it suited to its purpose, and which completely deceived the vigilance and military police of their conqueror. General Sharnhorst, whose premature death prevented his enjoying the honours of its brilliant success, claims the credit of its invention.

Under the cloak of the stipulated number, by a constant change of the soldiers, by the introduction of recruits and their dismissal after three years' service, a much larger force than was suspected became drilled and prepared ready to rise and assemble on the first opportunity. Should Sharnhorst have been well read in the classics, doubts may be entertained of the originality of his idea, however the completion and perfection of the system may redound to his credit. Under the ancient Assyrian empire, a constant and annual change of soldiery was commanded by Ninyas, with a view to prevent conspiracy against the throne, and which lasted till the subversion of that empire†. Even in the Jewish kingdoms, recourse was had to a monthly change of their militia†. But the first rudiments of this system in modern times are decidedly Prussian, and may be traced back to Frederick the Great, who, in his history of his own times, informs us, after the peace of 1743, that he added in the most populous cantonments 24 men a company to the regular regiments, as supernumeraries, who were drilled

\* *Landwehr System.*

† *Diodorus Siculus, Lib. ii.*

† It has ever been an eastern practice, to change at stated periods, generally every three years, the commanders of places, in order to prevent attachment and connexions tending to conspiracy and rebellion.



and ready to be called out in case of war. It is on these ancient modes, with the addition of modern improvements, that this peculiar organization consists; although it must yet be considered rather as an experiment than as an approved establishment, as circumstances may have tended to its success, at the end of the revolutionary war and in the north of Germany, which may not again act so strongly. It is on this system that the present army of Wirtemberg is formed; and it may be considered as the link between a standing army and a militia, giving a country, if time be allowed for their assembly and for their re-equipment, besides a small regular force, a universal drilled population.

The ground-work of enrolment is on the basis of the claim all congregated society has upon its members, that of aiding in its defence, and which for the last eighty years has been known under the name of conscription: a means, *malgré* all that has been said against it, the most just, (except voluntary enlistment), of drawing forth the power of a country. It is not less ancient than legitimate, and was in use among the Greeks and Romans, destroyed by the alodial and feudal tenure, unnecessary by the mercenary valour of the middle ages, but again taken up by Louis XIV. in France, matured by Frederick the Great, and common at this day in many states in Europe, and to be found in our militia, under the name of ballot.

The present army of Wirtemberg presents the spectacle of the smallest permanent army of any monarch with a million and a half of subjects, and may be compared to a more perfected system of our militia staffs. Indeed, during the winter, with respect to the infantry, it is their prototype, with this difference, that (besides their having their corps of officers and non-commissioned officers complete) in consequence of there being no regular troops, as in England, to take the duties, a certain number of men of each company are retained for these purposes. Thus the standing army consists solely of a skeleton of the general staff, corps of regimental commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and sufficient men to take the guards, who, being chosen from the *élite* of the recruits, furnish, as required, new non-commissioned officers. To this skeleton are added the men chosen by lot, from all above 20 to 40, and who are continually changing; they are considered as belonging to the army, and liable to be called on at any moment for six years, when they receive a certificate, are discharged for the militia, (in peace nominal) and are permitted to marry, a rite that no priest can perform without their discharge being authenticated.

The 1st of April in each year, a proportionate number of recruits for each arm, nearly one-sixth of the contingent, are chosen by lot, and brought in to serve nominally, for two years, though their stay in reality is much shorter; but the difference of instruction necessary for their various duties, and other circumstances, renders the length of their stay dependant on the arm to which they are appointed. From 1st of April of each year, officers and non-commissioned officers are incessantly engaged in drilling the boors, almost from morning till night, until the autumn, when they are expected, in the first week in September, to be fitted for joining in the great manœuvres, and fully prepared for service; and the precision to which the troops arrive in so short a time is wonderful. The recruits of the preceding are generally called in at that period for ten or twelve days, making the companies nearly to 100 men, and occasionally of the two years preceding, completing the companies to 150. After being reviewed, the whole body of the recruits of the infantry, of the present and former years, are discharged and sent to their homes, the expense of keeping them in winter being thus avoided. In case of war the whole number of recruits of the six years are liable to be drawn out, forming a body of near 20,000 infantry. This arm, added to the cavalry and artillery, form the contingent, while the whole population which has already passed through the ranks, from 20 to 60, and still enrolled as militia, would furnish from 75,000 to 80,000 men for the internal defence of the country.

But the least consideration will point out that there are great faults and inconveniences in the arrangement; and, putting aside the political ideas that suggest themselves, the difficulties of the detail and construction are manifold. Though it may once have answered for a large country, and strong in fortified places, still, in a smaller, surrounded by other states, and liable to be overrun in a short space of time, it may be questioned if it can fulfil its object, and if 10,000 men and a few strong places would not be better for Wirtemberg than a numerous armed population in an open country.

To those used to standing armies it may appear problematical, if, in attempting too much, a total failure may not accrue. The feelings necessary for a soldier are not to be inculcated in a short time, and are alone the growth of habit, and, like experience, are only to be gained imperceptibly by time and opportunity. A soldier may appear well in the ranks, and pass through a field-day, after six weeks instruction and re-instruction in a few movements, with credit to himself and commander, but nevertheless



lack the real qualities of a soldier: From the short period a soldier is under military control in the army of Wirtemberg, this becomes impossible, as the recruit has not time to become settled, thinks and looks forward to ought else, from the day he arrives, but the diminishing period of his stay, and is unsteadied by the prospect. If we pass from the soldier to the officers another difficulty presents itself, and which is begun to be felt acutely. The officers and non-commissioned officers, eternally exerting themselves, find their duties like the web of Penelope; after having worked the day of summer all is undone in the night of winter, and their work to be recommenced at the ensuing spring. They have no hope of a termination of their exertions or seeing the result of their labours, and their ungrateful office can only be compared to the drudgery of galley slaves. In the winter they have no rest, having to form the non-commissioned officers, and the summer's drilling is preferred by many. This hopeless and never ceasing travail has ruined the health of many officers, and occasioned the premature death of some promising young men. Both periods are little inferior to absolute slavery, and no secret is made of surprise that it has lasted so long, and a confident conviction it cannot continue. It threatens to create a general disgust, and though it may continue for some years, when the officers are no longer young men, which in small armies with little or no promotion, as in that of Wirtemberg, will in time be the case even in the subaltern ranks, must fall to the ground.

The officers rise by seniority to the rank of captain, but their promotion beyond is in the King's power and favour, and his majesty makes his own selection for field officers.

The present strength of the army consists of the following corps: the artillery are divided into batteries, each of six guns and two howitzers, three of horse artillery, and five of infantry, including two of reserves, the former are six-pounders, the latter twelves; one squadron of body guards, eighty men feld yagers\*, four regiments of cavalry of four squadrons, eight regiments of infantry of two battalions of four companies, one company of sappers, a small train attached to the foot artillery, and a pontoon train. Besides these, they have a correctional battalion of drafts of notorious offenders, which is posted in the neighbouring fortress of Asberg. The horse artillery are at Ehenghen, the foot divided between Louisbourg and Ulm, the body guard and feld yagers at Stuttgart, two regiments of cavalry at

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\* Feld Jager.

Loulsbourg, one at Ulm, the other at Ehenghen, the infantry at Stuttgard, Louisbourg, Ulm, and Hielbron.

Their whole artillery, particularly the horse, is most efficient, and under the orders of a general officer, who appears well chosen. The whole system is so entirely contrary to any hope of having experienced artillerymen, that they are forced to deviate from their established rules. In the horse artillery the men continue two years and a half. In the foot artillery, besides the non-commissioned officers, they retain twelve men a battery, who continue five or even six years, but the rest of the men are but recruits of the year; the former are all equal to pointing the gun, while the latter take the mechanical duties of loading, &c.

Although they have models of our carriages and limbers, in their late reconstruction they have preferred those of the French. They admitted our superiority of system, but the reason for not acting upon it is the weakness of their horses, as they would be unequal to draw 50 rounds on the limber with the gun, their present ammunition boxes being only prepared for 24 rounds.

The cavalry are in very good order; and the second regiment, which came under the immediate observation of the writer of this paper, was in every way most efficient, and highly creditable to the commanding officer\*.

The necessity of men to take charge of the horses throughout the year, in the horse artillery, cavalry, and train, oblige a larger proportion of men to continue during the winter than in the infantry. Two-thirds of the men of the cavalry are retained, and the men stay two years: on the 1st of April the recruits are seen and approved, but sent back till October, in order that the regiment may be efficient during the summer, and have the winter months to break in the recruits; one-third of the men return to their homes, after two years' service, at the beginning of October.

The regiments of cavalry in peace consist of 320 horses, but in war are made up to 600; they are divided into four squadrons of eighty, three-fourths of each being armed with lances, in addition to sword, carabine, and pistol, and are drawn up on the left; the remainder of the squadron are only armed with swords and fire-arms. These are called *Eclaireurs*, and act as skirmishers and pursuers, and in war form a squadron of reserve†. From this class (of longer

\* This particular regiment gained the approbation of the Duke of Wellington, when under his Grace's orders in Alsace, during the army of occupation.

† Our light cavalry service originated from a troop being thus added to the regiments of horse and dragoons.



service than the rest of the men, continuing two years and a half with the regiment) are chosen the non-commissioned officers. The regiments are in squadrons like the French cavalry, without the division of troops, and have during peace only a chef d'escadron and two lieutenants, to which are added in war two sous-lieutenants. Their horses are small and active, similar to the Hungarian animal, and cannot boast either size or strength.

All the attention of his Majesty has not improved the indigenous breed of horses, though it is entirely in the hands of government. His Majesty has a system similar to that in Hanover, and by us introduced into Bengal, under the appellation of zemendarie, or of the landholders. At Stuttgard, there are one hundred and thirty-six stallions in one stable, which are sent round the country during the covering season. It is not likely, however, that any great amendment will take place, as a very wrong system is acted upon in procuring the light Asiatic horse to cross with the mares of the country. They argue from our having benefited from it that they must have the like success, entirely forgetting that we had strength, bone, and size, which required fining down by Turkish and Arab blood, to produce our present perfect animal. To arrive at similar results, they should certainly follow our example, but not in the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century, or in Europe, but imitate us in our establishments of the East India Company's stud in Bengal.

We found the horses of that country required, like those of Swabia at present, the contrary qualities for which we sought the Arab in Europe, and carried our strong horses to cross with the Indian blood; and some of the produce at Pousa\*, has proved how just were our conclusions. They state the cross of the English horse has failed, as also that of Holstien; but as they seek for use the Mecklenbourg horse, it is likely they might derive benefit by crossing them with their light active mares.

The appointments of the man and horse are good; the saddles are Hungarian; that of the train, the French old heavy dragoon saddle. The Eclaireurs carry their carabines (longer than the rest) diagonally, like the English cavalry, but the other men have it placed in a perpendicular position in front, down the side of the cloak, likely to endanger and injure the man if the horse falls. Their stable duties are the same as ours, and they use the curry-comb and brush. Their stables are not so good as those of the French cavalry, which might be imitated by ourselves, consisting of long enclosed lofty sheds, divided longitudinally by a wall

\* The head quarters of the East India Company's stud establishment.

about ten feet high, with the racks and mangers on each side. The horses stand head to head, and a vast vacant space is left above for the free circulation of air; thus obviating the oppressive heat of the stable\*. Their manœuvres are like ours, but they make but few halts in exercise. In consequence of their not wheeling by threes about, the throwing back a flank by echellon is different from our manner, and might be well introduced into our movements. The flank, or pivot division, or squadron, wheels up, giving the direction for the new line, while the remaining divisions wheel five-eighths of a whole wheel, and thus face the rear; and when they come upon their markers, they complete the wheel about till they come into the alignment.

The infantry is in surprising order, considering the small time for their instruction, and does infinite credit to the general and regimental officers.

The four battalions quartered at Louisbourg were fully as good as any of the present French battalions.

Besides the non-commissioned officers, ten men a company are retained for two years, who take the duties during the winter, and furnish the non-commissioned officers; to these are also added about eight men a company, to aid in the guards whilst the rest are dismissed.

The discipline is kept up by similar punishments to the French, having three sorts of arrests. Corporal punishment is abolished during peace, except in the correctional battalion; but in war it may be still used by order of a court-martial, consisting of the stick applied to the naked back†.

Their clothing is very plain, without lace, and of a light blue, similar to the appearance of a faded dark blue coat, to which colour the king is said to be very partial. The coat is of inferior cloth, and extremely coarse.

The constant change of men interferes much with the arrangement of equipments, but the various necessities are made to last the given period. In the stores of each company are equipments and arms for 150 men. The knapsack is of hair, but kept in form unlike the havresac of the French. They have an improvement on the exterior, by a contrivance on each side of a little pocket; by

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\* It is impossible to have barrack-rooms over them, but the saving in the wear and tear of horses on service, from their not feeling the cold in the bivouacks, would speedily repay the expense of separate buildings. We might advantageously take another hint from the French; they give an increase of pay to each soldier who keeps his horse for so many years: on service, this would have a most beneficial effect.

† Corporal punishment is still continued in the Swiss regiments in the French service.



which means they use small things they require, without unpacking their kit. The contents of these little exterior pockets keep the knapsack in shape, and have allowed of their doing away the board sides. They have fewer necessaries than our men, only two shirts, but each soldier carries, like the Swedes of Gustavus Adolphus, a little housewife, full of needles, thread, &c. Their barracks are good and very clean, and there being no married men, there is none of the litter so common in rooms occupied by British troops; they are warmed by German stoves\*.

The soldier fares but badly in time of peace: they are allowed no meat or spirits; and in war only half a pound of the former, but none of the latter. Their ration consists but of two pounds of bread, though a miserable soup is brewed out of an atom of meat, and some scanty vegetables, bought by a stoppage of three *critzen* a-day out of each soldier's pay†. The interior economy of the regiment, and all the accounts, are kept very strict, and includes much writing. The whole is under a council of administration, like that of the French regiments‡. The tradespeople are not serjeants as in the British and French services.

Their arms are good, and similar to the French, carrying the same weight of ball: they are not browned. The king had wished to introduce the detonating lock generally in his army; but learning it had been rejected in England, he concluded it was not without reason, and countermanded it. They have no rifles; and it is stated, that they are not used by any troops in Germany, except the Tyrolean jagers, in the Austrian service.

They have left off the use of colours, and introduced in their stead a bad copy of the standard of Buonaparte. To the badge in relief, they have not the small silk banner which was ever beneath the French eagle; and the present Wirtemberg "WILLIAM" is so small and insignificant, that it is no longer of the original use of the military standard, that of a rallying point. Indeed, it is necessary to be close to a battalion to distinguish it. The shape is not inelegant, consisting of a circular laurel under the point of a spear, resting on a cross bar, under which, on a small

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\* The men's linen is washed in the neighbouring towns by contract, the regiments furnishing the wood.

† About a penny.

‡ Every man has a little book of accounts shewn with his necessaries, and which is now common to many services. Timour, at the end of the 14th century, tells us, in his Institutes, that every one of his soldiers had the like to keep his accounts; and Hyder's troops had them in triplicate, and were called *battis*.

shield, is the number of the regiment: a large W, in relief, fills the centre of the circle of laurel. The head of the spear, the W, and the number of the regiment, with the cross bar, are silver gilt: the circular part, representing laurel, is bronze, as is the shield beneath, indicating to what regiment it belongs. It has embroidered cords and tassels. From the top of the spear to the bottom of the shield is about 14 inches: the whole, including the staff, about 8 feet high.

Like the French, nothing is done without beat of drum; and while at exercise, the instant the troops were in motion till the evolution is completed, it is accompanied by the beat of the whole corps of drummers. They even show a still greater partiality for it than the French, as the serjeants may be seen going for orders accompanied by a drum. They move entirely by the French book of 1791, with precision, and make constant use of markers, like the Swiss regiments in the French service.

Like all continental armies, they are attached to columns, considering that no troops but those most highly disciplined, can move before an enemy in line, thus unintentionally paying our army a great compliment. But there is more in this universal attachment to this formation than meets the eye, as it probably gives the continental soldiery, from the mass and concentration, a confidence they would not feel in a more extended order. Since Folard recommended this mode of attack, it is surprising that military writers have never pointed out its fallacy, and that it should have been left to British troops to prove, as they have invariably done when opposed to it, that for attack it is the most impolitic of formations. A commander would hesitate to pass a defile, the gorge of which was opposite a line of troops, as the contrary is a military axiom; but the officer who attacks in column, chooses to place himself in this dilemma, and forms for his men an imaginary difficulty, and exposes a narrow front, like a focus, to a triple and quadruple concentrated fire. It is even worse than the defile, as his flanks are uncovered, which would be avoided in the reality.

When the advantages of moving in line are pointed out to foreign officers, they seem to shrink from the idea, as occurred on an occasion during the campaign of 1813 and 1814. One of the British officers attached to the Austrian military mission, proposed in action, as there were not troops sufficient to fill up the ground they wished to occupy, that they should deploy some of the columns; one of the most distinguished commanders in the Austrian army



cut him short, implying, that if the men were once out of column, nothing would prevent their running away.

The Germans generally do not understand light infantry movements, and their skirmishing is contrary to reason and experience. In retiring in direct echelon by alternate battalions, the rear battalion fires, although the skirmishers of the other battalion are still to the front. Both in the cavalry and infantry the front is overloaded with *tirailleurs*, forgetting, particularly in the former instance, that their only object is to prevent the enemy's detached men from firing into the squadrons or battalions. It is possible, having made so bad a figure against the French in this their favourite mode of warfare, during the revolutionary war, that they seldom had recourse to it.

They differ in some peculiarities from our customs: the officers fall out during the firings, and take post in the rear of the platoon. The mounted commanding officer is never posted in front, not even to receive the reviewing officer; and they have almost done away parade movements. They do not even open the ranks to present arms; and the slow orderly step exists no longer, only using the quick step.

They have a means of teaching the soldiery by verbal instructions, and on which they pride themselves. It consists in a sort of military catechism of what a soldier ought and ought not to do while employed on his several duties. It is not permitted to be written; the non-commissioned officers are obliged to learn it by heart, and then to teach and explain it to the men, and subsequently to examine them in it by question. One-third of the time is given to this, and might be copied to a certain extent in our service, with advantage.

They carry the gymnastic exercises to an extreme: the most expert merry-andrew would fail in some of their athletic amusements of climbing, jumping, vaulting, and feats of strength and balancing. Louisbourg is about nine miles from Stuttgart, and must be to that city what Potsdam was to Berlin, in Frederick the Great's time, every thing "breathes war, and its note of preparation."

Besides it being the cantonment of two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry, it is the main dépôt of the artillery, of the train, the site of the arsenal, and the headquarters of the Etat-Major. The arsenal is so complete, that the imagination has only to multiply it fifty times to equal Woolwich.

They have a foundry at Louisbourg, and their small arms are made in the country, but their iron is not so good as ours. The store-rooms are in excellent order, and all the equipments, waggons, pontoons, gun-carriages, dépôts

of harness and saddles, and entrenching tools for the German contingent, ready in their proper places. The pontoons are of wood, but bad and unwieldy, and if they had not been in good repair, might be conjectured to have served with the contingent of the circle of Swabia, in Marlborough's time. The general officer at the head of the Etat Major, is as highly gifted by nature as improved by education: he superintends, as is common on the continent, the various departments we keep distinct, and till lately, the officers under him were expected to be adepts in all branches of military science, including that of the engineers, but which has, however, within these last few years, been made a separate qualification.

The present engineers are replete with practical knowledge, but hereafter the rising officers will have but little opportunity of instruction on the spot, as the whole country presents no place of strength.

Hielbron being dismantled, and Asberg, close to Louisbourg and Howenville in the south, both so decayed as to be open to a coup de main, Ulm is very weak and totally commanded, requiring, if it should become, as it has been talked of, the fourth city to be garrisoned by the Germanic confederation, thirty million of florins for its completion\*. There is a very good collection of models and plans of the different systems of fortification at the military school, amongst others that of Montalambert, which proves Carnot's mode of defence now in use at Coblentz, little else than an imitation.

Besides these, they are constructing one face of a considerable polygon of earth, consisting of two bastions and a ravelin: when complete, it is intended to open the parallels and trenches against it, work the sap up to the crest of the glacis, blow it in, and batter and breach. The principal attention of the chief of the etat-major during the present peace, is in superintending the military school attached to his department: it is at Louisbourg, overlooking the Queen Dowager's garden, and unites the senior and junior departments of our military college. There are thirty cadets, lads, who continue four or five years according to their abilities, and have their choice of service in the cavalry or infantry. They are allowed to continue after they have commissions. To these are added ten officers who have already served, and who are permitted to re-

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\* In 1805, when Buonaparte was at Louisbourg, Asberg drew his attention, and he was driven in a carriage into the place: he had supposed, from its very commanding situation, that it was of importance; but on seeing its condition, without descending, he said, "Tournez, c'est une bicoque."



main two years.—Princes of the royal family have been enrolled as students.

The mode of study is similar to that of most military schools: mathematics, fortification, military drawing and languages. Several of the professors are civilians. The most interesting portion of the instruction is in the hands of the general himself. It is similar to that followed by General Jarry at the senior department of the Military College at High Wycombe, though carried still further into detail. It surpasses theory, almost amounting to practice, and is a most ingenious and amusing mode of giving information. The general gives to his *élèves* a certain number of each arm on paper, and makes them form them into brigades, and divisions, and furnish to each their proportions of staff, guns, commissariats, baggage, animals, &c. They are ordered to cantoon them on a certain district, to which they proceed on horseback, and calculate how many men the villages will hold, and the number of ovens, and the forage likely to be procured. All these arrangements are made in form, by orders and reports, and are drawn out with the same regularity, and the young men complete every detail, as though a real corps was about to take the field. The imaginary cantonments are at some distance, perhaps many miles from Louisbourg, and the general sends them to the spot, and commences military operations. He directs them in advancing towards the enemy, gradually to concentrate the cantonments, and at last to form a camp.

From his study he next sends them information of the movements of the enemy, and causes them to retire or advance, and make flank movements, according to circumstances, and has plans of all the camps and marches. He then joins them, and after proper investigation corrects or approves. He superintends all their calculations of time, and men for throwing up entrenchments, and leaves nothing untaught that occurs before the enemy.

The whole of the details are bound up, and form, with plans, &c. a complete journal of an imaginary short campaign. Nothing is more likely to open the ideas of a young officer, particularly, as during the autumnal manœuvres, they see put in practice by columns of troops, what they have themselves gone over in theory, and over ground with which they are already familiar.

The Wirtemberg army and its various component departments, thus present to the military observer a most pleasing subject for consideration and instruction. It cannot fail to leave on the mind agreeable recollections of excellent internal regulation, and creditable organization,

well suited to its peculiar construction, however false in a political view may be its general principles.

Although the difficulties of carrying on the details have already been advanced, a much graver question presents itself, well worthy the most mature deliberation on the part of those sovereigns who rely solely on this invention of Sharnhorst.—From an infatuation greatly to be lamented, all Germany (Austria excepted, whose antiquated ideas have on this occasion done her good service) see this system of levying an army, through the false medium of brilliant success, and which has so dazzled those who ruled these countries at the end of the late war, that they cannot now distinguish its real bearings, since the magnifier of public feeling and excitement has been removed.

They ought to reflect, if a blind attachment to these arrangements may not lead them, in this age of theory, into the utmost error if not danger. And by this means, however well arranged, may have been the plans of the statesmen of Europe, to raise a vast federal body formed of the dismembered German empire against hostility from north or west, really leave it at the mercy of nations whose troops are seasoned veterans. Those attached to this peculiar system, have placed to its credit, the success which carried the citizens of Berlin to Paris, while they have lost sight of the true cause—the devotion of the Prussians for the destruction of an enemy who had tyrannized over them for years with Gallic insolence.

The Prussians, disgusted and irritated, only awaited the signal for simultaneous rising, and on the call of the king, in 1813, every man felt the opportunity had arrived of revenge for personal insults and public injuries since the defeat of Jena, and they were propelled and actuated by these powerful motives. A half formed system under these circumstances might have succeeded, where a more perfected one would have failed. Such an excitation seldom happens more than once in the history of a people, and it is not likely that national feelings may be again so highly toned—it is to be hoped they never may: for, to create so universal a sentiment of revenge and indignation requires cruelty and insult being brought home to every fire side—into the inmost domiciles of domestic life—and exasperation is but the consequence of greater ills. It is not to be disputed that Sharnhorst's idea of making all accustomed to arms, aided the popular feeling, but it would have been unavailing without the momentary enthusiasm. It is to a constant recurrence of this enthusiasm that the Germans trust, from having seen and observed its effects



at a highly interesting period; but they cannot but be cruelly disappointed, as popular feelings are notoriously treacherous and uncertain, and are not likely to burn again so strongly as to overpower courage backed by long inculcated discipline: besides there are many causes that have tended to weaken, if not extinguish, this feeling on which they so confidently depend.

The Potentates of Germany, with the warmth of gratitude to their people for their noble conduct, gave them reasons to expect improvements in their situations, which their cooler and better judgment since, has forced them to suspend. These remarks refer more peculiarly to Prussia, to which country the eyes of Europe have been long turned, from the very difficult situation in which the King of that country was placed, and whose conduct has given rise to the most unjust comments on his character. Many of these remarks have their origin from the disaffected, but still more from the ignorant, who gladly vent their spleen or their folly, with supposed safety on strangers. Although sudden radical changes have not taken place to please these classes, the King has calmly sown seed likely to produce in time, an advantageous harvest. It indeed would be the height of injustice to doubt the good intentions of the King of Prussia, after what he has already done with the privileged orders; and by the improvement and preparations of the middle classes, for the formation of that body of Commons, which does not exist out of England, and is only now growing up in France.

The difference of the conduct of the courts of Berlin and Vienna, have only to be considered, to redound to the credit of the first, which, at the time it suspends its intentions, smooths the road to further advancement; while the latter crushes on principles at the outset, all that tends to political improvement. However dispassionately we may join with His Majesty in believing his subjects by no means prepared for a change to the extent they had expected, it cannot be denied that hopes then raised, have not been acted up to, and that the people consider them as having been unworthily blasted; and it is to be feared their affections are not now so warm as could be desired. The eternally calling out the agriculturist and the tradesmen from their work, and the slavery of the officers, have disgusted the whole population, and is of itself sufficient to extinguish not only all enthusiasm, but even the necessary toleration for the usual inconveniences of military life\*.

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\* When on the road to the head-quarters of the Prussian corps d'Armées, about to be reviewed, nothing is heard but complaints of ill-

It is most probable had Sharnhorst lived, he would have broken his wand in 1814, and pronounced the power of his enchantment at an end, and recommended a return to their old system; and already has necessity forced upon them some change. They now keep as long as possible, men in the regular regiments, who volunteer for longer service, thus causing fewer changes; and it is now not uncommon to find men from 6 to 10 years in the service. They have it also in contemplation to prolong the time of artillerymen's service.

This universal calling forth the power of a country was efficient, when all Europe was under the influence of similar ideas, the peasantry its only soldiery, and their valour alone, the corner stone of the army; when the military tenants met for an expedition of short duration, or for the immediate defence of the country: but now, with the change of warfare, the perfection of discipline, and the length of war, it can only be considered as a retrograde step, placing Germany behind the present experience of Europe, by twelve centuries. No army of this nature can be sufficiently inured to discipline, or *aguerri*, to cope with troops indelibly engrained with military sentiments of veterans; and which is the only hope the phlegmatic Germans, (however brave,) have of withstanding that peculiar quality, of impetuous gallantry, of the French.

The Prussians should recollect that they owe the original aggrandizement of their country to Frederick the second, who made discipline take place of every other qualification; and which is now the safeguard of Austria, Russia, and England, and stands in direct opposition to their new-fangled ideas.

The complicated system it has now grown into, has not the excuse of simplicity or cheapness, (although it precludes the possibility of invalids and pensioners,) at the expenses of the army are enormous, wasting upwards of half the revenue of the state: and which will sooner or later, carry Prussia into the most urgent difficulties and danger, if not ruin. Thus it combines, besides other disadvantages, a constant and wasting expense; placing countries under its influence in the peculiar situation of supporting, during peace, an overwhelming war establishment, which, when called on for the urgent and immediate demands of coming hostilities, is inadequate to the political crisis.

If not tending to make Germany respected abroad, its  
ness, occasioned by the incessant field days, from the first dawn till night fall, in order to insure the efficient appearance of the troops when assembled for the autumnal military display.



effects at home, coupled with the ideas of the times, lead direct to change, if not revolution. Its probable effects have already been noticed by the intelligent and discerning reformers of Germany, who, under the pretence of expressing an amiable pleasure at a return to a popular defence, have hid their hopes of subversion by its means, of the present form of government ; and it may be asked if they have not fair grounds, for at least an expectation of success ? Never was there invented a more dangerous antidote to despotism, than this system of Sharnhorst's. It strikes at the very root of absolute rule, as the warlike resources depend on the feeling of the people ; making the executive power, though not to the same extent, or in the same way, as dependant on the mass of population, as under the allodial tenure. The German sovereigns have proved this power, when guided by and acting for them ; but they have yet to learn its importance in an inverse ratio, should their sentiments become politically hostile to them and their governments. There mingles in the regular army, by constant succession and renewal, all the popular sentiments and feelings of the day ; and so closely connected are the regular army and the Landwehr, that they must (politically speaking,) have the same ideas, and ever have the safety and existence of the government in their power.

It has ever been the fashion in England, since the revolution, to represent a standing army as the support and safeguard of absolute power ; and history both ancient and modern has been ever quoted to support this assertion. Without denying these corroborative instances, it requires but a slight acquaintance with the history of the last 150 years, not to be enabled to prove, that since the use of mercenaries have passed, by countries being sufficiently organized to support a national standing army of its own inhabitants, that they have invariably been the enemy and overthrower of their governments, acting against the true interest and feelings of the people. Who were the direct cause in England, of changing the iron sway of the protectorate, to the more genial rule of royalty ? Monk and the army of England. Twenty eight years after the desertion of the Protestant soldiery of James the second, gave England liberty of conscience as well as political freedom. Did not the volunteer association of Ireland free that country from a portion of its disabilities ? Had the troops of France not been imbued with the principles afloat, would the revolution have succeeded ? And lately, in Spain, was not the disaffection of Queiroga and Riego, and the army intended for America, the means of re-establishing the Cortes ? Time is required to prepare the people of Ger-

many to join in their own government, by receiving constitutions; but they have already given proofs that they think themselves (however unjustly,) equal to the task, and may perhaps, if able, demand such participation. The progress of events is so rapid at the present day, that it is scarcely possible but that they will anticipate the slow changes of their governments; and thus armed and prepared, dictate terms, and even turn their arms against their present rulers.

It is to be fervently desired, that the German states will yet receive timely warning, before a war shall, by putting this theory to the test, cover them with defeat and disgrace. If they call to their recollection the military axioms, that numbers do not form an army, and that a chosen few are preferable to myriads of half-formed and half-instructed soldiery, they cannot fail to put aside the veil that now so unfortunately blinds them, and see at once the precipice on which they stand. They may rest satisfied that in retracing their steps, they will be in a short time able to cope both with a western or northern enemy, and that a return to their former system, is the only means of avoiding the consequences of the highly critical position in which they are placed; being, however numerically strong, and improved by reborn military feelings, as weak as they were on the eve of their defeats and subjection by Buonaparte.

G. F. C.

#### WIRE BRIDGES.

SEVERAL bridges for foot passengers, built of this material, now exist in America; the following is the description of one near Philadelphia:—It is supported by six wires, each three-eighths of an inch in diameter, three on each side of the bridge; these wires extend, forming a curve from the garret windows of the wire factory, to a tree on the opposite shore, which is braced by wires in three directions. The floor timbers are two feet long, one inch by three, suspended in a horizontal line by stirrups of No. 6 wire, at the ends of the bridge; and No 9, in the centre, from the curved wires. The floor is eighteen inches wide, of inch board, secured to the floor timbers by nails, except where the ends of two boards meet; here, in addition to the nails, the boards are kept from separating by wire ties. There is a board, six inches wide on its edge, on each side of the bridge, to which the floor timbers are likewise secured by wires. Three wires, stretched on each side of the bridge along the stirrups, form a barrier to prevent passengers from falling over. The floor is sixteen feet from the water, and four hundred feet in length. The distance between the two points of suspension of the bridge, is four hundred and eight feet.

The whole weight of the wires is 1,314 lbs.; wood work, 3,380 lbs.; wrought nails, 8 lbs.; total weight of the bridge, 4,702 lbs. Four men could put up a similar bridge in two weeks of good weather; and the whole expense would be about 70l.



*Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland. By the Author of "Recollections of an eventful Life." 12mo. 1826.*

THIS is the production of an individual, who commenced his career as a private soldier, and rose to the rank of serjeant—a rank which, he observes, few men who enlist as private soldiers, can ever hope to pass in the British army;—to which we may add, that we sincerely wish his observation will always prove correct, and for reasons which, as on a former occasion, we shall here state at length.

Sir William Draper, who was a *preux chevalier*, and a paramount judge of military propriety and etiquette, says, in one of his celebrated letters to Junius, that he trusts he will never see officers pushed into the British army who have nothing but their *sword* to lose! While we bow, submissive, to the *ipse dixit* of the conqueror of Manilla, we beg leave to proceed a step further, and indulge in the hope that colonels of regiments\* will not procure epaulettes for their serjeants, who are perfectly satisfied with their condition in life, knowing it to be the best adapted to the manner in which they were brought up, namely, far from ball-rooms, from circles of fashionable resort, from luxurious mess dinners and from company, with the habits of which they are unacquainted. What! it may be asked, is the meritorious non-commissioned officer not to be remunerated for his long and faithful services? Our answer is at hand: Every individual acquainted and connected with the army must confess, that deserving non-commissioned officers constitute the very essence and soul of it; and that the commanding officer of a battalion or a regiment, who can boast of having good and capable serjeants, has ample reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune, as he will receive the thanks of the inspecting general for the excellent appearance and correct discipline established in the corps by the praiseworthy exertions of the non-commissioned.

'Sic vos, non vobis, fertis aratra, boves.'

Yes, serjeants should be amply and substantially rewarded, and not merely provided for amply and substantially, but opportunely; they should get good bread while they have good teeth to chew it. A meagre *ensigncy* or lieutenantcy, far from being a remuneration, is a calamity to the ser-

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\* It may be said that, according to our own shewing, see p. 238, our opinion differs with that of the present Commander-in-chief. Without pretending to a knowledge of the sentiments of his Grace on this point, we shall content ourselves with observing, that cases may occur requiring exceptions, and they are more likely to occur in the foot guards than in other corps.

jeant, who, in superaddition to other and countless unpleasant circumstances of being thus promoted, finds himself, in the first instance, over head and ears in debt to the paymaster, or to the clothier, who may consent to supply him with the means of purchasing his first appointments. Here it may be observed, that but very few officers of fortune ever attain the rank of captain without purchase, and whence is the purchase-money to come? There are situations admirably calculated to be filled by deserving serjeants; situations in which they would find themselves perfectly at home and at their ease; having no etiquette to observe, no ceremonies to perform, no parade appointments to purchase: the barrack—the ordnance—and various other departments connected with the army, present an ample field for carrying such a plan, a plan uniting every advantage, into execution. There, under the ever-green and grateful shade of well earned laurels, and in the lap of peace, the country would gild with comfort the horizon of their life, and the path to the grave would be sloped for their passage into an eternity of bliss.

From our serjeant, however, we may expect to be made acquainted with the opinions entertained by soldiers in general on certain professional points; and this consideration will induce us to give rather a full notice of the work.—We shall, however, confine ourselves to the military part, a great portion of the “*Scenes and Sketches*” being of the wretched state of Ireland\*, a country exposed on the one hand to political corruption and party feeling, on the other to religious rapacity, bigotry, and political adventurers.

The first extract we shall give, shews the attachment of soldiers to meritorious officers, and the respect in which their memory is held, and in introducing this, we may observe, that we never met with a really good commanding officer who was not kind to his men.

“To-morrow, thought I, it is just a twelvemonth since he closed his gallant career. Never will I forget that day—we turned out about two o’clock in the morning to storm the French entrenchments: as was his usual custom, he was on the ground before the regiment formed, mounted on his grey horse, which had carried him in many engagements. On reaching the foot of the hill on which we were encamped, we halted and waited the signal gun to advance. Daylight had broke, and the eastern clouds were tinged with that glorious colour which no painter can copy or no tongue describe. The French were in our view, and, ‘like greyhounds on the slip,’ we were waiting the signal to begin the fight, with that fearful anxiety which is more intolerable to bear than the greatest danger, and to which action is relief. Colonel Lloyd was at our head,

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\* We have just seen Leigh’s *New Pocket Road Book of Ireland*, on the plan of Reichard’s *Itineraries*. It is a little work well got up, and a necessary companion for every Irish tourist.



with his face turned towards us, lighted up with its usual benignity and confidence; he looked on us as if he had said I see you are all devoted to me, and the high resolutions he was forming on this conviction could be seen working in his countenance; his eye was 'wildly spiritually bright,' and the reflection of the gorgeous sky beaming on his fine features gave them an expression almost superhuman. I am sure there was not a man in the regiment who could not have died for him or with him at that moment. A few minutes after and the battle raged from right to left of the British line. His bravery exceeded all encomium, but it was the 'last of his fields,' he met his death-shot in ascending to the attack of a redoubt in the last line of entrenchments. He lived only a few minutes, and the only words he uttered were, 'I am dying, I am dying, I am dying!'—but his feelings might with truth have been pourtrayed thus:—'I perish in the noon of my fame; I have bought honour and distinction with my blood, but when they are within my grasp, death, with his cold hand, intercepts them and cuts me off from the world for ever. "O Glory, thou art an unreal good." Mingled with these reflections, came, no doubt, thoughts of kindred and friends whose face he was doomed never to behold; but the scene soon closed, and all that remained of the young and gifted Lloyd, was the inanimate mould which had enshrined a soul as generous and brave 'as e'er burst its mortal control.'"—pp. 32-4.

Our author's opinion of the great Captain of the age is thus stated:

"I will give you my own opinion, which may, after all, be nearly the sense of the army on the subject: I admit that he has many of the qualities which constitute a great General—such as valour, prudence, discrimination, &c.; but there is one which, in my opinion, he fell short of: he had not the art of gaining the men's affections; he never identified himself with his army, and being either above or below human sympathy, he was the same cold stern individual when they performed feats of valour as when they committed faults. In short, he was a being removed from all our associations, who might be admired at a distance, feared or respected on the spot—but never loved."—pp. 114-15.

Notwithstanding this very far from flattering portrait of our illustrious General, we may boldly assert that even now, should we be involved in war, there is not an officer the British army would look up to as a commander in comparison with the Duke of Wellington: and in addition to all the proud victories that have attended his military career, we may remark, that it would be impossible to point out any army at any period, on active service for nearly the same length of time as the army of the peninsula, without, as in the case of that army, scarcely an individual complaint against its General; but further, we are sensible of very marked instances of the Duke's affability of deportment; we know that many officers, who served with him in early days in India, find him equally accessible at the present moment, when he has attained the highest rank for a British subject, and more honour and distinction than any subject ever received; and had he not possessed the power of conciliating the esteem of his officers, and through them

the attachment of the army, could that cordiality have prevailed in the Peninsula army, which was one of the springs to its successes? The following circumstance proves the Duke's personal consideration\* of feats of valour and good conduct:—The 6th foot, in the actions of the 26th August and 2d September, 1813, particularly distinguished themselves. They had not more than 400 men in the field, and the two other regiments composing the brigade, not quite 300 between them, and with this small force they succeeded in driving 6000 French from their positions, strongly posted on the heights above Echelar; several parts of the road so steep, that the men were obliged to climb up on their hands and knees. On the ammunition being expended, they were ordered to retire for fresh supplies. In descending the hill, they met Lord Wellington ascending. The commanding officer of the 6th, on passing, said, "I think, my Lord, we have given them a proper dressing to-day." His Lordship answered, "Since I had the honour to command a British army, I never witnessed so brave, so gallant a thing;" and shortly after the following was issued in division orders: "The Lieut.-General, Lord Dalhousie, has just been desired by Lord Wellington to say to the brigade under Maj.-Gen. Barnes, that their attack on the enemy is the most gallant, the finest thing he ever witnessed."

Much good feeling and sentiment is shewn by our author in the following affecting scene:—

"On the night of the storming of Roderigo, (said he), I was one, among others, who pressed forward on the French, up to the market-place, when they abandoned the defence of the walls; they had ceased to make resistance, and the town was completely in our possession, when I was induced, along with three more of the regiment, to turn down one of the streets, for the purpose of searching the houses for articles of value. Having entered two or three which were already filled by our soldiers, we ran farther on from the noise and riot, and stopped at a house which seemed to be superior to those around it; the first place we entered was the kitchen, where a few embers were glowing on the hearth, and emitting a faint light on the surrounding walls—an awful silence reigned through the house, which was only interrupted by the distant huzzas and riot of our troops. On throwing some wood on the fire, we were enabled by its light to find a lamp, with which we proceeded to search the other apartments of the house—every thing was in order—no sign of confusion more than if the family had gone to bed in perfect security. This and the stillness that reigned around, altered the complexion of our minds, and tinged them with a feeling of solemnity which we could not account for. Had there been noise or disorder, or the appearance of any one having been there on the same errand as ourselves, we would have begun plundering without a thought; as it was, we had gone through several apartments filled with articles of value,

\* Other instances will be found in this number. See pp. 338 and 373.



without touching any thing. On reaching the upper flat of the house, we were startled by hearing some one sobbing; and proceeding towards the apartment from whence it issued, we discovered the door ajar and a light in the room; we hesitated a moment, doubting whether it might not be some of the French soldiers who had fled from the ramparts, and preparing ourselves for defence, should such be the case, we pushed open the door and entered together; but the scene which presented itself arrested our steps at the entrance: stretched on a couch lay a young female apparently dying; her mother, for such we understood her to be, sat supporting her head upon her breast, while the father, kneeling by her side, held a crucifix before her; a female domestic kneeling at her feet, bathed in tears, completed the group, and all were busily employed in prayer. No notice was taken of our entrance, except a slight start when we first appeared; their feelings were too intensely bent on the one object to attend to any thing else. Life seemed to be ebbing imperceptibly; her eye was fixed and glazed; but ere her soul fled its earthly tenement for ever, a strong convulsion seized her: this appearance of acute suffering wrought up the minds of her parents to the highest pitch of agony. We were so powerfully affected by the scene, that we forgot every thing else—forgot the exultation and excitement of victory—forgot the errand which we had come on—nature claimed an undivided sway,—and, wrapped in solemn and softened feeling, we stood rooted to the spot, gazing with the tear of pity glistening in our eyes, on the lovely being who was expiring before us. The struggle was short, and the fearfully suspended groan which burst from the agonized father, proclaimed that all was over; the mother sat gazing on the dead, lovely even in death, with a vacant stupor in her eye, that told the unutterable nature of her grief.

“We were making a motion to depart, when the father, for the first time, seemed to observe our presence, and going over to a box, he took from it a purse filled with money and offered it to us; but we refused—for worlds we would not have touched any thing in the house. We shook hands in silence with the inmates, retraced our steps slowly down the stairs, and were soon involved in riot and confusion; but we were not now in the mood for mixing in such scenes, and we regained our column on the rampart, with our minds filled with the solemn and affecting scene we had witnessed.”—pp. 134-7.

Our author's ideas on corporal punishments were noticed by Sir Robert Wilson in the House of Commons. (*See our parliamentary report*). The subject is of such vital interest, that we have taken great pains to obtain correct reports of what was stated by each member in the recent debate; and as we are friendly to the free discussion of all matters affecting the interests of the army and navy, we are induced to give at length our author's opinions on this matter.

“It cannot fail to humble a regiment to have one of their number flogged, and it ruins the individual. No man who has prided himself on his character, can look up after it; he bears a humiliating sense of disgrace about him for ever after: ‘a worm that will not sleep and never dies.’ My character, he will say, is gone; I can never hold up my head among my comrades; all prospect of promotion is lost to me; for should my officers at any future period offer it, how could I, who have been tied up, and my back lacerated before the gaze of the whole regiment, ever feel confidence to command those who have witnessed my

disgrace, and to whom I have been an object of pity or scorn, either of which is alike humiliating to a mind not entirely callous?

"Many may wonder at my warmth on this subject; but if they had, like me, seen the dreadful extremity to which it was at one time carried, they would cease to be surprised. Who that has ever seen a man stripped before the gaze of a regiment, his limbs bound to the halberts, and the knotted scourge lacerating his flesh, while the surgeon stood by, to measure by the pulse the amount of human agony which the poor wretch could suffer, would ever wish to see it again?

"The first man I saw flogged, received eight hundred lashes, for desertion: it would have been more merciful to have shot him: but men have been known to receive a thousand lashes before they were taken down from the halberts, and on occasions where nature could not bear the punishment awarded at once, they have been brought out again and again, to have their half-healed backs torn open afresh! They have been known to faint under their punishment, and again be flogged into life! On other occasions, their agony was lengthened out by giving the lash by tap of drum, allowing half a minute to elapse between each tap; and when the mangled back was cut through the skin, and the bare muscle quivered under the scourge, the only mercy extended was to inflict the rest of the punishment on some other part of the body! And yet all this was done under the eyes of people professing Christianity and civilization; who were yearly inundating parliament with petitions against flogging negroes with a cart-whip; yes, while the blood of their countrymen was sprinkling a barrack square, and their cries were ringing in their ears! They saw it not—heard it not—their feelings were too fine for aught but distant misery. The groans of their tortured countrymen were given to the wind—no voice was heard in their behalf—no arm was raised to save. Yes, there were a few who vindicated the cause of insulted humanity, and they live in the grateful remembrance of the soldier; but their efforts were rendered ineffectual, through the opposition of men whom I dare not trust myself to speak about.

"How individuals can be found to stand up in the senate of a free and enlightened country, and vindicate this brutal and inhuman mode of punishment, is an anomaly not easy to be accounted for.

"Thank God, the times I have described are gone past; men cannot now be treated in that manner without investigation; but still enough remains to make us wish its abolition. Though flogging is now seldom resorted to at home, I am afraid it is still too prevalent in our colonies abroad, and may in a great degree cause that debasement of mind, and habits of inebriation, which we observe in the generality of those soldiers who have been stationed long in the East or West Indies.

"If any crime committed by a soldier in the army deserved corporal punishment, the individual should no longer be a member of it: after such punishment, he ought to be discharged, as unworthy to be a soldier. It may be argued, that many would then commit crime, when engaged in an unpleasant service, to get their freedom; but those who would say so, know little of human nature. Most men who have any character to uphold, consider disgrace worse than death; and if they had witnessed, as I have done, the reluctance with which soldiers in general left their regiment, when sick, even on the eve of battle, and what anxiety they evinced to join, when restored to health, they would think differently. Many schemers there are in a regiment certainly; but, under any circumstances, they would be useless characters: there are drones in every hive. To inspire and cherish the manly honourable spirit I have described, it is only necessary to treat men as if they possessed it. Soldiers have their failings, and their prominent vices, it is true;



but they generally lie on the surface, and their neighbours in civil life have this advantage of them, that they 'have the better art of hiding;' but in point of disinterested feeling, and generosity of character, I question much whether the soldier would lose by the comparison.

"The besetting sin of the British soldier is drunkenness, (the parent of many others), produced, in a great measure, by the leisure time which he has in general hanging on his hands. I am sorry the only effectual cure for this has not been pushed to the necessary length—I mean, urging the men to improve their minds, and affording them the means, which would not only make them more useful soldiers, but enable them to fill up their spare time with advantage to themselves.

"As an instance of this, there were a few of us in the habit, instead of spending our idle time in the public-house, of walking down by the river side, carrying our books with us, and alternately reading and conversing; some of our comrades, who had been addicted to drink, sometimes joined us for the sake of the walk, and from the pleasure they derived from the conversation, and the new ideas awakened in their minds, they voluntarily gave up their old habits, and became converts to our system. We procured books on the various subjects to which our attention was excited, and although not quite masters of the subject, it would have surprised many people to have heard our disquisitions on Natural Philosophy, History, &c. Music was a favourite amusement also, and by forming small parties, we were never at a loss to pass the time, and when on guard, (the most irksome time to others), we found it the most pleasant. Our number was not great, certainly, but a little encouragement and countenance from our officers, might have done much. The detached situation of the regiment often broke up our party, but still we cherished the germ of intellectual improvement; and if I have in any way gained the start of my comrades in this respect, it has been by my application while in the army, for when I first entered it, my education was entirely confined to the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

"I know there are men who look upon the increasing intelligence of the lower classes of society with a fearful eye, considering it as the precursor of revolution and anarchy. The man who thinks so, must have 'a worthless neivefu' of a soul.' Education, by improving the understanding and ripening the judgment, leads men to see clearly their own interest and follow it steadily, and of course will always render them tractable to the existing government, where that government is not tyrannical and unjust. None have any reason to fear the spread of knowledge, but those whose actions loathe the light."—pp. 156-61.

We shall conclude our extracts with the account of the distinguished conduct of a heroine, the wife of a serjeant in the 94th regiment, at Matagorda, when the French bombarded it with thirty pieces of cannon, in 1810.

"It may be easily conceived what havoc would be created by so much artillery playing upon a place not more than a hundred yards square, and it may also be imagined that few women could have maintained ordinary courage or self-possession in such a place; but from the commencement of the action she behaved in a manner which it is scarcely in my power to do justice to. The bomb proofs being too small to contain the whole garrison, some of the men had huts formed on the battery, and among the rest was that of Mrs. R. When the French opened upon us, she was wakened out of her sleep by a twenty-four pound shot striking the facade where her head lay, but nothing daunted, she got up, and removing her child, a boy of four years old, down to the bomb proof, she assisted the surgeon in dressing the wounded men, who were fast increasing on his hands,

for which purpose she tore up her own linen and that of her husband. Water being needed, one of the drum-boys was desired to go and draw some from the well in the centre of the battery; but he did not seem much inclined to the task—and was lingering at the door with the bucket dangling in his hand.—‘Why don’t you go for the water?’ said the surgeon.—‘The poor thing’s frightened,’ said Mrs. R. ‘and no wonder at it; give it to me, and I’ll go for it.’—So saying she relieved the drummer from the perilous duty, and amid the dreadful discharge of artillery playing on the battery, she let down the vessel to fill it with water—she had scarcely done so, when the rope was cut by a shot; but she determined to get her message with her, and begging the assistance of a sailor, she recovered the bucket and brought it filled with water down to the bomb proof, where her attention to the wounded soldiers was beyond all praise. In the intervals she carried sand bags for the repair of the battery, handed along ammunition, and supplied the men at the guns with wine and water; and when the other two women (who had been in hysterics in one of the bomb proofs, from the time the action had commenced,) were leaving the battery, she refused to go. Next morning our ammunition being expended, we ceased firing, and the French seeing the dilapidated state of the fort, sent down a strong force to take possession of the place; and our men were mustered for their reception, when Mrs. R. was at her post with the others, determined to share in the danger. It was a critical moment, for had they got under the range of our guns, our efforts would have been unavailing. Through the ruinous state of the fort, three guns, all that we could bring to bear upon them, were crammed with loose powder, grape, ball cartridge, &c. to the muzzle, ready for a farewell shot, and when they came within two or three hundred yards of the fort, we poured their contents into the very heart of the column, and laid the half of them prostrate on the earth. Those who survived took to flight—their batteries again opened, and a fresh supply of ammunition having arrived for us, we returned their salute; but the place being found untenable, the surviving part of the garrison were withdrawn by the boats of our fleet.

“Mrs. R. still exhibited the same undaunted spirit—she made three different journeys across the battery for her husband’s necessities and her own. The last was for her child, who was lying in the bomb proof. I think I see her yet, while the shot and shell were flying thick around her, bending her body over it to shield it from danger, by the exposure of her own person. Luckily she escaped unhurt, and still lives, and is at present residing in Glasgow. But will it be believed that she never received the smallest token of approbation for her intrepid conduct, and the service which she rendered on that occasion?

“After her husband was some time discharged, she was induced, at the instigation of officers who were well acquainted with her heroic conduct, to make a representation to the commander-in-chief, who warmly recommended her case to the secretary at war; but the cold reply was, that he had no funds at his disposal for such a purpose. Generous, noble nation!! surely the advocates for economy had little to find fault with here.”—pp. 186-9.

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*Personal Narrative of Adventures in the Peninsula, during the War in 1812 and 1813. By an Officer, late in the Staff Corps Regiment of Cavalry. post 8vo. 1827.*

WE are informed that it was not so much the author’s ambition to write a book, as to contribute his mite of information respecting the Peninsula. This confession must



prevent any severe criticism of this little effort : it consists of letters, we beg pardon, "*olla podrida* kind of epistles," (p. 12,) from Portugal and Spain, addressed to a friend ; containing slight sketches of forms and customs in the Peninsula, and a few military remarks : the portion of the latter, however, is so scanty, that after reading the book we had our doubts as to its being the production of a military man ; and now, can only regard it as the work of one who was not an eye-witness of any of the brilliant operations of the British army in Spain and Portugal. The numerous sketches of the Peninsula that have already appeared before the public from the time of Capt. Stothert's narrative, one of the best of such publications, render it unnecessary here to introduce any from this work : we shall, however, select two military anecdotes, (we might say the only two in the book,) beginning with the Guerilla Chief, Colonel Longa.

"Longa, before the war broke out, was by trade a blacksmith and gunsmith, and excelled in it. Hostilities commencing, he raised a small band of brigantés, as they are termed, and armed them from his own manufactory. Ever since becoming a chieftain of guerillas, he has occasionally resorted to his old trade, for the purpose of furnishing his men with arms. Some time ago he repaired to a village near Medina, and kindled his forge ; when, as he was working away, begrimed with dirt and sweat, a small party of French unexpectedly appeared before the place, and thinking they beheld only a common blacksmith at his work, addressed themselves to a woman standing with her children before the door, and asked where Longa could be found, as they had heard he was in the village ? the woman, with admirable presence of mind, replied, that she believed he was quartered a good way lower down, and named the house ; thither they repaired, and Longa effected his escape. The French were not long in re-appearing, having learnt from some traitorous rascal that the blacksmith they had seen was the Guerilla chief. They now proceeded once more to question the woman, and even the little children who were with her ; but such was their devotion to his person, that they all denied having seen him. The soldiers making a search, soon found the unfinished arms, which had hastily been concealed among the ashes of the forge ; and, as a shocking revenge for their disappointed hopes, bayoneted the poor woman and her family, and then set fire to her house. When quartered last winter at Medina, an emissary was sent by the French to Longa, offering him 100,000 reals to betray his Guerillas into their hands. Longa affected to accede to the terms, but required 25,000 to be immediately paid down as earnest money : the emissary produced the sum, which Longa no sooner received, than he had the fellow beheaded as a traitor, for he was a Spaniard. Longa gave his country another example of what is due to a wretch who would betray it. Medina de Pomar was, and still is, much affected to the French. This Longa saw with patriotic concern, and watched his opportunity until he detected one of the chief inhabitants in treasonable correspondence. Upon this he had him seized, and trying him before a drum-head court-martial, by whom he was adjudged to die, ordered the magistrates of the adjoining villages to assemble the peasantry at Medina, on a certain day, for the purpose of witnessing his execution. The day arriving, he was brought out into the Plaza, where, having his arms tied to the traces of two horses, and his legs to the traces of two others, the animals were

driven off full speed at cardinal points, each tearing away a portion of his mangled carcase. A dreadful and revolting punishment, but well adapted to answer the purpose of deterring others from similar offences." pp. 293-7.

Our next anecdote regards General Picton and the battle of Vittoria.

"After leaving Nanclores, about one league in advance from Subijana, the hills on each side of the road suddenly recede, leaving the plain of Vittoria in the centre. We entered upon the plain by crossing a little river, over the bridge of Puente Nueva, where the third division, under General Picton, passed. The seventh division had marched behind the range of hills on the left, with orders to debouche suddenly into the plain, for the purpose of carrying a bridge three miles in front of this Puente Nueva. General Hill, with Morillo's troops, occupied the heights on the right, having crossed the above-mentioned little river at Puente Roca, while the great body of the army kept the plain. The French, with an immense train of artillery, occupied a very commanding eminence, at the extremity of the range of hills on the right; also a wood, which lies in the middle of the plain, and which they had filled with riflemen. Lord Dalhousie, with the seventh division, was not able to arrive at the time appointed for carrying the bridge, and Picton, aware that this was a decisive moment, attacked and carried it without any assistance.

"The gallant general had been for some time under a cloud; the principal cause of which is stated to have been his rough and unpliant temper. The third division had always been called, *par excellence*, 'the fighting division,' being ever foremost where danger was the greatest. During the late advance, however, they had been saddled with the scaling ladders, and other necessary lumber of the army, and this had greatly annoyed Picton, and contributed to produce still greater ebullitions of temper, which it would have been more prudent in him to have restrained. On the march, head-quarter's baggage has the privilege of continuing its route, without turning aside to allow any troops to pass it. One day, Picton overtaking it with his division, ordered it off the road until he had marched by. A part complied, but Lord Wellington's butler refused to obey, pleading head-quarter privilege. Upon this, it is said, that Picton struck him with the umbrella which he usually carried to defend his eyes, which were weak, from the sun, and accompanied his castigation with a threat of having him tied up and flogged by the provost-marshal, if he did not immediately give way to the division. In the battle of Vittoria, Picton did not think that such a post was assigned to his troops as their oft-trying valour seemed to challenge. An aide-de-camp of Lord Wellington riding up to him shortly after the engagement was begun, and about the time Lord Dalhousie was expected to debouche, inquired of the general, 'whether he had seen his lordship?' Picton's voice was never very musical, and on this occasion it was absolutely hoarse. 'No, sir,' was the reply, 'I have not seen him—but have you any orders for me, sir?' 'None,' said the aide-de-camp. 'Then, pray sir, what are the orders you bring?' 'That, as soon as Lord Dalhousie shall commence an attack upon that bridge, the fourth and sixth divisions are to support him.' Picton, drawing himself up and putting his arms a-kimbo, then said, 'You may tell Lord Wellington from me, sir, that the third division, under my command, shall in less than ten minutes attack the bridge and carry it, and the fourth and sixth divisions may support if they choose!' Upon this the gallant general mounted his horse, and putting himself at the head of his troops, waved his hat, and led them on to the charge with the bland compellations of 'Come on, ye rascals! come on, ye fighting villains!' The bridge was carried in a few minutes. These



particulars I had from Colonel —, who was badly wounded in the battle, and is at present laid up in Vittoria. At a village in front of the bridge, called either Arinez or Gomacha, the — regiment, under Major —, lost, as Picton said, all the honours they had won. They would have been cut to pieces had not the forty-second come up and relieved them. Major — is reported to have been found skulking in an old house. Here it may be said the battle was gained, although the fighting continued all along the high road to Vittoria. The houses in the villages, and the trees by the way-side, still bear testimony to the musket and cannon balls which were expended; while bones of men and horses, fragments of plates, pieces of wadding, old caps, relics of jackets, and cartouche-boxes, bits of rags, buttons, and shoes, are speaking mementos of this glorious and bloody day. This victory, obtained with comparatively small loss on our side, has been the most useful as well as most signal one in the Peninsula. It is often the resource of ignorant generals to risk an engagement:—when they are at a loss what to do, as Marshal Saxe observed, they fight a battle;—but in the present instance, the French had their choice of either fighting or relinquishing the Peninsula; and so confident were they of victory, so secure in the fancied strength of their position, that even the probability of a defeat seems never to have occurred to their presumptuous minds. The plunder on the field was immense. All the spoils of six long years of rapine became concentrated here. Even the wives and mistresses of the French officers were present in carriages and on horses, as though they had come out to see a review; and the scene which ensued when they found themselves deserted by the prestiges of their fortune, and our cavalry dashing in amongst them for the purpose of taking tender charge of their persons and property, defies all description.”—pp. 300-6.

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*Sketches of Persia: from the Journals of a Traveller in the East.* 2 vols. post 8vo. 1827.

THESE sketches are of a very miscellaneous nature: wit and humour, Persian scenery, customs and amusements, dissertations on apologue, poetry and literature, translations, &c. &c. forming altogether a light, entertaining, and also an instructive work. It is not exactly in the province of our Magazine to notice works which do not strictly relate to professional matters, and we believe we should have passed the present, but for the following sketch, which forms the first chapter, under the title of “Voyage from Bombay to the Persian Gulph.”

“There is a monotony in a long sea voyage, particularly to passengers, which those who have never traversed the wide ocean cannot well understand. A fair or contrary wind, a calm or a storm, a man overboard, a strange sail, or the hooking of a shark, are events which rouse for the moment, but the passenger soon sinks again into his listless, restless life, sitting half an hour below, walking another half hour on deck, holding on by the rigging when the ship rolls, looking over the gangway when the sea is smooth, watching the man casting the log, and waiting with anxiety to hear the latitude announced at twelve o'clock. His little incidents are, being in the way of the officer of the watch, when upon deck, and when below, disturbing the captain's calculations of the longi-

tude, by laughing or talking with other idlers, for that is the class in which he is registered in the muster-roll of the crew. With me, however, there is a pursuit which helps to beguile a long voyage. I am always on the look out for odd characters, and these abound at sea; from which circumstance, I suppose, we have our common phrase of calling an out of the way person "an odd-fish," alluding to the element where he is generally found. Such a one I met on board the frigate in which we sailed for Persia, and I shall give a sketch of him as taken at the moment.

"This man, whose name was Peterson, was what he appeared to be, a blunt sailor: his experience in the Indian seas recommended him to the situation he now occupied, as acting master of a frigate: he was a figure to play Falstaff, being very stout and nearly six feet high. He wore his clothes loose, and, when he came on board, a sailor, struck with his appearance, turning his quid as he eyed him, exclaimed, 'We shall never be in distress for canvass, our new master wears a spare set of sails.'

"I shall give Peterson's history in his own words, as related after dinner the day he came on board. 'I have been,' said he, 'thirty-two years at sea, and have seen both calms and storms. When a young man, I was stuck full of arrows by some savage Americans; and, but for a tobacco-box, which stopped one that hit upon a vital part, I should have gone to Davy's locker at that time. Since I came to this country, twenty-eight years ago, I have had many ups and downs, but weathered them all pretty tolerably till three years since, when coming to Bombay in a small sloop, I was laid on board by some pirates belonging to Bate\*. We fought as well as we could, but the rascals were too many for us, and while we were defending one part of the vessel they sprang on board at another, giving a fire at the same time, which killed my owner close beside me. A passenger then jumped overboard, for which, thought I, 'you are a fool;' for, let the worst come to the worst, a man may do that at any time. One of these fellows, looking at me, cried, 'Mar hara mee,' which means, 'kill the rascal.' 'Mut mar,' 'don't kill him,' said a soft hearted looking fellow, and defended me from the blow; so they did not kill me, but stripped and bound me to the capstan, and away they took us to Bate. When we came there, the chief or head fellow came on board, and I fully expected we should be sent ashore and hanged. When this chap sent for me I was a pretty figure; I had not been shaved for three weeks, and I was wrapped round with a top-gallant studding-sail. 'What are you?' said the fellow; 'an Englishman,' said I; 'very well, I won't kill you.' 'faith,' thinks I, 'I'm very glad of that; 'my people,' says he, 'are all big thieves;' 'egad,' thinks I, 'you are the biggest of the gang.' He then asked me what money or property I had; and I thought at one time he looked as if he would have given it back; so I tells him all, even to my gold watch: the whole was about five thousand rupees. 'Well, well,' says he, 'it shall be taken care of; and I suppose it was, for I never saw a rap of it, only five rupees that the villain gave me in a present, as he called it, to bear my expenses when he sent me and my crew to Bombay. I left Bate, notwithstanding my losses, as happy as could be to get out of their clutches alive, and, after some days, we reached Bombay in a pretty pickle; my feet were swelled, I had not shaved since my capture, and I had only a few ragged clothes on. Two rupees were left out of the five, and with them I went to a tavern and ordered breakfast; when it was over I told one of the servants to call his master. In came an English waiter, with his head all powdered, shuffling and mincing, saying, as he entered the

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\* The Island of Bate is situated at the north-western extremity of the Gulf of Cutch.



room, 'do you want me, sir?' 'yes,' says I, 'I want you: I have been plundered, and have got no cash, and will thank you to lend me twenty or thirty rupees.' 'What are you, a common sailor?' 'not quite,' says I, 'but I want the money to get a few clothes, and then I can go to my friends;' 'I am not master of this house,' said this gentleman, and out he skips; I saw no more of him or his twenty rupees: and when I told a servant to get me a tiffin, he said I had not paid for my breakfast. As I was jawing with this fellow, a Parsee came in, and asked me if I had not better go to the bazaar and borrow some clothes, and then go to my friends. Well, God knows, I had not much heart to do any thing; for the unkindness of my countryman, after all I had suffered, cut me just as if I had been cut with a knife, but I thought I might as well follow the Parsee, who was one of those fellows that go about Bombay, trying what they can make of every body they meet. I goes first to one shop, and tries things on; and when they fit, I says, 'I will pay you to-morrow;' but the fellow says, 'no; ready money.' Well, I was obliged to strip again: this happened at four shops; and I was quite tired, when a good fellow, who keeps No. 18 of the great bazaar, said I might fit myself, and pay when I could. I then got rigged, and stood away for Mr. Adamson, whom I had before known. I met him at the door of his house, and he did not know me; but when I told him my story, 'oh!' says he, quite pitiful, 'are you the poor fellow who has suffered so much? I will get you a birth in another ship, and take this:' so saying, he gives me one hundred rupees. Well, I thanked him; and next goes to Captain Phillips, and got from him a present of two gold mohurs, and six suits of good clothes, from top to toe. He made me report and write three or four sheets about Bate, and how I had been used, and then sent me to the governor, Mr. Duncan, who gets all the long story from me again, and then gave me one hundred rupees. I had now two hundred and thirty rupees, and clean rigging. I goes again to the tavern, and sings out lustily for tiffin. Well, they look and sees I am quite a different thing from before, and so become mighty civil and attentive. The waiter begs my pardon—says he was mistaken—and that he had twenty rupees ready, and would give me any aid I liked. 'D—n your aid,' says I, 'you are very ready to give it to any person who does not want it.' It was a great treat to me to serve him as I did. I ate my tiffin, paid for it on the table, and left the house.

"Well," said Peterson, 'to make a long story short, I went in a China ship, and last year got the command of a vessel belonging to a Persian merchant, who trades to the Gulf. He was a bad owner, had no credit, and, what with that and the fear of the Arabs, I had a troublesome time of it. We parted; and he has got another captain, rather black to be sure, but he likes him all the better, I suppose, from being nearer his own vile colour than I was; and I, by this means, being along shore, having no money or credit, am glad to come as acting master of this here ship. I thank God I have good health, and don't complain; many are worse off than I am.'

"Such was our master's history. In a conversation I had with him, as we were walking the deck, the day we arrived at Muscat, I asked him if he had a wife? 'No,' said he. 'You were never married then?' 'I didn't say so,' he replied. 'I beg your pardon,' said I. 'Oh! no harm, no harm, the honest truth never need be hid: I was married; but taking a long voyage, being away seven years, and my letters (of which by the bye I wrote but few) miscarrying, what does my wife do but marries again. This I heard when I got home to England.' 'And what did you do?' said I: 'did you enquire after her?' 'Indeed I did not,' said Peterson, with great indifference, 'I didn't think her worth so much

trouble : she was glad, I suppose, to get rid of me, and, God knows, I was not sorry to be shot of her.’

“ The vicissitudes to which sailors are subject, train them to bear what are termed the ups and downs of life better than any other men in the world. They appear, when afloat, not only to leave all their cares on shore, but to forget the hardships incident to their condition. A remarkable instance of this was given by our captain, who told us, that he went one day to see a tender, on board of which there was a great number of men who had just been pressed, and who, though strictly confined in their floating prison, were nevertheless joining in the chorus of one of our patriotic airs, and singing with great glee the old song,

“ *Who are so free as the sons of the waves?* ”

*Hints on the Impressment of Seamen. By a Commander of the Royal Navy. 8vo. 1827.*

THE late discussions in the House of Commons on the Navy Estimates, (see our authentic reports of the speeches in parliament,) have occasioned the publication of this little tract. Its author appears both humane and sensible : his object is to benefit the naval service, and first by abolishing impressment, for which he insists that no absolute necessity does exist—that there are other means—that this is the season to seek for, and apply them ; and until they have been found to fail, we should not again have recourse to impressment. This is a fair and reasonable argument, and should be met by something more than the cant of the danger of innovation, and the high character and success of the British navy under the old system. No other reason than that of necessity can for a moment be tolerated ; and whether that necessity exists or not, a time of peace like the present affords the opportunity of discussing, without the chance of injury to the country. If the naval service is popular, there can be no occasion for coercive measures to man our fleets : if it is otherwise, what are the objectionable points ? and what constitute the difference between service in merchant vessels and king’s ships ? Is it severity of discipline\*, unlimited period of service, and consequent length of confinement, or low rate of pay ? The following remarks deserve attention :

“ Without entering here into any discussion of the nature and effects of the discipline practised on board His Majesty’s ships, I will merely

\* An able writer has observed, “ Let the punishments in the navy be examined, and after deducting those inflicted on this part of the crew, (felons and convicts,) the amount will at once redeem the navy from the charge of cruelty ; and the portion awarded these depraved characters, and those influenced in their conduct by their contamination, will strike the sober reasoner, as bespeaking more of indisposition to punishment than an overstrained exercise thereof ; removed as they were at sea, from all appeal to other modes.”



observe that, in spite of its excellent principles,—in spite of that general mildness of execution which is constantly recommended by the Admiralty,—in spite of the pains that are unceasingly taken by that board, as well as by the commanding officers of ships, to see that strict justice be administered to the seaman, nothing can efface the mortifying impression from his mind, that he is subject to punishment of the most degrading nature, at the mere will and pleasure of his captain: you cannot conceal from him that his happiness or misery, while in the service, solely depend on the personal character of a single individual, who may be repeatedly changed; whose successor may have different notions and views of the service generally; and local regulations of a nature totally dissimilar, and, in many instances, diametrically opposite to those which he has been hitherto accustomed to obey. These ideas will continually obtrude themselves, and nothing but the removal of the cause, or counter-vailing advantages, will neutralize the irritable feelings to which they give birth: the latter may be immediately applied; and, in the course of time, corporeal punishment really, though perhaps not nominally, removed.

“A man, on entering the king's service, finds himself as it were in a prison—a splendid one, but still a prison, where he knows he must remain during the continuance of hostilities. He is liable to serve in any country, for any length of time; he receives no pay when abroad, and has always six months' arrears due, when at home: his pay is much below that which he could earn, if left to himself. In war, the exigencies of the service rarely allow of time or opportunity for leave of absence, and when occasions do present themselves, it is seldom granted, through fear of desertion; he is subject to corporeal punishment; to be watched, while on duty, by centinels; ordered about by children; obliged to do a thousand petty, nonsensical, but wearying and irritating duties, that scarcely allow him a moment's tranquillity. He has less, perhaps, of hard labour than in a merchantman; but much of what he has is infinitely more harassing, and frequently becomes a fertile source of sullen discontent.”—pp. 24-5.

Our author further observes on this subject,

“It is possible that, from the character and opinions of his commanding officer, the sailor may not experience many of the inconveniences above enumerated; but the consciousness of being, at any time, liable to them must remain, and the apprehension will exist conjointly with the possibility of his suffering from the evil; or until other advantages are introduced, of a nature to counterbalance that terror, which universally pervades the maritime classes of this country when a man-of-war is in question; and perhaps nothing would contribute more to such an end, than an immediate and decided improvement in the situation of petty officers, with respect to pay, privileges, character, and authority.

“The most favourable circumstances connected with the King's service, which are not equally enjoyed in that of the merchant, are, in the first place:—

“The great care and attention paid to the sick.

2d.—“The pensions given for service and wounds, as well as the pecuniary compensation for accidental hurts received in the service, which is known by the name of smart money\*.

3d.—“The scrupulous regard paid to the quality of the food, and the certainty of enjoying the luxury of fresh provisions and vegetables whenever they can be procured.

4th.—“The assurance of not being imposed upon in the purchase of their clothing, although this is, perhaps, balanced by the sailor being

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\* Smart money, we believe, is, by a late regulation, done away with.

obliged to have an assigned number of each sort; amounting to more than is required in the merchant-service, where so much importance is not attached to appearance and cleanliness.

5th.—“The allowance of spirits, which few, if any, merchantmen issue to their crew.

6th.—“Short allowance money for the above and other provisions, if not consumed; whether voluntarily, or from the necessities of the service.

7th.—“The excellent arrangements by which any man may allot a portion of his pay to his wife and family during his absence. And, lastly,

“If we add the universal hope of making prize-money, it will comprehend every benefit a man can possibly anticipate by entering His Majesty’s naval service; for the rank of warrant-officer, although a great object after a man has been some years in the navy, is seldom a sufficient temptation to enter.

“Of the above advantages, the first, second, and last, are distant or contingent, and the seventh a partial convenience; consequently, ill-calculated to balance the immediate, and, therefore, more influential evils, that are in the other scale, and press with greater weight on the imagination: for there are few men of that temper, who will voluntarily suffer an immediate and lasting evil, for the distant prospect of an uncertain good.

“These appear to constitute the material objections, and the probable reasons of that dislike to the King’s service, so much deplored by all those who wish well to their country, and feel the importance of making the sea-service the ambition, and not the bugbear, of the people; and the only mode of subduing this disinclination is that of meliorating the condition of the men, by a milder and better managed, but not less efficient discipline; which will soften the harsher features, and remove many of those asperities that now obstruct the channel of communication between the maritime population and His Majesty’s service. But surely the noxious custom of impressment is ill-calculated to accomplish this object; its immediate effects are the concealment, and the smuggling away of the prime seamen, in which a cordial assistance is rendered by every inhabitant of the district; the driving of many totally from their profession, which, by enhancing the value of their labour, raises wages, and magnifies the hardship, by shewing the impressed men what they could earn if free: thus increasing the temptation to desert whenever an opportunity offers. Let us add to all this, the deep curses so heartily bestowed on the authorities employed, arising from that universal hatred which accompanies the execution, and will ever frustrate the object, of bad and oppressive laws; together with the enormous expense necessary to enforce them: which is far beyond the benefit produced,—if that can be called a benefit, which drags a man into a service he detests, to associate with the abandoned refuse of the gaols,—which too often forms his companionship.

“Let us consider these things, and we shall hardly be disposed to give our unqualified assent to the custom of impressment: while we legislate against crimps, who, at least, succeed by their wit, we should not dignify brute force with the solemn sanction of the law!”—pp. 27-31.

With a view of removing the prejudices of those who are liable to be more immediately called on to serve on board the fleet, it is recommended that the system which for some years has been pursued by the Admiralty, of discouraging, as much as possible, corporal punishment, should be persevered in, and an effectual and legal substitute introduced. The substitute proposed, is solitary confinement;



which it is observed, should never exceed ten days, without a court-martial. We do not approve of the substitute; first, because owing to the confined air of a ship, the punishment would be ruinous to the health of offenders; and, secondly, the very great inconvenience it would occasion in giving up any sufficient portion of space in a ship to such purpose. Our author's suggestions for improving the naval service, by amending the condition of the petty officers, we shall give at length, as they are deserving of particular notice: at the same time, we must in candour admit, that part of them have been already suggested by others.

“The most useful class of petty officers on board a man-of-war, is that which answers to the non-commissioned officers in the army; it consists of captains of the fore-castle, tops, &c., gunner's and boatswain's mates, quarter-masters, and some others, who, from the influence of their situation and character, are known by the denomination of leading-men; they are the immediate superintendents of almost every duty, are generally chosen for their skill and good conduct, and are entitled to more pay and prize-money than the foremast men; they have, especially the boatswain's mate, a hard and disagreeable task to perform, and require strong and constant support, which should rest as much on the respectability of the office itself, as on the authority of their superior officers imparted to them. Hence, it is obvious, that the more honourable the situation becomes, the more worthy will be the candidates who present themselves; and the more it is made an object of ambition, so much the greater is the chance of its duties being well executed, while the crew, in general, will feel not only the necessity of respect and prompt obedience, but will be inclined to give it cheerfully, from the evident expediency of shewing deference to a power exercised by one of themselves, and a respect for an authority, to which any one of them may succeed by his own industry and good conduct alone. For it is so plainly the interest of the captain to have good petty officers, that instances of partiality, in their appointment, rarely occur; although, it must be confessed, that many disappoint the hopes previously formed of them, and totally fail in the duty of an officer, though unexceptionable in the subordinate rank; nor is this wonderful, for how many do we see ‘*qui brille au second rang, s'éclipse au premier.*’ Besides, the skill, energy, decision, and, we may add, determination of character necessary to form a good petty officer, are rarely to be found united in the same individual. It is a difficult and disagreeable task, for any man to assume the officer over his companions one moment, and to give way to all the confidence and social intercourse of a messmate the next; particularly for the boatswain's mate, one of whose duties is to flog culprits, a duty which, we think, would be much more properly performed by men who themselves had committed some offence, and were sentenced to exercise this part of a boatswain's mate's office as a punishment. On shore, amongst soldiers, such transitions may be more easily accomplished, because there people are not so mutually dependent, but on board a ship, (at the best of times barren of amusement,) heart burnings, suppressed and secret enmities, and other petty annoyances, render life intolerable. Few, therefore, can stand the taunts and ill-humour of their associates, and still more rare are those who will not rather conceal the offences of seamen under their orders, at the expense of discipline, and therefore

with more trouble to themselves, than render their lives uncomfortable among their shipmates below, by a strict adherence to their duty. We, no doubt, occasionally meet with some of those predominant spirits, who know how to preserve their ascendancy as well during the unguarded intercourse of social amusement as in the severest duties of their station, but they are thinly scattered; and still more uncommon are those who have the art of making themselves as beloved off duty, as they are respected in its execution: such men seldom remain long in a subordinate station.

"The commissioned officers and midshipmen have a far more easy task; they are, in general, separated from the men by their birth, habits, and amusements, and quite independent of them for their social enjoyments: they reflect more, have greater responsibility, and consequently feel the absolute necessity of separating the officer from the companion and messmate as regards themselves. Such consideration can hardly be expected from the foremast man, (at least until he is better educated than at present) who feels the pleasures of society as much as his officer, and is more unwilling to sacrifice them to the etiquette of the service.

"To compensate as much as possible for these infirmities, or weaknesses of our nature, which every man not totally devoid of all social feelings, must be fully sensible of, we would suggest a few alterations in the present system, that, perhaps, might be attended with beneficial effects: we think that there has hitherto been too broad a line of distinction between the officers and men, which has probably been widened since the mutiny; the descent is too abrupt; the custom of acting as if each were a party opposed to the other, has, even unconsciously, prevailed too long; and the slightest traces of such an impression should be effaced. What we desire is, to make 'the good of the service' (a much abused phrase!) a sort of vanishing point, to which all lines incline, to blend ranks without mixing individuals, and ultimately dissolve that imaginary barrier which sometimes induces men to fancy their interests and those of their officers to be in opposition.

"The only rank between the gentlemen-officers and the men, is that of warrant officer; we would establish another, by making that of petty officer infinitely more respectable than it is at present; approach it nearer to the situation of warrant officer, and this last will become still more estimable.

"In the first place, an increase of pay in the above class of petty officers is indispensable, if we wish to make the service palatable to men of parts and character; perhaps the prize-money should be more equally divided, the captain's share further reduced, and added to that of the able seamen and petty officers:—we say perhaps, because it has been several times suggested, and we agree to it as far as it will be useful in adding to the value of the rank of petty officer, and the situation of able seamen, with less expense to the public; but then the total responsibility of taking prizes must be also withdrawn; the captain's share is, we think, less than it ought to be, when that heavy responsibility is considered: he should not be subject to prosecution in the Court of Admiralty, years after a peace is concluded, for the mere execution of his duty during the war; he should not be subject to be reduced to poverty, and obliged to fly his country, to avoid the consequences of such prosecutions. Take away all these risks and penalties, the attendant train of a mere error in judgment, perhaps too in that of the judge, and then a more equal distribution might take place with some effect, if compensated by a small increase of pay\*. Few officers would grumble at this, were they

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"\* Let the Admiralty be alone responsible to the owner; and the commanders of ships amenable to a court-martial, if that board doubt the propriety of their conduct."



convinced of its tendency to abolish impressment, and enable them to man their ships with able and respectable seamen; for we are inclined to believe that there is a great deal too much patriotic feeling amongst British officers to place their own private interest in comparison with an acknowledged public good: there are, no doubt, many who, from old and early habit, are strongly and naturally prejudiced in favour of a system under which they have fought, bled, and conquered, and are, therefore, decidedly hostile to any change; these it will be difficult to convince, but, when once convinced, they will cheerfully concur in any measure that may facilitate the discontinuance of a practice so revolting to their feelings as that of impressment. Besides these, we have all the seedling officers, who, if peace continue, will command our ships; and being all men of rank and fortune, will no doubt promote such an arrangement with all the eagerness of that patriotism which, as has been officially announced to us, makes them quit their luxuries and amusements purely to exalt the dignity of the service, by honouring it with their titles and hereditary skill \*! Let the names of Collingwood, Hood, Jervis, and Nelson, sink into oblivion, for they were not supported by the air-blown bubbles of aristocratic folly! The petty officers should have more and better accommodation in their births than the other men; they should be restricted to forming messes amongst their own class, or, under the sanction of the commanding officer, be allowed to admit any of the foremost men of unexceptionable character: but this should be considered as a pure indulgence,—a sort of reward to the latter for good behaviour.

“ They should, in addition to their pay, have two suits of uniform given to them in the year, which should be well made and of good materials, in order to prevent the idea of being clothed by charity creeping in amongst them, a notion that might, at least, be attended by pernicious effects: on the contrary, this clothing should be of such a nature as to ensure its being considered an object worth having. They should be appointed to their situation by a warrant from the captain, of which he should have the power to suspend the authority, but not cancel, without a court-martial: this might be either general, or held on board by certain commissioned officers belonging to the ship, under the written order of the captain, and the sentence subject to his approval.

“ The sentence and the minutes should be preserved in writing, and transmitted quarterly to the commander-in-chief, along with the reports of punishment.

“ If the petty officer prefer a general court-martial, he should be allowed the appeal, but, in the meantime, be suspended from pay and duty, as petty officer, the former of which should be enjoyed by the man who did his duty for the time, unless an ultimate acquittal took place, in the event of which every thing should remain as before, the pay during this time remaining as it were in abeyance.

“ A man who had once enjoyed the respectable situation as petty officer, should not, after having been reduced, by what we may term a local or capstan-head court-martial, be subject to corporeal punishment for the first crime afterwards committed, without having been first sentenced to it by the judgment of a similar court; he should afterwards be put in every way on the same level with the private seaman.

“ But no petty officer, who had suffered degradation by the sentence of a general court-martial, should afterwards be eligible to that situation

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“ \* ‘ When persons, born to every advantage that society could afford, chose to abandon the comforts of which they were in possession, to fag with others upon the seas in the service of their country, they were entitled to peculiar consideration.’ ”—*Vide Debate in House of Commons on Navy Promotions, June 19th, 1823.*

during the continuance of the war; and no petty officer so reduced should have the benefit of a court-martial for the first fault subsequently committed, but he should in every respect be at once placed on the footing of a foremast man, and lose the advantage that his service, as a petty officer, would give him in his claim for a pension afterwards.

"In this manner a broad line of distinction might be traced, without as it were pitting the petty officer against the seaman: in short, no expense or trouble should be spared to make the situation of this really useful class a worthy object of ambition to every respectable man, and let that pernicious maxim of 'divide and govern' give place to union and discipline.

"Warrant officers should be exclusively selected from this class, unless some rare occasions of individual merit rendered it advisable to deviate from the general rule: and, to qualify them for that rank, a certain number of hours during the week should be devoted by the schoolmaster, or captain's clerk, or by any other person whom the captain may choose to appoint, to teach those petty officers who might be desirous of learning to read and write, and the principles of arithmetic and navigation, in which a certain progress should be indispensable before they become eligible to the rank of warrant officer.

"The formation of libraries should also be encouraged on board every ship; they should be set a-going by the captain and officers, but the management left to the people themselves, who would then take a greater interest in them, from the idea of their being more their own property: this would make reading more popular amongst them. The Bible did not do much good, when distributed gratis; but when it came to be charged to their pay by an Admiralty order, without asking their consent, it became a grievance\*. Let them have useful and amusing works, such as voyages and travels, which always interest the sailor: the introduction of improper books might be easily prevented by certain regulations. The love of learning thus gently encouraged, for the books would be read and listened to, might, we are convinced, promote a spirit of intellectual improvement, that would, probably, be attended with the most beneficial effects. It would employ many a leisure hour, that might otherwise be given up to idleness, discontent, and grumbling; and if once a desire of information were created and spread, even in a partial degree, amongst the seamen, the influence of that description of person well-known in the service by the name of a 'sea-lawyer,' and who originates more trouble and discontent than is generally imagined, would cease altogether, and with it much punishment. For these people, with some quickness, and just enough learning to make their ignorant companions fancy them very clever, because they do not understand their phrases, and the further aid of a flippant tongue, gain a degree of influence that has frequently led to mischievous consequences. It would be a fruitless attempt to reduce these people to the level of the others, but a noble one to raise the others high enough to see their emptiness.

"With respect to the foremast men, there should be a permanent addition to their pay, which, for able seamen, ought to be raised to 2*l.* a month at least, this being about the average rate of the merchant service during peace, and would, with the hopes of prize-money, particularly if there was an increased rate, hold out sufficient inducement to balance the augmented value of their labour during the war, provided the service assumed a milder tone, and the people were sure of being at liberty at the termination of a certain period. The absence of impressment would,

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\* "If people wish to read the Bible, they will always contrive to get one; if they do not wish it, its being distributed gratis will not induce them."



moreover, be the cause of a lower rate of wages in the merchant service, as the seamen would no longer be forced from their employment, and obliged to seek some other means of livelihood in the interior, nor be driven to fly into foreign countries for that protection which to them only is denied in their own!"—pp. 36-47.

In conclusion, we shall remark that when the expense of the impress service is taken into consideration, together with the evils arising from desertion, and frequent dissatisfaction amongst impressed men, it is a question whether additional wages would prove an additional tax: on the contrary, they, in conjunction with certain other improvements, might render impressment altogether unnecessary. The voluntary service of able and respectable men would be obtained; and there would no longer be any occasion for our ships being in part manned with the worthless—the sweepings of gaols and of society—to the degradation of the good seaman, and of the British naval service.

*The Guards.* 3 vols. post 8vo. 1827.

WE have read this work with peculiar attention, having supposed from its motto of

“*Arma virumque cano,*”

that we should find long and circumstantial details of the military operations of this illustrious and celebrated corps, —illustrious on account of their component parts having possessed, at different periods, and continually, commanding officers of the blood royal and the first characters of the highest nobility in the country,—celebrated by reason of their high deserts wherever they have been called into action, and having that *esprit du corps*, which is a host to a regiment in the hour of enterprize and danger. In this expectation we were at first disappointed, but we can account for the reason; namely, that the light and fashionable readers of either sex would lay down a book purely historical, in a military point of view, and would expect from the title of “*The Guards*,” a great deal of fashionable life, fashionable matter, and scenes of the town of the first class, in which the flower of the youth of England, nobility, and gentry, must be involved: here the reader of novels will be greatly gratified, for there is a vast variety of scenery well depicted, and brought home to the *dramatis personæ* of the work, of a most amusing nature, and so diversified as to prove the author to be a classic, a linguist, a perfect gentleman, and a great observer of men and manners. But to return to military matters, which come most

particularly within our province, and which are here decidedly the objects of our highest interest, there is one fault, namely, a paucity: as far as the Guards are identified with the work, justice is done to them, although, we confess, that we bristled up for a moment in anger at the affectation of the hero of the piece, and at his immeasurable expenses, as seemingly connected with the Coldstream and with a Guard-life; but we were disarmed by the character of a Colonel Leadon,—by his truly soldier-like feeling from first to last, and from that paternal sentiment which he manifests towards the young extravagant, and the praiseworthy jealousy which he has for the honour of the brigade. Bramblewood is also a character of proper dignity and independence, and his promptness to defend the cause of unfortunate woman and his own honour, is indeed *Guard-like*; the Scotch recruit does away with the idea of regimental excess or prodigality; and, finally, an explanation that a town-life, but *not the Guards' habits*, is the cause of so many young men getting into irretrievable difficulties, sets the matter in its proper light; in addition to which, we find the hero of the piece never so completely lost as when he draws away from his regiment, and ultimately leaves it. We should be deficient in our duty as reviewers, if we did not do justice to the good feeling exhibited in the tribute paid to the memory of his Royal Highness our late great and good Commander-in-chief, and for a most devoted attachment evinced towards our beloved monarch: these alone would cover a multitude of *peccadillos* in an author, but we must candidly avow, that we find none to cover, unless they be the omitting much which might be said of the Guards. The concluding *envoi* to the corps is as it should be, and convinces every one, that the author has the highest esteem for the corps, motived upon a long acquaintance with it. The tribute to the memory of the immortal Nelson is full well placed, and seems like a spontaneous effusion of national gratitude and of private friendship. Upon the whole, we can recommend this work to the perusal of naval and military men, and to the lovers of fashionable life. The following are extracts:—

ON GUARD.—“The gay and graceful youths who have had the fatigue of rising at seven o'clock A. M. after going to bed at four A. M., with the view of accomplishing a *toilette soignée* at or before ten, in order to be in time for *garde*, will understand and pity the trouble and anxiety of our military novice, who had this arduous task to perform. A scarlet coat (put on for the first time *only*) requires much more adjusting than any other: a young officer wishes to be all the dandy, yet to have a certain *martial hair* (as the Londron drill-serjeant calls it); his clothes spic and span new, have unequalled lustre, yet he must try



like a recruit: an epaulette is a weighty matter in a green-horn Ensign's mind; it must not hang like a swab dingle dangle in front, so as to make a young gentleman narrow-chested (even if this be the only gold or silver which he has in, or on his *chest*); it must not be thrown too far back, so as to leave a *plenum vacuum in the front*, and to cause the officer to pass for a mere soldier, or rather for a non-commissioned; it must be so dexterously managed as to exhibit the officer and the gentleman in front and rear, and to render his shoulders square, broad, and well-proportioned, giving to the chest a fine expanded appearance. Touching the breast, there are two decided opinions, and they are tenaciously held and disputed, betwixt the Cavalry and Infantry, horse, foot, and dragoons; and betwixt the French models and the Prussian copyists:—the point, too, is very important; therefore may we be allowed to dilate a little on it, because dress is next to address. The one mode is to thrust forth the pulmonic case, *i. e.* the bosom, like that of a pouting pigeon's, (and *pigeons* have very often cause to pout): this arrangement gives a fine contrast to the pinching in of the waist, and it is possible that by it a young fellow may be considered as a being with a spacious enlarged heart; but then the fact is, that this is better suited for the lancer or hussar, than for the heavy dragoon or infantry officer, because the *aiguillette* and gold or silver cord, together with the rest of the body harness of the former, and the braidings, buttons, furs, loose drapery, and pelisse of the latter, require something to play upon; and when the pouting pigeon-breast is well bespangled and belaced, it looks like a noblewoman's pincushion, studded all over by her jewels. *Per contra*, (errors excepted) a broad flat expanse, terminated by a pair of epaulettes, shows rank and strength together—'*Union et force*;' and there is no need for putting the infantry officer *to a pinch*, as the lancer and the light cavalry-man are, and swelling out the contrasted conclusion of the figure, so as to make it resemble a Dutch toy. The well-dressed Guardsman comes down rather more square to the centre; and, when he *acts upon the square*, '*All's well*' through life's campaign. These matters duly taken into consideration, the sash became the next object of tasteful tying, and, after three *coups d'essai*, it was done in a masterly manner. The gorget was next to be centrally situated on the pectoral promontory, and the French valet-de-chambre kept up a quarter of an hour's disputation upon this point: unfortunately for time, Monsieur de la France had served in Napoleon's army; and although he had been beaten with it in the Peninsula, yet he held all other troops very cheap. At length he was permitted to place the *hausse-col*, muttering, '*La guerre, l'honneur, notre Empereur, et nos militaires*,' in a dozen forms, during which *vacant* interval the English footman swore at him *in sotto voce*, coloured up, and frowned at him with all his might, and whispered something between his teeth about *serving him out* if he set up any of his French *airs*; which, doubtless, if carried into practice, would have put Monsieur's *pipe out*.

" 'Twas strange, but not less true, that young Greenlaw, though distant and haughty with all his other servants, was talkative and familiar with his foreign attendants. He had picked up this habit abroad, where the thing is common; nevertheless, we think that much evil, and no great good, can accrue from it, either abroad or at home. In the latter, it creates great jealousy in our native domestics, fosters the pride of the foreigner, and often leads to the exposure, betraying, and ruin of indulgent extravagants. The sword was the last object of attention—to his laurelled comrades it was the first; this weapon sat awkwardly on his stranger thigh; it was a maiden sword, and might hang down its head on that account. The Frenchman was for having it thrust almost in

front\* ; the footman took it out of his hands and hung it behind : ‘ *Jean fout*,’ cried the hasty Gaul, (John footman, perhaps he meant) ; John looked *daggers* at him :—the master brought the weapon right upon the hip. The *chacot* we had almost forgotten ; it was a capital omission ; it bore a superb plume, so that our Ensign might fairly be called in *high feather*. But the clock struck, and the officer for duty was obliged to put it on any how, and it was not done in a very soldier-like manner ; it did not please Napoleon’s *jeune garde*, who went off shrugging up his shoulders, and singing,

“ Soldats François, chantez Roland,  
L’honneur de la chevalerie.”

“ John footman swore at him loudly and heartily. Mounseer (as John called him) demanded ‘ *sa-tis-fac-tion*.’ ‘ Oh ! I’ll satisfy him,’ cried John, ‘ if he’ll come out in the court-yard.’ ‘ *Dans la cour* !’ replied the offended party : ‘ non, in Hyde Parc, with my sword.’ On this John rudely gave him, not *quelque chose*, but kick shoes with a thorough good-will ; of which the latter complained vehemently to his master, who immediately turned John off.

“ Revenge, however, they say, is sweet, and surly John met his enemy soon after in the streets, and so *fisticated* him that he was obliged to keep his room for a week.

“ The young Ensign was now on Parade. His coat, although made by the first hand, had been altered three times :—it fitted him like wax, after divers cuttings-out of pieces, fine-drawings, paddings, bolsterings, et cetera, et cetera ; and he considered himself quite *comme il faut*, doubting not but that a thousand female voices would echo through the streets, ‘ What a handsome young officer ! what a sweet fellow !’—and a *sweet* fellow he was, for he seemed as if he lodged at the sign of the Civet Cat : you might wind him at a quarter of a mile off. He had rather overdone the matter, so that, when he came in front of the battalion, the Commanding Officer looked significantly at the Adjutant, and expressed the smile of pity which dwells next door to contempt : he, however, shook hands with him, and at the usual signal officers *fell in*.

“ He was afterwards very near falling out with Colonel Leadon, the Captain of the Guard ; who, taking him by the arm in a fatherly manner, after the different guards had marched off, gave him some unpalatable advice as to coxcombicality, the necessity for having a more soldier-like appearance, and instructed him how to put his cap on. It was rather unlucky for our novice that the Guard had a great sprinkling of old soldiers in it, both officers and men : the Colonel was a Companion of the Bath, and wore its decoration in his button-hole ; the Lieutenant had the Waterloo medal ; and one Subaltern was a paragon of manly beauty, who quite eclipsed the proud heir of Greenlaw-Hall : his only resource, therefore, was to pitch upon a spare, sickly-looking boy, of low stature, a weak sprig of quality, a brother Sub, and to make him his arm-companion through the day. He was almost a caricature by the side of well-proportioned privates ; but we have seen these tendrils turn out very well in time, as the oak sapling becomes at length the terror of the ocean, and the monarch of the woods.”—pp. 97-105, vol. i.

SCOTS RECRUIT.—“ Amongst others with whom Horace became acquainted, was the fifth son of a poor lord on the other side of the Tweed, whose fortune consisted in rolls of parchment, the family tree, (he had not one upon his estate,) the ghost of a property, and his pension as a poor peer. The Honourable Peter Muir, fifth son, as aforesaid, of Lord Barrendale, was educated at the *old* high school of Edinburgh, of nume-

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\* The French infantry officers wear their swords odiously.



rous and dirty memory. He had gone through his O-vid, and repeated on memory—

‘Ante mare et tellus et quod tegit omnia cœlum.’

He had dipped into Virgil, and muttered out *ore rotundo* on demand—

‘Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi;’

and he used to give the *fa-gi* so broad that it must have been the widest-spreading tree of the forest. To paw-paw—(so he ca’d *mi lorde*)—he dedicated his translation of ‘*Mæcenas atavis edite regibus*,’ from old Horace; and he had been credibly informed by paw-paw, that he was descended from King *Ro-bert*, of the Bruce line. With this mouthful of Latin, and a great deal of mother-wit, and after a six weeks’ trip, all astonished, to Paris, he obtained an ensigncy in the third regiment of foot guards, where so many of the bravest of the brave have served, and which formerly was commanded by the Duke of Argyll, who was the father of the regiment, and descended from the great

‘Argyll, the whole nation’s thunder born to wield,  
And shake at once the senate and the field.’

“In addition to Latin, young Muir had learned arithmetic, and he had thereby been duly instructed to *tak’ care o’ his siller*. With these qualifications, and a stature of six feet two inches high, with a neck which measured half a foot of his altitude, a pale complexion, and sandy hair, indifferently dressed and bent like a carter’s whip, from hill-climbing, he entered the regiment: his head was small, and his nose long, so that, upon the whole, he looked somewhat like a green goose. But if such was the external appearance of the man, he was *nae guise* in worldly knowledge: paw-paw had put him up to all the tricks of the town, and had warned him against them all; and he had likewise advised him never to mind being quizzed for his prudence, but *aye* to look after the main chance. When he arrived at head-quarters, which then were in the Tower, he was most kindly received by his countrymen and brother officers, but he certainly was quizzed and hard-rubbed a little, which in time gave him the guard-polish. Shortly after his being released from the Tower duty, he was introduced by Villeroi to Colonel Greenlaw, whose love for the brigade induced him to take particular notice of him, and to make his house his home. Never, by any persuasion, could he be induced to go to a gaming-table, nor to give in to any extravagance.”—pp. 25-8, vol. iii.

The account of a visit from the Scotch recruit to the hero of the book, in the Rules of the Bench, is worthy of notice.

“Colonel Greenlaw had scarcely sat down to table, when he heard a voice in a broad northern dialect inquire after him; but on sending down the servant to know who it was, he was told that the young gentleman would not leave his name but would call again the next day, adding, ‘Ye may say that it’s a *frind*; am no seeking onny siller o’ him, nor come to mak’ him spend his ain, but just out o’ friendship.’ This was not easily understood, but who should step in next morning but young Muir! He came in a hackney coach, and entered with a huge basket in his hand, saying, ‘You’ll no be offended, I hope, colonel, at my bringing ye a wie pickle Kipper salmon, and a couple o’ brace o’ *muir fool*, (he laid them on a chair,) and some mountain dew, (out he pulled four bottles, one after another); your man will tak’ care o’ the bottles;’ and drawing out a brown paper parcel, ‘some short *breed* (bread) made by ane of my sisters; and (shaking out the bottom of the basket) a mutton ham. They things are no *sae guid* as what ye’ve been used to; but

they're a' that I can compass. Ye're heartily welcome to them, and the next smack that comes up will bring me a fresh supply, and some *li-nens*: so mak' yoursel' kinfortable. I've enjoyed your hospitality, and I'm grateful for it. I've little in my poo-er, but I should dishonour my family and profession if I slighted a *frind*, or forsook him when his back was at the wa': Feggs! my folk were faithful *enough* to Prince Charlie when a' folk deserted him; else we might be a *hantle* richer than we are. They quiz me in the regiment for my broad Scotch and e-co-no-my; but faith! I'll soon speak as high English as onny o'em, and I'll be booned to hae siller in my pouch when braw folk have spent a' theirs. By the way, I could spare you as far as fifty poonds: ye need nae be fikey aboot taking it, (he pulled it out, wrapped up in seven pieces of paper,) nor fash yoursel about returning it, as I'll tak' care that it will no distress me. I pay ready money for a' thing, and when ither folk are going to the billiard-table and the play, I'm reading my Latin, and perfecting mysel' in French and mathematics, or making mysel' thoroughly acquainted with *oor* ain history, and that of other kintries; *experientia docet*.' He now sat down, and laid the money on the table. 'My dear Muir,' exclaimed his friend, 'how kind you are!' 'Deel a hair.' 'You are one of the best fellows I ever met with!' 'That's because ye spend your substance on a set o' fashionable scamps. Bless you, colonel, ye'll no be offended, I hope; yon *childes* think naething of a man's being ruined.' 'I hope you'll stay and dine, Muir?' said young Greenlaw. 'Naw, naw, I'm no come to lessen your stock; I'll see ye again in a few days. Pray, my dear colonel, get rid o' a' yon trash at the cottage—a parcel o' foreign *deevils*! and ye'll be a' right again. O! feggs—I must pay off the coach, it will do me guid to walk home. *Sirr*, (to the footman) please to pay off the coach, and dinna gie him what he seeks.—Gi's your haund, colonel, fare ye weel!—I say, ye'll pay dear for this *hoose*; I sud a' thought that (but ye'll no be offended) a first-floor might have done for you a little time, I hope. I'll look out for ye in the rules; but it's late the noo, and I've got to read my mi-li-tary books, and to attend drill. I'll no be the last among 'em. Fare ye weel!'

"The reader may be astonished at this rough diamond, shining like the Scottish gems encumbered with coarse clay on the Cairngorum hills; but must recollect that an education snatched at the high-school, with diligence but economy, leaves the youth a good Latin scholar, but a bad English orator. From school the tall boy, outgrowing his coat every three months, arrived at head-quarters; and had to trust to his own mother-wit, prudence, and honourable principle, to steer his bark through life. Thus we see him studying and improving his mind when his comrades were at the club-houses, theatres, coffee-houses, and gaming-tables; and it will be found in the sequel how he rolled out into a strapping young man, well dressed and well informed. And as for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, backed by conduct and carriage, it is well known that old Caledonia is no bad nursery for heroes."—pp. 81-5, vol. iii.

And again:—

"In the confidence of friendship, he said to young Greenlaw, 'You'll no tell any body *whar* I live; my letters are directed to the Mount Coffee-house. If am *puir*, am *prood*, and the honour of my name would no correspond wi' sic wi' bit lodgings. But the woman's a *puir* worthy widow, and o' the same kintry as mysel', that is to say, she's Scotch; although she be Highland, and we are frae the border: the price of my rooms benefits her; and I'd rather do her guid than a stranger. There's my man Jamieson, again: he's a private; and bed and board, besides a wi' bit siller weekly, mak him and his honest body o' a wife, Christie M'Clarty, comfortable; and she washes, and cooks, and cleans for me;



and Sandy taks care o' my wardrobe, and mends, and does manny an odd job for me. Nabody kens hoo I live : but when I go *oot* I mak as guid an appearance as anny brother officer ; and I receive manny a nobleman's card at the coffee-house, and visit none but the first fa-mi-lies. The rest o' my time I devote to my duty and to hard study. I ken fine the bluid that *rins* i' my veins, and I's warrant ye I'll no disgrace it ; so that's the way I live.' ' And a very honourable way too,' replied the astonished colonel. ' I wish I had been bred as you have been, and had lived as prudently.' ' Dinna think, at the same time, that I would do a mean or dirty thing. No ! I respec the regiment, and I respec mysel too much for that. When I'm with my comrades, I gang *pari passu* (accented very broad, *paw-ri pas-su*) with them ; but no gaining, no extravagance. I ken how to spare to spend, and naebody's the wiser for't. A man may be invited *oot* o' tounne for a fortnight, or may be confined wi' a cauld ye ken, and in that time he may retrench what a day's pleasure has cost him.'—pp. 104-5, vol. iii.

We cannot, with due respect to our naval friends, and in justice to our own feelings, omit the mention of our gallant Nelson.

" And here we cannot help looking back to an immortal hero, whose name is dear to every sailor—him for whom a nation mourned when he closed his eyes in the hour of victory, when with his last breath he poured out a prayer for England and the honour of her flag—that being, in whose small person the courage of a lion was united with a quickness of perception, the eye of a lynx, promptness and decision beyond all praise—him who was our pride and glory, a brave amongst the brave, the thunderbolt\* of naval war, the brightest example of the very heart of a seaman, and a prototype for our gallant navy. He used to mingle deeds of martial valour with unostentatious acts of tender and feeling charity. After he returned home, covered with glory, and having dearly earned added fame in deeds of arms, he used to say, ' Now we must think of the poor. I have done the state some service, and they know it. Now I must do some good.' Thus were bravery and benevolence ever blooming in perpetual viridity, like the laurel in his breast. To any one who recollects the great Nelson, it may indeed be said,

' Then you'll remember, too, he was a man  
That lived up to the standard of his honour,  
And prized that jewel more than mines of wealth.'"

pp. 262-4, vol. iii.

The conclusion of the work is "*Un envoi au corps.*"

" DEAR GUARDS—Brother soldiers and countrymen—nobles and patriots—heroes and dandies—ye graceful loungers of the town, ornaments of the drawing-room, and brave defenders of your country in the hour of peril—ye who can flutter in the ball-room, yet nobly fight in the gory and impurpled field of honour—ye brave and valiant victors of Lincelles, Barossa, Talavera, Waterloo, and of so many other plains of

\* " The term thunderbolt belongs, surely, as much to the great Nelson as to Roland, whom the French, in their fine war-hymn of '*Soldats Français, chantez Roland,*' designate, *Ce foudre de Guerre!* The thunder of the British navy is well known, and has been often felt upon the vasty deep : and never was it placed in abler hands than those of the great commander whom we have lost, and whose name is identified and written in words of fire in our annals of naval valour, enriched and purchased by his brave blood, who

' Eripuit fulmen cœlo sceptrumque tyrannis.' "

conquest in divers places, and at various periods, both ancient and modern—ye who in the halcyon days of your youth and comeliness have been, or are at present, the admired of beauty, and examples to the brave, may we long see

‘ (Your) brows with roses and with myrtle bound!  
So should desert in arms be crown’d.’

‘ Iterum, iterumque valete.’ ”

*The Military Sketch-Book.—Reminiscences of Seventeen Years in the Service Abroad and at Home. By an Officer of the Line. 2 vols. p. 8vo. 1827.*

OUR expectations had for a long time been excited by advertisements of this work, and we naturally supposed we should find in it a publication corresponding with the “Naval Sketch-Book,” from which it may be said to have borrowed its principal title, but in this respect we have been greatly disappointed: its plan is totally different. Instead of a general view of leading events, and the striking characteristics of soldiers, with the anomalies, inventions, clubs, martinets, prize-money, systems, allowances, &c. of the service, we have here, with some few digressions, the events of an officer’s life. It would, therefore, have been as well for the author to have confined his title-page to “Reminiscences;” but, probably, the rage with publishers for attractive names settled the point of a “Military Sketch-Book,” before a word was penned by the author.

As reminiscences of a soldier’s life, the work before us is highly deserving of notice. It contains some pleasant and humorous stories, anecdotes of love and gallantry, and interesting details of military operations in Spain and Portugal, and Walcheren, related in a light and pleasing style.

“ The wight can tell  
A melancholy and a merry tale  
Of field, and fight, and chief, and lady gay.”

We must except from our praise the “Mess-Table Chat, No. I.” which, as to facts, is decidedly opposed to what we personally know of the habits, conversation, and manners of officers of the gallant Hussar corps therein alluded to; and we are happy we cannot reconcile the view here taken by the officer of the line with that in any other portion of his work.

The author states, that although in the production of the “Sketches” he has sometimes indulged his imagination, fancy has only been applied to decorate truth. Facts form



the groundwork of his book ; and although the ornaments may have been carelessly or tastelessly placed, real incidents have neither been obscured nor distorted.

Our first extract must be “ Old Charley,” a well-told tale :—

“ A good-humoured by-name is often given by soldiers to their commanding officer, under which he is always known and talked of amongst them when his back is turned ; and nothing more strongly proves their esteem for him than this practice. The Duke of Wellington himself was called “ *The Little Corporal*” by his men ; and this *mark of distinction* his Grace received from his uncommon zeal and industry in promoting the works of the impenetrable lines at Torres Vedras. The indefatigable commander usually turned out at daybreak, and went through the batteries in which the men were at work, dressed in a plain blue coat and glazed hat, singly and on foot, to watch the progress of the operations. When seen at a distance by the working parties, “ Here comes the Little Corporal !” would pass from one to another throughout, and all would redouble their exertions. This was not from fear, but from esteem—each was emulous of approval in his task ; and had his Grace himself heard them designating him with the *title* of his extraordinary rank, he would not have been at all displeased.

“ The subject of this sketch is Colonel Donellan, of the 48th, who was killed at Talavera ; and “ *Old Charley*” was the cognomen of friendly distinction, which the men of his regiment gave their gallant commander. A few traits in his military character will be found not unworthy of imitation by all young Colonels ; nay, even some of our old ones would not be wrong in copying a few of his good qualities.

“ Old Charley was the last of the *Powderers* ; that is to say, the only one in the regiment who, in despite of new customs and new taxes, clung to the good old cauliflower head of the army, and would no more have gone to parade without pomatum and powder, than without his sword and sash. He had been accustomed to the practice of military hair-dressing from his early youth, and it formed as much a part of the officer, in his estimation, as the epaulette or the gorget. Even as the odoriferous effluvia of Auld Reekie, by the powers of association, will affect the children of that city throughout life, so will hair-powder and pomatum stick to the heads of the old military school for ever :—they bring back the mind to its early predilections : like Merlin’s wand, a smell of the one and a dust of the other bid the spirit “ of former days arise,” and cheer it with an intellectual view of its dearest hours !

“ In this amiable susceptibility Old Charley was pre-eminent ; and he was often known to have regretted the improvement in hair-dressing, which reduced the quantity of iron pins and coagulable fat used in that art, from two pounds each head per diem to three ounces. The powdering-rooms built in all the old barracks for the purpose of twisting the tails of the battalions into dense knobs, and beautifying their heads with a composition of meal, whiting, and rancid suet, never were permitted by him to be defiled with cast-off stores of quarter-masters, or the rattletrap uproar of an adjutant’s nursery. No ; those relics of worth were sure to be protected by the whitewasher’s brush and the charwoman’s scrubber ; and, in giving them up to the substitute purposes of orderly-room, Old Charley would heave a sigh and think of the white heads which, like snow-balls, were melted away by the warmth of croppy influence, and trampled upon by the march of refinement !

“ This worthy officer had formed the greatest friendship with the jack-boot of the army, together with its close associate—the white buck-

skin breeches; and when the grey overalls and short Wellingtons were ordered to displace them, he indignantly refused to obey—as far as regarded his own proper person: such innovations he could not bear; and, as a proof of his opposition upon this point, he stuck to his jacks and buckskins to the day of his death. They, as well as his favourite powder and pomatum, were along with him at Talavera, when the shot struck him which deprived the service of an excellent, though somewhat whimsical officer.

“ Amongst his *whims* was that of governing his soldiers without flogging; and in this task (which is no very easy one) he succeeded so well, that when his regiment, the 2nd battalion of the 48th, was reviewed by Sir David Baird on the Curragh of Kildare, that general officer complimented him by saying, that “ it was as fine and as well disciplined a corps as he would ever wish to command.” This is certainly an argument, and a strong one, against the punishment of flogging in the army; but then, to make the argument perfect, we must provide that there should be an “ Old Charley” in every regiment; or, in other words, a commanding officer whose qualities of government can supersede the necessity of the lash.

“ He pleased both officers and men under his command, although he sometimes was harsh with them, for they knew this harshness was dictated by a wish for their welfare—it was that of a father for his children.

“ The Colonel had been removed from the 2nd battalion to the 1st, and for a considerable time had not seen his favourite men. Previous to the battle of Talavera, Lord Wellington reviewed his whole army on the plain, in order to show his ally, the Spanish General Cuesta, a specimen of the British forces in all the pride of their excellence. As the generals rode along the line, which was of immense extent, each soldier stood fixed in his place; each battalion silent and motionless; scarcely the eyelids of the soldiers twinkled, as the cavalcade of the chiefs and their staff rode by. All on a sudden a bustle and murmur took place in one regiment; its line lost its even appearance; and caps, and heads, and hands, and tongues moved, to the utter dismay of the officer who was in command of it. In vain did he endeavour to check this unseemly conduct in his men, and Lord Wellington was himself astonished and exasperated at the circumstance. The fact is, the irregular regiment was the 2nd battalion of the 48th:—Colonel Donellan happened to be riding along with the staff, in his stiff buckskins, powdered hair, and square-set cocked hat—his men, from whom he had been separated, perceived their beloved commanding officer, and every one murmured to his comrade, ‘ There goes *Old Charley!*’—‘ God bless *the old boy!*’—‘ Success to him?’—‘ Does not he look well?’ and so on; bustling and smiling, evidently from an impulse they could not resist. When this was known to the Commander-in-chief he was perfectly satisfied; and all were delighted as *Old Charley* uncovered, and shook the powder from his cocked hat in waving a cordial salute to his worthy soldiers.

“ In a very short time after this circumstance the battle of Talavera took place, and then the Colonel showed that he knew the use of steel and ball as well as of *powder*. He was engaged at the head of his regiment, in the thickest of the fight: for several hours he had stood the fire of the enemy, and drove them from their ground frequently, during which time he had two horses shot under him. The presence of the fine old soldier, like Charles XII. in scarlet, animated his men, and they fought with the energy of true courage. His voice, as he gave the word of command along the line of his battalion, was like a match to the gun—‘ Steady, officers! cool, my men—Ready, p’sent, fire—that’s the way, my lads!’ Thus *Old Charley*, at a word, sent showers of well-



directed balls into the blue ranks before him; and in the heat of a well-returned fire, was as cool as on the parade, and as primly caparisoned. He perceived a few of his men fall from a discharge of musketry, at such a distance as made him doubtful of being within range—'Curse the fellows,' said he, 'those damn'd long guns of theirs can shoot at two miles off!' and immediately advanced his battalion to such a proximity of the foe, that he soon made them shift their ground.

"Very shortly after this, a dreadful charge upon the French was made by the Guards; but in their pursuit they went rather far, and a reinforcement of the enemy came upon them. Colonel Donellan instantly advanced to the support of the threatened regiment at double quick time; but in this glorious moment, the gallant leader received a ball in his knee: he beckoned the officer next in command, Major Middlemore, and, although suffering the most excruciating torture from the wound, took off his hat, and resigned the command just as if he had been on the parade of a barrack-yard. His enraged men went on like lions, taking ample revenge upon their enemies—and that too with the *cold iron*.

"The Colonel, with his knee broken in a most dangerous manner, was, without loss of time, carried to the rear by four of his musicians, and placed on a straw bed in the town of Talavera: had there been surgeons to have amputated his limb on the instant, it is supposed he would have survived; but this not having been the case, mortification took place, and he died on the fourth day after the battle, surrounded by thousands of dying and dead.

"Owing to Cuesta's illiberal opposition to Lord Wellington, he, as well as the rest of the wounded, were left in the hands of the French; as were also several English surgeons, who remained at the mercy of the enemy\*. The Colonel, however, was treated with the greatest respect and kindness by the French officers. Some of them remembered seeing him at the head of his battalion, and warmly praised the veteran's gallantry. His soldier-like appearance, too, commanded their regard, and they carried him in a cloak to the spot on which he had led his regiment so bravely, and there they buried "Old Charley" with the true honours of a soldier."—pp. 98-107, vol. i.

We have already in this number, p. 472, given an anecdote of the brave Picton, one of the soldiers of whose memory the British army will ever be proud. We are glad to furnish another:—

"General Picton, like Otway's Pierre, was a 'bold rough soldier,' that stopped at nothing; he was a man whose decisions were as immutable as his conceptions were quick and effective, in all things relative to the command which he held. While in the Peninsula, an assistant commissary, (commonly called assistant commissary general, the rank of which appointment is equal to a captain's), through very culpable carelessness, once failed in supplying with rations the third division under General Picton's command; and on being remonstrated with by one of the principal officers of the division, on account of the deficiency, declared, with an affected consequence unbecoming the subject, 'that he should not be able to supply the necessary demand for some days.' This was reported to the general, who instantly sent for the commissary, and laconically

\* These surgeons were sent, after their duty, not to a French prison, but to Paris, where Napoleon complimented all, and presented them with money and a free passage to England, for the service they had done his soldiers, and allowed for the nature of their duty, which placed them in his power.

addressed him with :—‘ Do you see that tree, sir ? ’ ‘ Yes, general, I do. ’ ‘ Well, if my division be not provided with rations to-morrow, by twelve o’clock, I’ll *hang* you on that very tree. ’ The confounded commissary muttered, and retired. The threat was alarming : so he lost not a moment in proceeding at a full gallop to head-quarters, where he presented himself to the Duke of Wellington, complaining most emphatically of the threat which General Picton had held out to him. ‘ Did the general say he would *hang* you, sir ? ’ demanded his grace. ‘ Yes, my lord—he did,’ answered the complainant. ‘ Well, sir,’ returned the duke, ‘ if he said so, believe me he *means* to do it, and you have no remedy but to provide the rations ! ’ The spur of necessity becomes a marvellous useful instrument in sharpening a man to activity : and the commissary found it so ; for the rations were all up, and ready for delivery, at twelve o’clock the next day.”—pp. 153-5, vol. i.

There are some details of the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, and the following account of the sortie of the French, in number about 20,000, from Flushing, and their defeat, will be read with interest.

“ It was, I think, on the 6th of August, that the sortie was made, and from the gate which opened on the main road to Middleburg. A few of my brother officers and I had been smoking cigars, and moistening our lips with a little Hollands and water, in an almost roofless cottage, and, I recollect, we were talking of the very fortunate escape which one of our officers, then present, had had about three hours before, from a shell which had fallen scarcely a foot from him, and laughing at the manner in which he had run away from the ignited globe of destruction, when we heard a volley of musketry apparently not more than a quarter of a mile away, and in a moment the orderly sergeant brought us instructions to ‘ turn out ’ forthwith. The regiment was under arms and upon the main road in a few minutes, when we perceived a body of our troops falling back, while the French were yelling as if in triumph, their voices only drowned by the loud discharges of musketry from both sides. It was almost dark, but the twilight was sufficient for us to discover a little disorder in the regiment before us. Our lads muttered to each other as they advanced at a rapid pace, ‘ Oh ! by J—s we’ll soon stop yez ! ’ — ‘ Wait ’till we come at you, you beggars ! ’ &c. and such from every part of the ranks were not the most unpleasant sounds I ever heard,—my heart swelled with exultation when I heard the men, and witnessed their manly courage. ‘ Steady, my lads—silence till you fire—wait, my lads—steady,’ passed from the colonel, as we pushed on, and in a few minutes the regiment before us opened. The grenadier company, stout and steady fellows, formed in line as quick as lightning, pouring a thundering volley into the column of the enemy which was approaching, and the word ‘ *charge* ! ’ sent us off like rockets. Our line hurried on with a simultaneous shout, and every bayonet met its bloody sheath in a moment. We were supported by the remainder of the regiment, and for several minutes were mixed together, both French and English, tugging at each other fiercely. Our fellows absolutely turned their muskets, and butted and smashed them down, as if dissatisfied with the more silent, but more effective execution of the bayonet. The scene was one of complete confusion ; many of our own men were wounded by their comrade’s balls from behind, as the surgeon afterwards declared, on comparing them, as they were extracted—he distinguished the British bullets by their greater size in relation to those of the French. The enemy, encouraged by their officers, rallied and fired several times boldly, but were again and again repulsed. The 51st and the 95th on our side



attacked from a field, and assisted mainly in deciding the affair. The firing by degrees became lest and less, and when our troops had completely chased the French back to their strong hold, they were ordered to return. So ended the sortie of the 6th of August."—pp. 196-8, vol. i.

It is well known that very important services were performed by the British seamen on shore, in this expedition: and we are glad to find them not omitted in this military book. The following is admirably told:—

"The annoyance from the enemy's rifles was a good deal lessened by the brigade of sailors. These extraordinary fellows delighted in hunting the '*Munseers*,' as they termed the French; and a more formidable pack never was unkenelled. Armed, each with an immense long pole or pike, a cutlass, and a pistol, they appeared to be a sort of force that, in case of a sortie, or where execution was to be done in the way of storming, would have been as destructive as a thousand hungry tigers: as it was, they annoyed the French skirmishers in all directions, by their irregular and extraordinary attacks. They usually went out in parties, as if they were going to hunt a wild beast, and no huntsman ever followed the chase with more delight. The French might fairly exclaim with the frogs in the fable—'Ah! Monsieur *Bull*, what is sport to you is death to us.' Regularly every day after their mess (for they messed generally on a green in the village of East Zuburg) they would start off to their 'hunt,' as they called it, in parties headed by a petty officer. Then they would leap the dykes, which their poles enabled them to do, and dash through those which they could not otherwise cross; they were like a set of Newfoundland dogs in the marshes, and when they spied a few riflemen of the French, they ran at them helter-skelter: then pistol, cutlass, and pike, went to work in downright earnest. The French soldiers did not at all relish the tars—and no wonder; for the very appearance of them was terrific, and quite out of the usual order of things. Each man seemed a sort of Paul Jones—tarred, belted, and cutlassed as they were. Had we had occasion to storm Flushing, I have no doubt that they would have carried the breach themselves. The scenes which their eccentricities every hour presented, were worthy of the pencil of Hogarth. Among the most humorous of these, were their drills, musters, and marchings, or as they generally called such proceedings, 'playing at soldiers.' All that their officers did, had no effect in keeping either silence or regularity; those officers, however, were part and parcel of the same material as the Jacks themselves, and as able to go through the pipe-clay regularity of rank and file, as to deliver a sermon on the immortality of the soul. But the fact is, they were not either expected or intended to be regular troops, and their drills were merely adopted to teach them to keep together in line when marching from one place to another; so that they might not go about the country after the manner of a troop of donkeys. These marches and drills afforded the highest degree of amusement, both to soldiers and officers; the disproportion in the sizes of the men—the front rank man, perhaps, four feet one, while the rear rank man was six feet two; the giving of the word from the 'middy,' always accompanied by a 'G—d—n;' the gibes and jeers of the men themselves. 'Heads up, you beggar of corporal there,' a little slang-going Jack would cry out from the rear-rank, well knowing that his size secured him from the observation of the officer. Then perhaps the man immediately before him, to show his sense of decorum, would turn round and remark: 'I say, who made you a fogle man, master Billy? can't ye behave like a sodger afore the commander, eh?' Then from another part of the squad,

a stentorian roar would arise, with 'I'll not stand this, if I do, b—t me; here's this bl—y Murphy stickin' a sword into my starn.' Then perhaps the middy\* would give the word 'right face,' in order to prepare for marching; but some turned right and some left, while others turned right round and were faced by their opposite rank man. This confusion in a few minutes, however, would be rectified, and the word 'march' given: off they went, some whistling a quick-step, and others imitating the sound of a drum with his voice, and keeping time with the whistler, "row dididow, dididow, row dow, dow"—every sort of antic trick began immediately, particularly treading on each others heels. I once saw a fellow suddenly jump out of the line of march, crying out, 'I be d—d if Riley hasn't spikes in his toes, an' I wont march afore him any longer,' and then coolly fell in at the rear. 'Keep the step,' then was bandied about, with a thousand similar expressions, slapping each other's hats down upon their eyes, elbowing, jostling, and joking—away they went to beat the bushes for Frenchmen; and even when under the fire of both the hidden riflemen and the rampart guns, their jollity was unabated. One of these odd fellows was hit in the leg by a rifle-ball which broke the bones, and he fell: it was in a hot pursuit which he and a few others were engaged in after a couple of the riflemen, who had ventured a little too far from their position, when, seeing that he could follow no farther, he took off his tarry hat and flung it with all his might after them; 'there, you beggars, I wish it was a long eighteen for your sakes.' The poor fellow was carried off by his comrades, and taken to the hospital, where he died."—pp. 207-11, vol. i.

The subject of duelling is touched upon by our author. In no rank of society are parties more cautious than officers as to matters of conduct which can be construed into personal offence. A man's honour, his prosperity in life, depend in a great measure on his keeping free from personal quarrels. The regulations of the army are imperfect on the question of duel, and some of the defects we shall attempt hereafter to remove, first, by submitting the proceedings of various duels, and then the understood laws of duel; a clear and full comprehension of which is of the highest importance to every officer and to every corps, as regards the harmony, respectability, and happiness of its members. But the regulations referred to have the effect of rendering officers very cautious in their conduct to each other. Civilians have opportunities of disposing of quarrels; but where an officer is concerned, if there is aught to tarnish his reputation, the blemish is felt by the corps to which he belongs, resented and remedied.

"There are few quarrels that cannot be amicably arranged by judicious seconds, if the lie or blow have not passed; but those who deal in such acts or expressions, generally lose their lives in duelling. Many have fallen in this way, and many but narrowly escaped, owing to the almost impossibility of settling the matter without a bloody or protracted combat. Two officers, a Lieutenant and a Surgeon, quarrelled

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\* The midshipmen who commanded these parties, were all steady officers of not less than four or five-and twenty years of age."



in this way at Ostend, in 1815. They were intimate friends, and had differed in a public coffee-room about a trifling bet at backgammon, when the Lieutenant gave the unqualified lie to the other in a loud voice, and in the presence of several gentlemen. The Surgeon instantly knocked him down, and in his rage kicked him out of the room. A message was sent next day from the Lieutenant at twelve o'clock, and a meeting was appointed to take place at four, outside the ramparts. The parties met, each attended by a second. There was also a mutual friend, and a Flemish surgeon. The combatants took their distance at ten paces. The earth was covered with snow, and afforded, therefore, a greater chance of a hit from either side: but the evening was drawing in dusky. There was scarcely a word spoken by any of the party; and from the nature of the quarrel, no hope of separating without blood was entertained. The combatants stood back to back, close together, and each marched five paces, when the words '*halt—front—fire*' were given. They fired: the Surgeon in a very elevated direction above his antagonist's head, the Lieutenant point blank at his man without effect. The former fired as described without letting his second previously know that he intended to do so, and (as he afterwards declared) for the purpose of terminating the affair; he feeling satisfied that his antagonist, although the first aggressor, was in no way his creditor. This, however, was unnoticed by both his own second and that of his opponent. It was now demanded by the Lieutenant's party whether the Surgeon was disposed to apologize, and answered in the negative. The pistols were again loaded, and the Surgeon, seeing that nothing but blood or apology could terminate the matter, proposed by his second to advance two paces closer every round. This was declined by the Lieutenant's party. The word was again given, and it was evident that neither of the combatants intended to leave their next shot to chance, for each took deliberate aim while one could count ten; yet, strange to say, (although both well-known good shots), neither ball took effect. They certainly could not have been many hairs' breadth from fate. I saw the aim of the pistols from a hedge close by; both men were as steady as rocks, and I fully expected to see both fall.

"It was now getting dark—the apology was again demanded, and again refused. Another round was inevitable; but there were no more balls which would fit both pistols. It was, therefore, proposed that the seconds should return to the town for them. This was agreed to, and the combatants retired both to a cottage or farm-house near, where they coolly sat by the kitchen fire while the balls were preparing—at least half an hour—for it was necessary to cast the balls. It was by this time settled night, but the moon rose very bright; which, together with the reflection from the snow, gave a tolerably good light. The men took their ground once more—all parties silent—again was the word given—and again deliberate and slower aim was taken. One pistol missed fire, the other was harmless.

"There had now been three hours spent: the seconds, however, consulted, and both the combatants shook hands. It was a heart-sickening scene to all; and more so when it was observed that each of the opponents expressed themselves happy that the other had escaped. It is but justice to say, that when the surgeon informed him (all being then over) that he had fired in the air, the most generous assurance was given, that if it had been known to the Lieutenant's party at the time, they would not have fired another shot: the Surgeon declared that he did so from a repugnance to fire at his friend, when he felt that he had taken summary satisfaction the night before; he therefore fired obliquely, and not palpably upwards, in hopes that one shot would satisfy the Lieutenant

without affording a chance to misconstrue the Surgeon's good feelings towards him.

"Thus terminated a duel, which, but for something like a miracle, would have been fatal to one or both of these mutual friends. The lie was an irritating insult; but had the insulted acted prudently, he would not have returned it by a blow, and therefore would have held a greater power over his opponent. He should have sent him an immediate message, and the consequences most likely would have been that an apology as public as the insult would have been made: in my mind, a far greater triumph than the death of the insulter, for such is the moral humility from conviction of having committed an injury; and the atonement is ample. If no insult except a blow (or even that in some cases) were returned on the moment, but cool and determined steps taken for gentlemanly satisfaction, there would be but few fatal duels; for few men, when under the influence of calm reason, (a state seldom attending the man while insulting), will hesitate to make every amends in his power. If otherwise, then is the pistol the friend. In almost every case of duel, it is not the wish to kill, or injure, but to vindicate our wounded pride or honour, that urges us to satisfaction; therefore should every fight be under the direction of a prudent and honourable friend, who will neither carelessly throw away the life entrusted to his charge, nor compromise its honour. After an insult is given, the sooner the insulted cuts off communication with the insulter, the better; then matters will have the best chance of terminating as they ought. If this maxim were universal, how many lives would have been saved! how many lives, also, which have dwindled out in sorrow and repining, for the death of friends by rash duels, would have passed without remorse and pain! A Major\* would not have expired ignominiously on a scaffold for shooting a brother-officer; nor a Lieutenant† have drawn tears from the judge of a criminal court by the excess of his grief for the rash slaughter of his friend."—pp. 277-83, vol. i.

Corporal punishment will be found noticed in several parts of this number: we have given the opinion of a sergeant, and we shall conclude our review of this work by extracting that of an Officer of the Line, whose production we recommend to the perusal of military men, and who we shall be happy again to meet with in print.

"Flogging was in his eyes an odious punishment, but he found that the total abolition of it was impossible; he therefore held the power over the men, but never used it when it could be avoided. His regiment was composed of troublesome spirits; and courts-martial were frequent: so were sentences to the punishment of the lash; but seldom, indeed, were those punishments carried into execution; for if the Colonel could find no fair pretext in the previous conduct of the criminal, to remit his sentence, he would privately request the Captain of his company to intercede for him when about to be tied up to the triangle; thus placing the man under a strong moral obligation to the officer under whose more immediate command he was: and in general, this proved far more salutary than the punishment ever could have done.—It is not *flogging* that should be abolished in the army, but the cruel and capricious opinions which move the lash. Humanity and sound

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\* "This case occurred in Ireland about twenty years ago:—The Major followed a Lieutenant to his room, forced him to stand before him, and the latter fell. The Major was hanged. Both left wives and orphans!"

† "Lieutenant Kenny and Dr. Chambers."



judgment are the best restrictions upon this species of punishment; and when they are more frequently brought into action than they have formerly been, there will be but few dissentient opinions upon military discipline.

“The prisoner was now stripped and ready to be tied, when the Colonel asked him why he did not volunteer for Africa, with the other culprit. ‘No, sir,’ replied the man; ‘I’ve been a long time in the regiment, and I’ll not give it up for three hundred lashes; not that I care about going to Africa. I deserve my punishment, and I’ll bear it; but I’ll not quit the regiment yet, Colonel.’ This sentiment, uttered in a subdued but manly manner, was applauded by a smile of satisfaction from both officers and men; but most of all by the old Colonel, who took great pains to show the contrary. His eyes, although shaded by a frown, beamed with pleasure. He bit his nether lip; he shook his head—but all would not do; he could not look displeased, if he had pressed his brows down to the bridge of his nose; for he felt flattered that the prisoner thus openly preferred a flogging to quitting him and his regiment.—The man now presented his hands to be tied up to the top of the triangle, and his legs below: the cords were passed round them in silence, and all was ready. I saw the Colonel at this moment beckon to the surgeon, who approached, and both whispered a moment. Three drummers now stood beside the triangle, and the serjeant, who was to give the word for each lash, at a little distance opposite. The first drummer began, and taking three steps forward, applied the lash to the soldier’s back—‘*one.*’ Again he struck—‘*two.*’ Again, and again, until *twenty-five* were called by the serjeant. Then came the second drummer, and he performed his twenty-five. Then came the third, who was a stronger and a more heavy striker than his coadjutors in office: this drummer brought the blood out upon the right shoulder-blade, which perceiving, he struck lower on the back; but the surgeon ordered him to strike again upon the bleeding part: I thought this was cruel; but I learnt after, from the surgeon himself, that it gave much less pain to continue the blows as directed, than to strike upon the untouched skin.

“The poor fellow bore without a word his flagellation, holding his head down upon his breast, both his arms being extended, and tied at the wrists above his head. At the first ten or twelve blows, he never moved a muscle; but about the twenty-fifth, he clenched his teeth and cringed a little from the lash. During the second twenty-five, the part upon which the cords fell became blue, and appeared thickened, for the whole space of the shoulder-blade and centre of the back; and before the fiftieth blow was struck, we could hear a smothered groan from the poor sufferer, evidently caused by his efforts to stifle the natural exclamations of acute pain. The third striker, as I said, brought the blood; it oozed from the swollen skin, and moistened the cords which opened its way from the veins. The colonel directed a look at the drummer, which augured nothing advantageous to his interest; and on the fifth of his twenty-five, cried out to him, ‘Halt, sir! you know as much about using the cat as you do of your sticks.’ Then addressing the Adjutant, he said, ‘Send that fellow away to drill: tell the drum-major to give him two hours *additional* practice with the sticks every day for a week, in order to bring his hand into—a—proper movement.’ The drummer slunk away at the order of the Adjutant, and one of the others took up the cat. The Colonel now looked at the Surgeon, and I could perceive a slight nod pass, in recognition of something previously arranged between them. This was evidently the case; for the latter instantly went over to the punished man, and having asked him a question or two, proceeded formally to the Colonel, and stated something in a low voice:

upon which the drummers were ordered to take the man down. This was accordingly done; and when about to be removed to the regimental hospital, the Colonel addressed him thus: 'Your punishment, sir, is at an end; you may thank the Surgeon's opinion for being taken down so soon.' (Every one knew this was only a pretext.) 'I have only to observe to you, that as you have been always, previous to this fault, a good man, I would recommend you to conduct yourself well for the future, and I promise to hold your promotion open to you as before.' The poor fellow replied that he would do so, and burst into tears, which he strove in vain to hide.

"Wonder not that the hard cheek of a soldier was thus moistened by a tear; the heart was within his bosom, and these tears came from it. The lash could not force one from his burning eyelid; but the word of kindness—the breath of tender feeling from his respected Colonel, dissolved the stern soldier to the grateful and contrite penitent.—May this be remembered by every commanding officer, when the cat is cutting the back of the soldier! May they reflect that both the back and the heart have feeling; and that the tear of repentance is oftener brought from the culprit's eyes by kindness than by the lash!"—pp. 41-7, vol. ii.

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*A Practical Treatise on Naval Book-Keeping; a Sketch of a Secretary's Duty, &c. &c.* By EDWARD LAWES, R. N. Svo. 1827.

WHETHER it is indolence which induces us to persevere in a system replete with inconsistencies, or a blind veneration for the wisdom of regulations our ancestors have adopted, we will not take upon ourselves to determine; certain it is, that mankind would rather tread with tediousness and patience the old beaten track, than endure a few moments anxiety and trouble, with the expectation, or probable assurance of arriving at their destination by a new and shorter way: one system, when once acquired, is seldom abandoned for another, even though manifestly superior and more compendious. Those who have been at the trouble of performing a calculation by one operation, seldom care to examine the practicability of arriving at the same result by any other means; and year after year sees us pursuing our vocations by the same method as the infant state of affairs and our inexperience at first suggested.

The system of keeping ships' accounts, as practised in the royal navy, and which Mr. Lawes has honoured with the designation of Naval Book-Keeping, cannot but excite the surprise of any one who will give himself the trouble of enquiring into their nature and utility; a system which draws the attention of a captain from the more noble duties of an officer, to the minor considerations of a Chandler, or a butter and cheese accountant. It would certainly appear more consistent, and even desirable, that those officers who alone receive all the emoluments arising from having in their custody the stores and provisions for a ship's use,



should be exclusively held responsible for their expenditure and economy. Counterparts, however, of the receipts and expenditures of all stores, provisions, casks, &c. received on board one of His Majesty's ships, are essential documents for the captain's accounts, before he is enabled to receive his arrears of pay; also, the transmission of periodical accounts of receipts and expenditures of stores, which he never sees, and of which he is, consequently, entirely ignorant; whilst those officers who are immediately concerned in the appropriation and expense of the stores, are only required to transmit one general statement or account.

When it is considered that the documents which are required for the captain's accounts, are mere copies of those kept by the respective officers in charge of stores—that those officers must furnish all the information required for their completion, we must question their utility as a check upon fraudulent or erroneous representations. But, perhaps, a more effectual refutation cannot be produced, than by instancing one department of the naval service, in which no such responsibility attaches to a captain relative to the expense of stores. In the medical department, not only the medicines, but the surgeon's necessaries are dispensed by the medical officers, without the captains being in any degree concerned with their expenditure; and we are at a loss to quote at this moment, any instance of misappropriation, or wasteful application, on the part of that respectable department of the navy.

We see no rational objection why similar arrangements cannot be made in the other branches of the naval service; and it would certainly be imagined that those officers who are in charge of stores, have the most time to bestow upon their accounts. It is sufficient for a captain to superintend the internal order, the arrangement and management of his ship, if he zealously perform his duty.

“From him (the captain) will be expected an example of respect and obedience to his superiors, of unremitting attention to his duty, and a cheerful alertness in the execution of it in all its situations, and under all circumstances; and although particular duties are hereinafter assigned, and various instructions given to every officer in His Majesty's navy, yet the captain will be expected to see that all those instructions are obeyed, and all those duties performed by the officers to whom they are respectively addressed. From him it will be expected that all persons (whether officers or others,) shall be corrected, or their conduct properly represented, who shall be disobedient or disrespectful to their superiors; neglectful of their duty; or, who by their conduct or conversation, shall endeavour to render any officer, or other person, dissatisfied with his situation, or with the service on which he is employed. He is to observe with particular attention, the conduct of every officer, and of every other

person under his command, that being acquainted with their respective merits, he may assign them such stations as they shall be qualified to fill; and for arduous and dangerous enterprizes, may select those whose ability and courage may afford the best hopes of success."—General Instructions relating to His Majesty's service at sea, Chap. VI. Sect. 4, Art. 30, p. 86.

Neither will the coadjuvancy of a clerk enable the captain to perform efficiently the services required of him. The duties of a captain's clerk are as various as they are multifarious\*; the numerous, and in many cases, the private, not to say menial services, which are required from the clerk, leave not a moment for that degree of investigation and inquiry, which would be requisite to keep correct and official accounts; while the absence of professional knowledge would, in many instances, exclude the possibility of detecting the waste or misappropriation of stores.

The clerk is not only concerned with every thing relative to the public service, but he is also applied to on the private occasions of individuals of the ship's company; in short, any thing which has the slightest connexion with the "*scribendi ratio*," is considered as part of his duty. He thus becomes a character of some importance in a ship, and from the nature of his situation, is necessarily admitted to a degree of his captain's confidence; and it is really to be lamented that such a useful class of young men should have been for so many years excluded from every chance of promotion, and that no reward should be held out for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duty: while the officers of the higher departments of the navy are cheered with the prospects of promotion, they remain unregarded and unprovided for, although sharing the same dangers and privations in common with every other member of the profession: and by an order in council, as iniquitous as it is injudicious, their preferment is positively interdicted until the number of pursers shall be reduced to the number of ships in the royal navy; a state of things not to be early anticipated, when we consider that the duties of a purser

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\* "The captain is to direct his clerk to be present at the receiving on board of all stores and provisions, and to take an account of them in writing. Were this invariably done, a reference to the purser for an account of the supplies, would be almost unnecessary; but it may be well doubted whether (however desirable it may be,) it will ever be reduced to practice, at least, while only one clerk is allowed to a ship; for whatever may be thought to the contrary by those unacquainted with the subject, the duties which devolve on a clerk in a frigate, are more than sufficient occupation for one person, without confining him to his desk a length of time daily, which would be prejudicial to his health; and in a ship of the line, he cannot go through the duties unassisted." *Lawes' note, at page 65.*



are such, that nobody in the most pitiable state of infirmity would be inadequate to them ; add to which, as the circumstances of a purser necessarily depend on his length of actual employment, and his half-pay far from affording a genteel maintenance, little hope can be entertained of such a reduction of the list of pursers, by inducing them to retire from the service on a trifling superannuation.

The author of the little treatise on Naval Book-Keeping has furnished the service with an admirable detail of the duties of a captain's clerk.

“ In describing the documents forming a ship's accounts, nothing speculative has been admitted ; but the whole is founded upon, and formed from the instructions issued from the admiralty, and the general customs of the naval service.”

Mr. Lawes has employed his time in a happy elucidation of the various documents and accounts to be kept by a captain's clerk ; the detail is admirable, the arrangements are judicious, the instructions concise, and generally definitive. In his anxiety, however, to recommend the importance of accuracy in naval book-keeping, he has multiplied his instructions without having in view their practicability. We cannot but think there is something of this kind, approaching to a degree of fastidiousness and frivolity, in his suggestions for keeping the Slop and Tobacco Issue-book.

“ Some clerks (says the author,) rule as many columns in their Issue-book, as there are articles of slop-clothing on board, and insert the quantities served out to the men in figures, opposite to their respective names : this is certainly a more expeditious method, particularly in a general serving, as a simple figure in this way, saves the writing over and over again, the names of the articles issued ; but a great objection to it, arises from the *LIABILITY of making errors*, as without the greatest care and attention, a figure *may* be placed in a wrong column. For this reason we should recommend every article served out to be written in words at length, which will prove a sure means of preventing mistakes, and forms on the whole a much more satisfactory account.”—p. 40.

Now, for our part, we cannot see how the adoption of such a measure will be a sure means of preventing mistakes, since there will still be that *LIABILITY of making errors*, which our author has so great an apprehension of. If *liability of making errors* be the only objection, he might with as much propriety recommend that the account be not undertaken at all. It would be as consistent to deprecate running, lest a person fall and break his limbs ; or to abstain from navigation, lest shipwreck be the consequence. And by parity of reasoning we should never enter upon any other transaction, not even the ordinary duties of life, for fear of the evil consequences which *might* possibly be the result—a position too absurd to be maintained. Neither

can we admit that it would form on the whole, a much more satisfactory account. The columnal method (if we may be allowed the expression,) enables us to ascertain at a moment's glance, the aggregate number of each article of slop clothing issued during any period—information which the system of particularization would render very tedious to collect, when making up the half-yearly account of slops issued to the ship's company. Further, if it be so very desirable that every article *issued* be written in words at length, the same practice might, we should think, be beneficially adopted in the account of slops *received* on board; particularly when it is considered that the insertion of a single figure in the wrong column of *this* account, would swell an error to an *amazing magnitude*. Nor does it appear to us, that the recommendation “to the clerk, that the signature of the party receiving a supply of clothing, should be affixed to it,” is practicable; very many seamen are incapable of writing their names; and to those who can, how tedious is the operation—what length of time is required for their preparatory adjustment for the execution of this little service; add to which, the document when complete, is generally blotted to such a degree, as to render erasure necessary; when it immediately becomes vitiated, and, consequently, inutilized.

Having carefully examined this little work, it must certainly be acknowledged, that the author is justly entitled to the greatest praise for his zeal and ability in exemplifying and methodizing that, which is in itself, intricate and tedious, yet highly important: he has furnished the naval service with an elementary work, which is desirable to commanding officers, useful to inexperienced clerks, and which will doubtless tend to produce a great degree of uniformity in ships' accounts, and cannot fail ultimately to facilitate those of the naval government departments.

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*Dr. Finlayson\* on Dry Rot in Ships. 8vo.*

THERE is scarcely a subject on which more diversity of opinion has existed, or more ignorance been displayed, than on the one under our consideration. The difficulty of the subject has induced a host of dry-rot quacks to come forward with specifics, nostrums, and remedies, without end, all of which have fallen to the ground so soon as they

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\* In our former number we noticed this gentleman's Essay on the Health of Ships' Crews, but were then prevented entering on the important subject of the Dry Rot in Ships.



were made known to the public, or put to the test of scientific investigation. But what is yet more astonishing, almost all the publications that have been put forth on this subject, have been complete failures. For instance, Morrison "attributes the production of the vegetation (dry rot) to the mixture of salt and sulphur mixed with oils from the dung of quadrupeds." Mr. Wade made some good practical remarks on the subject, but unfortunately he died before he finished his experiments. Mr. Chapman published a treatise on a great variety of experiments on seasoning timber, and the prevention of dry rot, without, however, coming to any general conclusion. Mr. Bowden, of the Navy-Office, next followed with his treatise on the spontaneous generation of Fungi. "The causes of dry rot are heat acting on the vegetable juices," by which, says he, "they (the juices) will rise from their dormant state into life and action, and the timber will be consequently destroyed."—p. 82-87. Mr. M'William, an architect, put forth a ponderous quarto on the same subject. Mr. Dodd next came with his specifics. Mr. Ogg, a salt-refiner, (all in the way of trade) recommends the timber being *salted*. Mr. Davidson says, that timber can only be preserved by being *smoked*. Mr. Burrige says, that *tanning* is the best preservative for timber. Mr. Good had an invaluable nostrum, for which he wanted the small sum of 5000*l*. Mr. Hume was induced to think, "that there was great danger of ignition in an atmosphere saturated with coal-tar, and was allowed to fire a pistol, (in H. M. S. Russel) where the interstices of the ship's timbers were completely saturated with tar, and to introduce a lighted candle into a barrel so saturated. Mr. J. Knowles wrote a book against winter-felled timber, although he admits that the Montagu is the only ship that ever has been built with it; besides, it is stated on authority, in the Quarterly Review, "that at no time did the *winter-felled* timber amount to *one five-hundredth* part of the timber delivered." From this almost official source, therefore, it appears, that winter-felled timber has never got a fair trial. But, surely, before giving a preference to that cut in summer, (on account of the bark) a full trial should have been made of the comparative durability of timber felled at different seasons of the year. By way of experiment two ships might be built, the one of winter and the other of summer felled timber: let them afterwards be appointed to the same stations, and at a given number of years, it would be no difficult matter to ascertain by examination, which of the two had withstood "the battle and the breeze" with the fewest complaints.

Such a decision would be a desideratum of great national importance; since, it is well known, that the average life of a British man of war in our late struggle, did not exceed 10 years. But it may be stated in reply, that although ships built of badly seasoned timber (amidst the exigencies of a long and harassing war,) did not exceed 10 years, yet it is presumed when time is taken to season and select the timber, and when ships are housed over during the time they are building, that their period of existence may perhaps be extended to 15 or 16 years. But even this is not a very cheering consideration, as it would follow, that the "wooden walls" of Great Britain, which in 1815 had complete dominion of the seas, would in 1830 be politically defunct if left to themselves. At all events, such a consideration ought to be sufficient to rouse our energies into action, to ascertain the best means of preserving, or at least prolonging the durability of our national bulwarks. With this view we set to work, and waded through a dozen of volumes chiefly belonging to the above-mentioned authors, in search of something in the shape of a remedy, or preventative, against this "oak destroyer," but we confess our disappointment after much labour, and would have arisen nearly as ignorant as we sat down, had it not been for Dr. Finlayson's little essay, and a paper in the Quarterly Review; and there is so remarkable a coincidence of sentiment between these two productions, that we should have imagined the one must have drawn largely from the other, if the converse had not come out in evidence. Dr. Finlayson's essay made its appearance 4th June, 1823, and the paper in the Quarterly Review in January 1824. In speaking of the causes of dry rot, Dr. Finlayson says, that

"Linnæus has placed the order of the vegetable substance, which accompanies dry rot, under the 24th class (Cryptogamia), and in the 4th order of that class: but Dr. Smith has added a 5th order, in which he places *fungi*. Those individuals who assert, that vegetation takes place, *sui generis*, from the juices of the timber, have been forced to this conclusion, from not being able to account for the universal diffusion of the seeds of fungi in any other way. But it is well known to naturalists and botanists, that the seeds of the mushroom may be disseminated by the wind, like the *pollen*, or *poussière séminale*, of many other plants, [the dandelion affords a familiar instance,] or they may be conveyed from the forest to the dockyard, and again, from the yard on board a-ship, by adhering to the timbers, provisions, stores, &c. and there remain in a quiescent state until called into vegetable existence by favourable circumstances; viz. the united influence of heat, atmospheric air, and humidity."—p. 60-61.

The same opinion with regard to the diffusion of the seeds of fungi, is given in the Quarterly Review:—

"But although the appearance of fungus is generally an accompa-



niment of dry rot, its presence is not essentially necessary to constitute that disease. The wood will rot without the plants; but the seeds of these parasites are so minute and multitudinous, and are supposed to be so widely floating about invisibly in the air, as to lodge upon every tree and plant above the surface of the soil. Fortunately, however, they seem to require the aid of putrefaction, fermentation to enable them to germinate; were it otherwise, and but a ten-millionth part of them grew, our earth would be a world of mushrooms; instead of which, they either perish or lie dormant, apparently for centuries, without vegetating: this, however, is nothing more than happens to crops of white clover, which spring up on the application of lime to dry heaths and barren soils, or of raspberry bushes, which start up where fir woods have been burnt down, though not a vestige of either had appeared there before."—p. 227.

We consider Dr. Finlayson's distinction between dry and wet in ships very much to the point:—

"Much controversy has taken place of late respecting the causes and difference between the *dry* and *wet* rot in ships. I believe it consists simply in this; the former is accompanied by vegetation, and the latter is not; or, in other words, air, heat, and humidity, (besides their usual destructive qualities in dry rot) call the dormant seeds of fungi into life; while in the *wet rot*, the same agents only hasten the decomposition of the woody fibre. But these distinctions are little necessary, owing to the remedy for both being the same; for, admitting this spongy vegetation to possess the power of absorbing moisture, and maintaining a higher range of temperature than the surrounding dead matter, still, as we have no means of preventing the diffusion of the seeds, all we can do is to endeavour to starve them, by expelling the sap before the timber is put into a ship, and keeping her as free from moisture as possible afterwards; by which means the *pollen* will remain in a dormant state, and by the same measures the *wet rot*, occasioned by air, heat, and humidity, will also be arrested. Indeed, our means of preserving a ship from decay, will be in exact proportion to the powers we possess of freeing the timber of its natural sap and moisture, and keeping it dry afterwards."—p. 63-64.

Again says the Quarterly Review:—

"Whatever may be the immediate cause of dry rot, the *principle* of vegetation brought into activity has at least a considerable share in it:" and at page 228, in speaking of the remedy against this disease, the reviewer says, "but as all impregnations of timber are either expensive or inconveniently performed, the most effective, simple, and, at the same time, perhaps, the least injurious to the timber, is desiccation, either by a gentle heat, or in the natural way; the latter is unquestionably preferable; and if left exposed to a free circulation of air, in a dry atmosphere, and preserved from moisture, the largest piece of oak, in the course of three years, will have sufficiently parted with its juices, to secure it from decomposition and consequently from dry rot."—p. 225.

Dr. Finlayson seems to have been the first who has satisfactorily explained the physiology of the seeds of fungi, and has clearly pointed out the manner of their introduction on board of ship, and diffusion over the face of the earth.

In the following passage we think he has most completely

upset the agents for spontaneous generation from the juices of the timber.

"Had these gentlemen not been sufficiently acquainted with the physiology of the seeds of plants, to know that all vegetables perpetuate their species through the medium of seeds, suckers, slips, &c. they ought at least to have known, that when the great author of nature separated the sea and earth from the chaotic mass, and called animals and vegetables into existence, he set certain limits to their sphere of action, by giving them the faculty only to multiply 'after their kind,' and although man has dominion over, and is invested with power to kill, and drive back ferocious animals to the desert, and root out certain noxious weeds from the garden, yet he has never been able to exterminate a single species of either from the face of the earth. Power, therefore, has never been given to the most exalted in the class of animated existence to produce the vilest insect; nor is the stately oak, the king and pride of the forest, (during life or after death), capable of generating even a mushroom: but, under decay, this wood yields a suitable nourishment to that species of fungi, whose seeds had been previously disseminated by the wind, or otherwise."—pp. 65-66.

It would appear from the following passage, that the author of the very able article in the *Quarterly Review*, 'at one time rather inclined' to the theory of spontaneous generation.

"In 1817, Mr. Chapman, the civil engineer, published a treatise containing a great variety of experiments on seasoning timber, and the cure and prevention of dry rot; and Mr Bowden, of the navy office, followed him, in whose work will be found some useful observations on the management of timber. His notions, however, on the production of fungi appear to be grounded on a mistaken theory of spontaneous generation, to which we at one time rather inclined, but have since satisfied ourselves that it is untenable with respect to the meanest, minutest, and least perfect of plants or animals."—p. 225.

And again, we find this peculiar coincidence of opinion between Dr. F. and the *Quarterly Review*, as regards wood under decay being favourable to the growth of fungi.

"It would seem, indeed, that the process of fermentation is almost necessary for the growth of many of the fungi. The mushroom spawn, for instance, it is well known to gardeners to be easily generated from the seeds eaten by a horse, and the future plant as easily developed by some process of fermentation, which it undergoes in the dung. Thus, also, wood, in a state of decomposition, is found to be favourable for the production of fungus from the seeds; but while the former is nourishing food for the support of the latter, this parasite is, in its turn, exhausting what remains of the gaseous and soluble products of the base upon which it was fastened."—226-7.

"There seems to be only two modes," says Dr. Finlayson, "by which wood may be preserved from decay, for a very long period of time: the first, by expelling the natural sap and humidity from wood before it is used, and keeping it continually dry afterwards; and the second, by totally excluding atmospheric air under a low range of temperature, and the intervention of some dense substance. Thousands of examples of the first kind of preservation are to be met with in old houses, where fires have been constantly kept." And, "The second mode of preserving timber, by the total exclusion of atmospheric air, &c. is fully proved by the



trunks of large fir-trees being found, in many places in Scotland several feet deep in moss, in so high a state of preservation, that the wood is frequently split by the country people and used as a kind of rush light."—57-8. And further, "It has already been stated in this essay, that the decomposition of vegetable and animal bodies is greatly retarded by any of the three following circumstances:—1st. The total exclusion of atmospheric air; 2d. Great aridity of the aerial fluid, (such is sometimes the case in Africa;) 3d. The eternal cold of a deep flow-moss, and that of the arctic circle—the most powerful antiseptics with which we are acquainted."—pp. 61-2.

In corroboration of this statement, "An elephant was recently found by M. Adams near the mouth of the Lena, (a river in Siberia, incased in ice), the flesh of which was still in so high preservation that it was eaten by dogs;" and at the resurrection of the body of a sailor in the arctic circle, who had been buried in 1780, both the coffin and flesh appeared quite fresh.

It is the opinion of Dr. Finlayson, that

"The antiseptic qualities of flow-moss, therefore, is solely to be attributed to its maintaining an uniformly low temperature, and to the exclusion of atmospheric air by the interposition of several feet of wet moss, to the bottom of which solar heat never penetrates, and where a thermometer, when buried, oscillates only from 35° of Fahr. in winter, to a few degrees above 40° in summer. In such mosses the bodies of certain human beings, shot by the military in the reign of Charles II. in the struggle to establish episcopacy in Scotland, have lately been found in a state of high preservation."—pp. 80-1.

We, in like manner, find the following kindred sentiments expressed on the preservation of timber, in the Quarterly Review :

"Immersion in sand, mud, or water, will preserve timber for centuries; exclusion from air and moisture appears to have the same effect. Instances are found of the former in the piles of London bridge, which have existed 600 years; in those of the old savoy, about the same length of time; in the wood of peat mosses, &c.: and of the latter, in the wooden figures found in the catacombs of Egypt, the mummy cases, and we may add in the beautiful chesnut roof of Westminster Hall."—p. 228.

In speaking of the *prevention of dry and wet rot in ships*, Dr. F. says—

"The success that we may expect to arrive at in arresting the decay of ships, will be in proportion to the power we possess in performing the three following operations, viz.: 1st, freeing the wood of its natural sap and moisture before it is put into a ship; 2dly, keeping her perfectly dry during the time she is on the stocks; 3dly, protecting her as much as possible, from the alternate action of impure air, heat, and humidity, after she is put in commission or sent into ordinary. Now, as the power we possess over the different states of the atmosphere is very limited, the *methodus medendi*, on that account, must be always defective; for we can set no limits to ever varying and diffusible caloric, and have very little more influence over "thin air;" but, fortunately, humidity is more tangible, and equally formidable with any of the other destructive agents;

and on that account I have fastened upon it, as being the only means left of stopping the march of destructive action in timber; always keeping in mind it is the united action of these three which produces the *premature* decay of ships, and that the abstraction of either will arrest the vegetation of fungi, and the destruction of timber."—pp. 68-9.

In treating of the means of preventing dry rot, the Quarterly Review says—

"The means of prevention, therefore, are sufficiently obvious; there can be no cure if the disease has proceeded so far as to decompose the wood and destroy the fibres. The measures adopted in the dockyards are long seasoning under sheds, the separation of the logs from each other by wedges, so as to admit a thorough circulation of air; or immersion in salt water, which has been found to answer the purpose beyond all expectation. With these precautions with regard to seasoning or steeping the timber, and the building of ships under cover, so as to be completely protected from sun and rain, and keeping their frames open for several years while on the stocks; by the unremitting care which is subsequently taken when in ordinary, to keep them dry, and clean, and thoroughly ventilated, and to have them examined from time to time by the officers of the dock-yard, we may venture to repeat the comptroller's assertion, that at no period of our history had England a navy, either for numbers or efficiency, at all equal to that which we now possess, and that for the first time these 150 years we have completely got the better of dry rot."—p. 229.

We cannot conclude this review without observing the remarkable coincidence of opinion between Dr. Finlayson's work and the Quarterly Review; but, as before noticed, the essay made its appearance in June 1823, and the Review in January following; this circumstance, however, does not militate against the production, but on the contrary, is strongly in favour of the measures recommended by both; hence, Dr. F. could not have helped himself from the article in the Quarterly Review before its birth, and we presume that the talented writer of the article in the Review stood in no need of the Doctor's aid. The means recommended for the preservation of ships, are in *limene*, seasoning the timber well before it is put into a ship, protecting the timbers from moisture while on the stocks, and keeping her as dry as possible after she is put into commission. By such measures the vegetation of the fungi will be arrested, and consequently dry rot prevented, as well as the premature decay of the timbers of a ship. But we further agree most cordially with Dr. F. that *winter-felled* timber should be preferred, for the following important reasons:—"because, at this season there is least sap in the wood, and hibernial-felled timber is of greater specific gravity than that cut in summer, (when the ligneous vessels are filled with sap and air); and owing to this greater density, it is not only stronger, but its contracted pores are less pervious to present and subsequent moisture.



Winter-felled timber will also require shorter time to season than that cut in summer, from there being less sap in it to evaporate."—pp. 69-70. Besides the above measures, we know that trees can be preserved for almost any length of time by burying them deep in moss. Would it not, therefore, be very desirable to know if ships built of wood so preserved would be more durable afterwards than ships built in the ordinary method? And, lastly, we would beg to call the attention of his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of England, to the well-known fact of wood and even animal substances being preserved by the cold of the arctic circle, for almost any length of time;—whether it might not be worthy of the consideration of the board to form a depôt in the "thick ribb'd regions of ice" for the reception of, and arresting the decay of British men of war *in time of peace*. By such a measure, there can be no doubt but the durability of ships would be greatly prolonged; the only objection in our mind is the difficulty of preparing a fit place for their reception, and the means of protecting them from incendiaries in peace, and the enemy in case of a war bursting forth. A small force would be sufficient for the former purpose, and as to the latter they might be removed to England, where they would probably be needed on coming to blows. Should we be able thus to arrest the decay of ships already built, it is evident how much expense would be saved in building others; at all events, as a mere matter of science, it would be worth while to try the experiment on a small scale.

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- 1.—*East India Company's Records; founded on official documents, shewing a view of the past and present state of the British possessions in India, as to their revenue, expenditure, debts, assets, trade, and navigation, &c.* By M. CÆSAR MOREAU, F.R.S. &c. &c. French Vice-Consul in London. 1825.
  - 2.—*Chronological Records of the British Royal and Commercial Navy, from the earliest period to the present time.* 1827. By the same author.

WE have never met with works which exhibit more industry and research than those now before us. From a mass of parliamentary returns, official statements, manuscripts, English and foreign publications, M. Moreau has collected, condensed, classified, and chronologically arranged information of the most important kind, shewing the rise and progress of the royal and commercial navy of this country, and of the East

India Company : and his arrangement is so clear that his works are of the highest consequence to the historian, and to every public character. Without seeing and examining them, it is scarcely possible for any person to form a correct judgment of the extent of M. Moreau's industry, and the curious calculations and tables he has produced. We know full well the labour of references ; we have frequently to elicit facts from most voluminous, contradictory, and ill-arranged materials, and we therefore have a debt of gratitude to this distinguished foreigner, whose talents, perseverance, industry, and unremitting research, have been so conspicuous on the present occasion ; and whose digests are of that lucid description, that we may always refer to them with pleasure and profit.

We have, in a short compass, every memorable, historical, political, and commercial event between England and the East Indies, from 1600 to 1823, with distinct and valuable tables of the revenue and expenditure of the three presidencies ; the territorial, bond, and simple contract debts of the Company ; the produce of all merchandise of the East Indies and of China, imported into and re-exported from Great Britain ; and of British and Irish manufactures exported to those countries, distinguishing the Company's from the free trade ; and finally a view of the rise and progress of the commerce and navigation between England and the East Indies.

The Record of the British navy commences from the earliest period, and is replete with curious and interesting details and tables, which shew the exact state of the navy in different years, down to the present time ; at the demise of every sovereign ; at the commencement and termination of wars ; sums voted by parliament, &c. ; comparative statements of the fleets in different engagements ; the stations of our fleets and squadrons during the last wars ; and a variety of other useful information. Among the most important statements, are those exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels, and the number of men and boys actually employed in navigating the same, that was registered at every port of the British empire in each year, from 1791 :—a view of the number of King's ships on the 15th Jan. 1827, shewing in what part of the world each ship has been stationed, from 1822, and distinguishing also in each year, from 1816 to 1827, what ships have been building or rebuilding, in commission, or in ordinary.

It is impossible for us to give more than one of the tables ; but we may with confidence recommend M. Moreau's work



to the attention of every writer on naval matters, and to every person in any way connected with the shipping interest.

The following statement shews the extraordinary progress of the British royal navy, from the year 1652 to the 1st of January, 1827.

| Years. | Number of guns, from |                |                |                |                |                |                | Sloops, &c. | Ships of the Navy. |                                     |                                      |
|--------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|        | 100<br>to<br>120     | 80<br>to<br>98 | 74<br>to<br>78 | 60<br>to<br>64 | 50<br>to<br>58 | 38<br>to<br>46 | 20<br>to<br>36 |             | Grand<br>Total.    | Ships<br>from<br>60 to 120<br>guns. | Ships of<br>58 guns<br>and<br>under. |
|        | No.                  | No.            | No.            | No.            | No.            | No.            | No.            |             | No.                | No.                                 | No.                                  |
| 1652   | 1                    | 1              | 0              | 1              | 11             | 11             | 33             | 44          | 102                | 3                                   | 99                                   |
| 1676   | 4                    | 8              | 11             | 12             | 10             | 28             | 14             | 59          | 148                | 35                                  | 113                                  |
| 1685   | 5                    | 17             | 31             | 10             | 10             | 35             | 11             | 60          | 179                | 63                                  | 116                                  |
| 1701   | 6                    | 30             | 27             | 18             | 4              | 40             | 44             | 87          | 256                | 81                                  | 175                                  |
| 1714   | 7                    | 29             | 26             | 19             | 50             | 24             | 42             | 50          | 247                | 81                                  | 166                                  |
| 1727   | 7                    | 29             | 24             | 18             | 46             | 24             | 29             | 45          | 233                | 78                                  | 155                                  |
| 1744   | 6                    | 30             | 26             | 31             | 35             | 30             | 40             | 104         | 302                | 93                                  | 209                                  |
| 1756   | 5                    | 20             | 48             | 36             | 33             | 38             | 45             | 134         | 320                | 109                                 | 211                                  |
| 1760   | 5                    | 20             | 43             | 59             | 28             | 32             | 83             | 142         | 412                | 127                                 | 285                                  |
| 1765   | 5                    | 18             | 56             | 57             | 21             | 12             | 82             | 157         | 407                | 135                                 | 272                                  |
| 1770   | 3                    | 17             | 61             | 54             | 10             | 9              | 70             | 141         | 367                | 137                                 | 230                                  |
| 1775   | 4                    | 20             | 64             | 43             | 12             | 7              | 79             | 105         | 340                | 131                                 | 209                                  |
| 1780   | 4                    | 21             | 67             | 51             | 20             | 24             | 86             | 174         | 490                | 143                                 | 347                                  |
| 1785   | 5                    | 26             | 72             | 46             | 17             | 48             | 91             | 95          | 471                | 149                                 | 322                                  |
| 1790   | 6                    | 26             | 72             | 42             | 17             | 45             | 89             | 181         | 478                | 146                                 | 332                                  |
| 1795   | 9                    | 29             | 78             | 40             | 20             | 71             | 91             | 155         | 510                | 156                                 | 354                                  |
| 1800   | 11                   | 30             | 97             | 45             | 24             | 97             | 91             | 352         | 757                | 183                                 | 574                                  |
| 1805   | 12                   | 25             | 105            | 39             | 21             | 106            | 85             | 414         | 807                | 181                                 | 626                                  |
| 1810   | 13                   | 34             | 160            | 36             | 16             | 158            | 88             | 533         | 1048               | 243                                 | 805                                  |
| 1815   | 17                   | 26             | 149            | 22             | 20             | 160            | 65             | 425         | 884                | 214                                 | 670                                  |
| 1820   | 28                   | 22             | 99             | 10             | 13             | 119            | 62             | 260         | 613                | 149                                 | 464                                  |
| 1827   | 26                   | 23             | 81             | 12             | 23             | 117            | 127            | 197         | 606                | 142                                 | 464                                  |

The number of Foreign vessels captured and afterwards purchased for the use of the British royal navy, was, in the year 1793, 25 ships; in 1802, 253; in 1809, 272; and in 1820, (only) 54.

The number of ships of war, and other vessels of the royal navy, sold since the conclusion of the peace, was 445 ships of 229,847 tons; 112 of 136,317 tons, on condition of being broken-up, and the other 333 of 93,530 tons were sold unconditionally.

Our limits prevent us at present entering further on this very curious work, but we intend, at a future period, to revert to some of the important subjects it contains.

M. Moreau, we find, is now preparing statistical tables of Ireland, shewing its extent, population, revenue, expenditure, commerce, navigation, &c. &c.; and we shall be glad if his labours prove equally successful as in the publications before us.

*Papers on Naval Architecture and other Subjects connected with Naval Science, conducted by WILLIAM MORGAN and AUGUSTIN CREUZE, Naval Architects, formerly Students at the School of Naval Architecture in His Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth.*

WE promised in our last number that this work should be noticed, and the acquaintance we have since made with its contents, has not at all altered the intention: its pages are not unworthy of the subject to which they are devoted,—the improvement of our navy. It is a fact, which every one connected with naval affairs will confirm, that the English shipping is inferior to that of almost every maritime nation, and, indeed, the few good ships we do possess, are confessedly built after foreign models. It is hard to account for the national apathy which must have been the cause of this inferiority, for it is only natural to suppose, that the reverse would have been the case, and that the first maritime power would have possessed the fastest and best ships. We have probably learnt to rely so securely on the skill and undaunted valour of our seamen, that we have overlooked the fact, that their dangers and difficulties were often greatly increased, and their triumphs diminished, by the inefficiency of their ships; or if at any time this truth was forced on our notice, the same consciousness of safety caused it to be disregarded. Now, however, that the bustle of war and the pride and excitement of success are calmed, there is no longer an excuse, and the evil must have a remedy; besides, the commonest policy requires, that we should take every precaution to ensure a continuation of our present pre-eminence: our old opponents are full of preparation, new and energetic rivals have arisen, and every thing tells, that when the struggle shall arrive, it will not be unworthy of the prize to be gained,—the sovereignty of the seas.

The series of experimental cruises, which is making by squadrons of ships built after the designs of different scientific projectors, is undoubtedly a most powerful means of promoting improvement: the competition between the rival constructors, and the consequent emulation, must do very much; besides, the general interest which is excited by these cruises, serves to make the subject of naval improvement popular, and that alone would be a sufficient result: “demand generates supply;” and if a good and efficient navy be really the national wish, there can be no doubt that talent equal to the task may be found. There is another great advantage arising from these experimental



cruises, which is the excellent practice it affords the crews of the vessels, so much better than could be gained in a far longer period merely spent in the usual routine of naval duty: this our continental neighbours are fully aware of, and our ports are not unfrequently visited by their ships, which have been fitted out for the sole purpose of instructing the crews. These truths have, however, latterly become apparent: the late naval administration had begun to clear away the trammels which have hitherto fettered all attempts at naval improvement, and for the prospect of the future, we have the whole public life of the late lamented head of the army as a pledge, that under a similar, unbiassed, and enlightened rule, our navy will meet the fostering encouragement it deserves, and our ships become worthy the heroes who man them.

But to return to the subject of this article, the "Papers on Naval Architecture." The gentlemen who conduct this work were, as the title-page informs us, formerly students at the school of naval architecture; and it may here be observed, that until the experimental cruises had brought the name of Professor Inman before the public, in connexion with this establishment, few knew, that for the last seventeen years, an establishment has existed solely devoted to the purpose of rearing scientific men to fill the situations in the civil service of our navy. It is strange, that after such a lapse of time as the above, and when, as is evident from the regulations concerning the ages for admission, (from fifteen to seventeen) many thus educated must be in the prime of life and intellect, we may search the list of the officers of our dockyards and find that, with one solitary exception, none of these gentlemen have hitherto been employed in any but the lowest grade of their profession. Surely, this calls loudly for an alteration; jealousies and narrow prejudices must have had an undue influence, or it could never have happened, that the talent which has been matured at a great expence, should be thus allowed to remain in useless inactivity; or, what is far worse, lost in the apathy of disappointed hope. If the plan has not answered the expectations of its projectors, or if the students themselves have failed, the establishment should be discontinued,—but that can hardly be the case; the old system experience has proved was inadequate, this new one is the same which has enabled foreign nations to surpass us; therefore experience is in its favour: besides, here is a work conducted by two of the gentlemen thus educated, and supported by others, dedicated solely to the extension of the science to which they have been devoted:

this shows a confidence and an energy which can only arise from a consciousness of strength, and is, we affirm, enough alone to prove, that the establishment cannot be a failure, and that it only requires to be encouraged fully to answer the most sanguine hopes which may have ever been formed of it.

It may be objected, that there are other circumstances to be considered, and that it is impossible to bring this new establishment forward yet, without manifest disregard to the claims of the old; but what was it but the inadequacy of the old to meet the wants of the nation which caused any change necessary? and surely seventeen years might have sufficed to have paved the way for carrying that change into effect, and for satisfying the claims even of the most scrupulous; and, after all, what claim have those to further favour, who are already advanced beyond their utmost expectation? Mere length of services is but a poor pretext to urge for any thing but for a superannuation;—the steady soldier is not unjustly treated because he is not advanced beyond the rank of a serjeant, nor does the able seaman complain that his hopes are bounded to the attaining a warrant;—great merit does, even in these two services, break through these barriers, and should, of course, also be allowed to do so in that to which we refer; but it is now time, that the country should reap the fruits of the expense to which it has been put; and these gentlemen, the reward of their endeavours to fulfil the object for which their establishment was formed.

It has been urged against this body, that its members, scientifically educated, cannot have acquired sufficient practical experience to take on themselves the direction of our arsenals and the building of our navies,—as if the judgment and power of reflection arising from education could be in opposition to the acquirement of any knowledge, especially of that which, at best, is the mere remembrance of error; and, after all, from whom does this objection arise, but from their interested and jealous opponents? St. Paul's was not the production of the unschooled mind of the bricklayer, but of the cultivated intellect of the man of science.

We shall now give a rapid glance over the contents of the numbers before us, sufficient, we hope, to give an idea of their nature, and to prove their utility, although we cannot make so many extracts as we could wish from the different articles, as our limits will not admit of the sacrifice of space which would be requisite to avoid breaking the chain of analysis and reasoning with which the investigations in scientific papers are necessarily pursued.



The views of the conductors of the work are stated in the prefatory advertisement to be, that—

The means of improvement in this science are the collection of facts, experiment, mathematical reasoning, and general observation; and success is to be expected only in proportion to the talent and labour devoted to it. The extent and difficulty of the subject render a very rapid advancement improbable; but there is nothing in its character which can be shown to prevent the general mode of philosophical investigation being equally applicable to this as to other sciences; and it is reasonable to be expected, that, by equal attention to it, it will advance certainly, though slowly, to the same degree of excellency.

In accordance with these views three numbers of the work have been published, which contain many articles of considerable ability in the various branches of naval science. Among the papers in the first number is one "On Stowage," which must be peculiarly interesting to naval officers: it clearly shows how very essential to the efficient command of a ship is a knowledge of the principles by which its different properties are regulated. After an introductory account of what has been done to elucidate the subject of the stowage of ships, and in which we grieve to see only foreign names occur, and foreign societies are mentioned, it proceeds—

Most of the properties of a ship depend in some manner on the situation of the centre of gravity, which is determined by the disposition of the moveable weights on board. The great difference found to exist in the qualities of the same ship at different times, arises principally from alterations in the stowage and trim. \* \* \* \* \* The properties of a ship which are chiefly affected by the stowage are, the stability, rolling, pitching, holding a steady course, ardency, or a tendency to fly up to the wind, going about, the action of the rudder, and the strain of the materials. The manner in which the stowage influences these properties will be best seen by considering them, as far as possible, independently of other circumstances.

This is then done, and each quality is reasoned on separately, by which means clear, practical conclusions are deduced.

There is a clever paper in this number on the "raking of ships' masts;" and also a long account of the last experimental cruise, which is rendered doubly interesting by the absence of more official information. Certainly, in affairs of this importance, the public is entitled to some authentic and accredited report of the result; mere justice to the different projectors demands this, otherwise opinions can only be formed of their comparative merits from the party statements of newspapers.

There is a paper in the second number "On the soundness of the ships of the navy," from which we would willingly, could we spare the space, make some extracts, as it

contains a highly satisfactory account of the state of "Britain's best bulwarks," and also helps to elucidate that alarming and mysterious subject, "Dry Rot:" we must, however, pass on to a subject which is not less important to the interest of this country,—the state of its mercantile navy, on the improvement of which there are several papers dispersed through the numbers, in which there are some good suggestions: in one of them it is endeavoured to be proved, that a great deal of the depression which the shipping of this country labours under, is to be attributed to the general inferiority of our ships. This may be in a great measure true, and it is probably the only way in which the question could have been treated in a scientific work, but there are many other causes which operate against our shipping, and as long as our merchants are not under restrictions, they will of course ship in such vessels as can afford to sail at the lowest rate—an advantage which foreign shipping must possess, from the differences in the prices both of labour and materials, and also in the nature of the habits and wants of the crews. We shall give a short extract from this paper, as it sets the differences of the difficulties of constructing a man-of-war and a merchant ship in a clear point of view:—

"In the design of ships of war, the nature of the service in which they will be employed is known, and the lading, in comparison with that of a merchant ship, is a constant quantity; it is, therefore, only necessary to endeavour to obtain a maximum of good qualities in relation to these circumstances. But in a merchant ship, the lading is of such a variable nature, both as to quantity and species, that the ship is at different times under very different circumstances, and subjected to the same trials; thus an East Indiaman is, on her outward voyage, two feet more immersed than on her homeward, and the draught of water of a collier is reduced, at different times, four, five, and six feet, by which the stability is generally very much diminished; and even with the same draught of water the stability may vary very considerably, owing to the difference in the nature and disposition of the lading, and the consequent effect produced on the centre of gravity of the ship; and yet, under these different circumstances, the ships are exposed to the same winds and seas. It is evident, that if, when at their proper draught of water and stowage, they are only equal to the trials to which they are subject, they must be very inadequate to the contest with such a deduction from their powers as this would produce, particularly if their design be not made with a due consideration to this circumstance."

The third number commences with an historical sketch of the progress of Naval Architecture: this, we think, should have been the introductory article of the first number, and might, indeed, have almost occupied the whole of its pages. Steam Navigation also occupies some space in this third number, and is a good promise for the future, and we most strongly recommend it should be pursued; as



this article is rather more than its title professes to be, an "Analysis of M. Marestier's work on the Steam Navigation of America," the writer might, with a little additional trouble, have made it much more valuable, and, at the same time, more interesting, by collecting similar particulars of the English steam vessels to those given of the American; however, this may furnish matter for a separate article at some future period.

There is also a paper on Naval Tactics, which displays considerable acquaintance with the subject, though it is evidently not the production of a sailor. The writer cannot do better than pursue this branch of naval science,—he has a wide and almost an open field before him.

There is one more thing which we must notice, and then we have done; but we will give it in the words of the authors: it is from a paper on the resistance of fluids, in the first number:—

"In the investigation of the resistance of fluids in this work, the different theories and best courses of experiments will be given in the successive numbers, and in conclusion, such inductions made as may appear, from a careful examination of the whole, to be legitimate.

"This mode of treating the subject of the resistance of fluids is preferred, as most likely to lead to some practical results, by ascertaining what is fairly and certainly established. By showing the merits and defects of the different theories, it may be the means of determining the propriety of adopting parts of some theories, which, as wholes, would be inadmissible: it will at least have the advantage, by an acquaintance with what has been written on the subject, of preventing the unnecessary labour of retracing the steps of others; and may either lead to the further investigation of a theory, from a point to which it is arrived, or may suggest researches in different directions. It may also prevent, in some cases, the repetition of experiments which have already been satisfactorily made: should all of them be found deficient, in analogy, to the action of the water on ships at sea, under any circumstances which might have been made more accordant, this examination would suggest a new course of experiments, which might more immediately tend to the improvement of naval architecture.

"The theory of Don George Juan will be given first, having been but little known in this country, and requiring, from the manner of its investigation, and difference from most other theories, particular attention."

Should this intention ever be fully executed, the compilation will be invaluable.

In giving this rapid sketch of the three numbers of this work, which are already published, it must not be supposed that the papers we have mentioned are the only ones we think worthy of notice; on the contrary, there are many others, some only suited to the man of science, and some which will amply repay the curiosity of the general reader, if he be at all interested in naval affairs. There are several communications of a foreign officer, which afford ano-

ther proof of the utility of a work of this sort, as through the medium of its pages much knowledge in naval science possessed by other nations, may become familiar to ourselves.

We now think we have redeemed the pledge we gave, that we could prove the contents of this work useful, and that it was creditable to the establishment from which it has arisen, and we earnestly recommend it to the attention of all who are connected with the shipping interests of this vast maritime nation.

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*Inquiry into the State of the Indian Army, with suggestions for its improvement, and the establishment of a military police for India.* By WALTER BADENACH, Esq. Captain, Bengal Army. 8vo. 1826.

WE have perused with much satisfaction Captain Badenach's present state of the Indian army, but more particularly that of the establishment, the Bengal, to which he belongs. He has given us a detail, divided into chapters, shewing the necessity for certain alterations and improvements, by way of increasing the respectability of the East India Company's service, and placing it upon a footing more resembling the royal forces now serving with the company's troops, than it bears at present. Pay and allowances have been already assimilated, and consequently rank ought to be commensurate with the other adjustments.

In a return at page 6, Captain Badenach states the company's European and native troops to amount to 280,863; King's troops, 21,934; together, 302,797; since which two Sepoy regiments have been raised, both at Madras and Bombay. So that the company pay this enormous standing force, always ready equipped for the field upon the shortest notice. Of the company's acquisition of territory and of revenue consequent thereon, from the year 1796, an opinion may be formed from a perusal of this very important book. The company has a sway in Bengal alone over a territory of 1300 miles in a direct line, from the Chilka lake to Lodianah, on the Sutlodge; and possess a land revenue of thirty-three millions, paid as regularly as Mr. Coke's, or the best rented estate in this country. That the company's debt, after several most arduous wars, only amounts to one year's revenue, appears almost incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact. To maintain this pre-eminence, however, an immense army must always be kept on foot, and it must also be more liberally supplied with efficient officers than has been the case for some years past.



It appears from the paucity of officers in the company's service, compared with those in the King's regiments in India, owing to the great number required for the staff situations, those upon furlough, &c. that when corps go upon service it frequently happens a regiment of 1000 rank and file has not a field officer, or more than one or two captains to the ten companies. How far this deficiency should be remedied, we leave to the board of controul, and court of directors, to determine. The King's regiments in India have each two lieut.-colonels, two majors, from nine to eleven captains, with the regular number of subalterns; whilst the company's regiments have one colonel or lieut.-col.-commandant, one lieut.-colonel, one major, five captains, with subalterns in proportion thereto. The disparity is evident, and it may be observed, that the sum now saved to the company annually by the great number of their officers on furlough, could not be better disposed of than in augmenting the number of efficient regimental officers.

Service in the East Indies has always been considered less fatal to Europeans than in the West; but, nevertheless, the loss of officers is excessive. Of the number of officers in the Bengal army on the 1st Jan. 1796, and of those who entered it between that and the 31st Dec. 1820, 1243, or rather more than one out of three, have died or have been killed in India. Every individual who enters the company's service must look forward to at least 22 years\* service in India; and, with the above calculation before us, we challenge the most determined economist to deny that where such a hazard of life prevails, every liberal recompense and encouragement ought to be afforded. Capt. Badenach has furnished us with a detail of the number of Indian officers retired on the pension, from 1796 to 1820, from which it appears that 550 have retired; that their retiring allowances amount to 143,003*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; that the number on the list in 1820 was 369, and the expense 77,103*l.* 15*s.* Upon this statement we may remark that it shews either that the pensioners must have died off rapidly, from a sudden change of climate, too tardily adopted, or from a disinclination in the officers to retire upon what they may regard an incompetent pension for habits acquired abroad, which we all know it is most difficult to relinquish, and, indeed, the admirable letters from the regretted Bishop Heber upon the expense and requisite comforts for India marches is a positive proof of it.

Capt. Badenach suggests a plan for inducing lieut.-colo-

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\* An officer is entitled to a retired allowance after 22 years actual service.

nels and majors to retire, by regimental subscriptions among the officers, amounting per regiment to the sum of 2000*l.*; but this alternative, for a more rapid promotion to the rank of field officer, we cannot subscribe to; it would be an expensive alternative to the junior officers; and, moreover, should be rendered unnecessary by liberal retired allowances. At p. 41, Capt. Badenach observes:—

“ It is perfectly clear that whatever may be the advantages to Britain or India from the conquest, a very small portion of them has fallen to the lot of those by whose courage and zeal that conquest has been achieved. Great, indeed, is the contrast between the financial burdens to which the revenues of India and England are exposed, in providing for those who have fought their battles. With reference to the retired full-pay and the half-pay list of both, up to 1820, it will be found the amount for the hon. company's service was only equal to about a 298th part of the yearly revenue of India; while that of Great Britain for the army alone, was about a 19th part. In H. M.'s service, on the retired full-pay and half-pay, there are of one description or other about 13,000 officers, or about 100 to each corps of the present establishment; viz. 4 general officers, 7 colonels or lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 26 captains, and upwards of 50 subalterns, or pay-masters, surgeons, or staff-officers, exclusive of the officers on the strength of regiments; whereas, in the company's service, there are but a fraction more than one retired officer for each corps of the present establishment, and the charge for furlough allowances is attended with an immense saving to the hon. company. However well-inclined the officers may be, it would scarcely be reasonable or natural to suppose that men, possessing the qualities required by their profession, can remain satisfied or contented under such sadly discouraging prospects as those before them.”

Regimental messes are strongly recommended, and from the knowledge we have of the Bengal service, we may assert that nothing would contribute more to economy than such a plan well conducted; and in case of an officer being detached on command, little addition need be made to his customary cantonment establishment. More officers marry Europeans we find of late years than formerly; more economical habits are thereby acquired, and even should the father die, a noble institution provides liberally for his offspring. How much better is this than to be incumbered with children born by native women, whom it is most difficult, when well educated, to introduce into eligible situations in life, and who, first and last, cost more than children of entire European parentage generally do: this evil, too fatally experienced by many civil and military men, we fear still prevails to a great extent in the three Indian establishments.

Capt. Badenach mentions that the regimental bazaars are restored to regiments. This is a measure well done, for surely no one plan of the excellent Cornwallis was so impolitic as doing away with this necessary mode of sub-



sistence to corps, and placing them under the then civilian paymasters of stations. The operation of that regulation is well remembered by old officers. No one arrangement, perhaps, ever contributed more to the efficiency of the service, and the comfort of the troops, than that of bazaars attached to corps. With such establishments, which became as it were an unpaid constituent part of the corps, the two great detachments, Goddard's and Pearse's, which were sent to the aid of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, were not only enabled to perform those long and arduous marches through hostile and unknown regions, from the banks of the Ganges to the western coast of India, and to the southern promontory thereof, without the aid of commissariat, or other established means of supply; but when the troops were 6, 8, 10 months in arrears of pay, the government treasury empty, a depreciated paper currency resorted to, and the enemy laying waste our possessions in sight of the ramparts of Fort St. George, the Bengal troops on those distant services were supplied and maintained on credit, by the very bazaar establishments, without which, it is hazarding nothing to say that the great and perilous services rendered by those detachments could not have been achieved.

It is hence evident, that King's officers, who are appointed commanders-in-chief at either of the settlements, should weigh well what infractions they make upon the customs of so peculiar a service as that of India, before they have acquired local knowledge as to the wisdom or propriety of their plans, and we have no doubt the illustrious Duke of Wellington would concur in these sentiments, for he knows the India service well.

Capt. Badenach lastly treats upon the renewal of the charter. On this point we are decidedly of opinion, that the immense interests of India will never be so well managed as by a court of directors and board of controul, free from the pernicious intrigue of parliamentary influence, and constant dread of the caprice of ministerial changes. A vast extent of country has been acquired in a main degree from the collision of native states against each other, and of late years against the company, and a revenue of 33 millions has been the result. We shall heartily deprecate any measures tending to change the present system, which has worked well from the year 1757 to 1827. Whatever links of the political chain may have corroded, or want renewing in the civil, military, and judicial branches, can easily be done without hazarding its construction. There is plenty of ability in the Direction, and it should

immediately be made a rule to bring forward the abilities of the junior directors into the select committees, without waiting years to wade through the offices of buying, selling, and shipping, so as to render their exertions and abilities useless, when too late to be brought into action.

Capt. Badenach's chief practical remedies for evils in the India service may be thus recapitulated :—1. The army should be more numerously officered in its highest ranks. 2. Junior officers should be sooner employed than they are. 3. The system of irregular corps should be checked. 4. Officers on the general staff should not be allowed to remain on the strength of regiments. 5. Regimental promotion\* should be allowed to go on so far as the rank of lieut.-colonel, and the hon. company have the right of promoting to colonel, as before 1806\*. 6. Veteran regiments should be raised, and officered from the general staff, and made available for all the purposes of internal police, provincial duties, and recruiting for the line. 7. A fund should be made to induce officers to retire earlier than they would be inclined to do under the present system, and to declare their intention of doing so in India. 8. A new distribution of the troops in the different presidencies, and a new division of the presidencies themselves should be adopted. 9. Officers should get grants of land in New South Wales, and be allowed to sell their pensions on their own lives. 10. Brevet rank should be granted for distinguished services. 11. Local rank should be conferred on officers of very long standing in the service. 12. Corporal punishment ought to be abolished in the native army of Bengal.

An unqualified remark, that "from 1806 to 1813, as is usual in India in time of peace with the native states, the affairs of the Bengal army were much neglected, and indifferently administered," however intended, certainly seems calculated to give umbrage to the parties who were in authority and office during the period referred to; and Col. Worsley, an officer of whom the Indian army has reason to be proud, and who held the office of Adjutant-General during some years of the time in question, has thought it necessary to bring forward the various beneficial arrangements which were adopted within that period; many of which were doubtless of the highest importance and most essential advantage to the efficiency of the service,—the reputation of the government,—and the welfare of the troops.

Before we take leave of this work, we must express our

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\* This appears to be a measure in every view desirable, and cannot be too soon adopted.—ED.



opinion, that the service is much indebted to Capt. Badenach for the ability he has exerted in its behalf, and hope, from the well-known impartiality of Mr. Wynn, and the ample means he possesses of ascertaining the accuracy of the statements offered to his consideration, that he will, in conjunction with the court of directors, forthwith amend whatever is deemed worthy of reform, and place the India service upon a footing more consistent with the interests of the nation and the stability of such distant possessions. It may be observed, that the learned and excellent Bishop Heber\* has recommended, like Capt. Badenach, a subordinate government for the upper provinces.

Since the foregoing was written we have read the last number of the *Quarterly Review*. In the critique on Major Snodgrass's Narrative of the Burmese War, the editor, from what authority he does not state, asserts, "that in the attack of the stockades, on the 15th December, after their retreat from before Rangoon, when ordered to the assault, the whole battalion (query, which native battalion?) actually laid themselves down, and the British troops marched to the assault over them." We must regard this as a libel on the Indian army,—a slur that has never before been attempted to be cast upon our brave sepoys. The writer of the article in question, like Major Snodgrass, is strongly biassed against Company's officers and Company's corps. The Burmese war has happily and unexpectedly terminated, and great credit is due to Sir A. Campbell for his achievements, but any one who reads Major Snodgrass's book, and, we repeat what we said in our former number, it is worthy perusal, cannot but be convinced, that at various periods the issue of the war was put to extreme hazard from temerity and ardent zeal, and the early want of that consideration due to the valour and good conduct of the native troops. The prejudice against Company's officers is both offensive and impolitic. In point of education and connexions they are on an equality with king's officers, whilst their literary attainments have been the admiration of their countrymen. Whether the bit of parchment has the sign manual of our excellent

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\* The whole of this eminent prelate's correspondence discovers the mind of a well-informed, inquisitive traveller, free from the prejudices of religious zeal; and we earnestly hope, care will be taken not to appoint any one to the situation of Bishop, who may be tainted with the extreme of religious intolerance. Great care ought also to be observed in the selection of Chaplains for the Service: it should not be made the stepping stone for family connexions, which the most liberal provision for retired chaplains apparently offers to parliamentary influence.

King, or the Governor-General of India, or of Directors, —neither will amend the capacity, stultify the ideas, or remove bad feelings. No man, unless his mind is invulnerable to facts, can withhold the praise due to our native troops: the few Englishmen, say 40,000, dispersed throughout India, even were they brought into one focus, on any alarming reverse would be of little service, were not our sepoys retained in their duty by the zeal and local knowledge of their European officers. Bold assertions have been made at courts in the India House, by individuals who ought to be better informed, that our officers are not well acquainted with Persian and Hindoostanee; this we know to be directly opposed to fact;—every sepoy officer must be well acquainted with the common colloquial language, and many are elegant Arabic and Persian scholars.

*Memoir of the late Captain William St. Clair, of the 25th Regiment, or Royal Borderers.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ST. CLAIR was the second son of Lieut.-Col. William St. Clair\*, of the 25th regt.; he received his commission as ensign in 1792, at the age of twelve, from the late Lord George Lennox, Col. of the 25th regt.; and in 1794, his lieutenancy. In 1799, the 25th regt. served with H. R. H. the late Duke of York, in Holland, and several of the captains being killed in action, Lieut. St. Clair was recommended for a company, but H. R. H., owing to the

\* The following extract of a letter from the late Lord George Lennox, the father of the late, and the grandfather of the present Duke of Richmond, shows so clearly the good feelings of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, that we are induced to give it publicity. It was addressed to this officer, now in his 80th year, and who served 34 years in the 25th regt., under the command of Lord George Lennox, and retired in 1795, from bad health.

*“ Plymouth Dock, 13th Oct., 1795.*

“ Dear St. Clair;—You are probably not unacquainted with some circumstances relative to the Duke of York and my son, from which you will readily understand that I have scarcely the honour of being known to H. R. H., and can, consequently, have but little interest at headquarters; which, however, I beg you will look upon as entirely between ourselves, for the Duke’s behaviour to me when here, shewed no marks whatever, of his retaining in the least degree, any unfavourable recollection of what had passed. Yet, I think it would not become me to apply to the Duke in any other way than the ordinary mode, which is, may be, all that you desire; and it is only the fear of appearing inattentive towards you, that makes me wish to explain to you, that if there are objections to what you propose, I have no claim whatever to suppose they can be removed on my account. Whilst, on the other hand, if the Duke is likely to agree to it, the enclosed recommendation will be sufficient; as, indeed, it contains all that could be said in a letter, and only differs in the form.”



extreme youth of the lieutenant, (he being only 19,) demurred about giving him the company; in consequence of which, all the officers of the regiment memorialized H. R. H., and stated, that as the son of their old colonel, who had served 34 years in the regiment, they hoped H. R. H. would not put an officer over the head of Lieut. St. Clair: a few days after he received his captain's commission.

In 1809 the flank companies of the 25th regt., under the command of Capt. St. Clair, were ordered from St. Kitt's to join the army at the attack of Martinique; these, and the flanks of other regts. were formed into a battalion, under the command of Major Campbell, who being killed early in the attack, Capt. St. Clair, as senior officer, then took the command of the battalion, and while gallantly leading on his regt. to storm the heights of Surirey, fell at their head. Sir George Prevost, in his report, dated Feb. 2, 1809, says, "the bravery of the light battalion enabled me to carry the valuable position of Surirey, without the artillery, within 300 yards of the enemy's intrenched camp." And in the despatch of 15th Feb., 1809, dated head-quarters, Martinique, Sir George Beckwith says, "in my general report of the action, time did not allow of my expressing my regret at the loss of Capt. St. Clair, (mis-spelt, Sinclair,) of the 25th regt. light infantry, a very gallant young officer, who fell leading on his men to the attack of the heights of Surirey."

Major James P. St. Clair, royal artillery, aide-de-camp to Sir G. Prevost, and brother of Capt. St. Clair, performed the melancholy office of interring his brave and esteemed younger brother on the field of battle. Capt. D. St. Clair, R.N., is another brother.

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#### THE NEW NAVAL AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

THE appointment of the Duke of Clarence to the office of Lord High Admiral of England, is a measure in which the country at large, and the British navy more particularly, cannot be otherwise than proud. Reform in various departments of the naval service; an improvement of the prospects of naval officers generally; and other alterations which would add to the respectability of the profession, have long been desired: and from whose administration could the navy hope for such benefits as from that of a Prince of the Blood Royal, whose early years were spent in the service? who "has arrived at that time of life when ordinary labours cease to have much attraction, and when the advancement of the national interest is more congenial to the temper of his mind\*:" who promises that in his

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\* H. R. H.'s speech at the anniversary of the Scotch Hospital, 28th April, 1827.

official career, he will pursue a line of conduct similar to that of his ever-honoured and lamented brother, the late Duke of York. That H. R. H. will follow such steps we can have no doubt; that he is independent in mind and principles; that as, we trust, the retention of his situation does not depend on any men or ministers, but on the will of our beloved King, H. R. H. will be unshackled by party influence and connexions; that the old, the tried, and the valuable seaman will command a preference of attention; and that promotions and rewards will be distributed with even-handed justice, we most sanguinely anticipate, not only from public report of the character of the Duke, but from circumstances that have at different times come under our particular view regarding H. R. H.: and we therefore venture to add, that the office of Lord High Admiral will be performed in a manner most honourable to the Duke, and most beneficial and satisfactory to every branch of the naval service.

As already observed, there is much to amend throughout the naval service, but, perhaps, no part so forcibly calls for improvement as the situation of midshipmen and the junior ranks of officers. Old and grey-headed midshipmen without pay when unemployed; weather-beaten lieutenants grown old in the service, many of whom had long relinquished all expectation of promotion; who are vegetating on a trifling stipend, but now anticipate different things; experienced officers, who after having been engaged in our most splendid naval victories have reached the rank of commander;—these gallant men, we are certain, will have a warm friend in the Duke. The last moments of the illustrious Frederick were greatly cheered (see p. 610) by the prospect of having carried a measure for the benefit of the subaltern ranks of the army:—may the Lord High Admiral commence his administration by conferring a benefit of which he may long live to witness the fruits!

One other measure only we shall at present submit, which is, that it would add to the respectability of the service, and certainly be very gratifying to all naval men, if naval promotions invariably appeared, like those of the army, in the *London Gazette*.

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In adverting to the command of the army, we must express our deep and sincere regret at the retirement of the Duke of Wellington, a circumstance which we have heard deplored by officers of every rank in the service. His Grace the army regard as the individual best qualified to supply the place of the late illustrious Commander-in-



chief, and the short time his Grace presided at the Horse-Guards satisfied every observer, that his rule would have been impartial, and truly beneficial to the army. We have reason to know, that the first care of the Duke of Wellington was to bring forward and reward the services of old officers, and that until *service* should have been provided for, property and connexions would have had but little influence at head-quarters. His situation would have enabled him "to recommend to the notice of his Majesty all his former friends and companions in arms, and to reward them according to their merits, for the exertions which they had formerly made under his command in the field :—to improve the condition of his old comrades in arms\*."

His Grace has said, that the office of Commander-in-Chief placed of necessity the holder of it in a constant confidential relation with his Majesty and the government, and that it would be impossible for him to consider the continuance of his relation with the present Prime Minister either serviceable to the country, or creditable to himself. But when we look back to the period the Duke of York held that office, and find that he continued in the command of the army under every change of administration, and during times of active warfare; when both successful and unsuccessful expeditions were planned by the minister of the day; when H. R. H. must, of course, have had frequently to hold communication with parties to whom he was directly opposed on some political questions; we are led to hope that before long his most Gracious Majesty's orders may again place the Duke of Wellington in the chief command of the army. We feel confident, that the wish of his sovereign and his country's weal would supersede all political feeling in the breast of the gallant chief. With the most devoted attachment to our sovereign, we may venture to say, that no act of his paternal kindness towards the army (and the army is fully alive to the unceasing solicitude of his Majesty for its welfare and honour) would be more gratifying than that which should direct the Duke of Wellington to resume the office of Commander-in-Chief.

The retirement of Sir Herbert Taylor from office, is, at all events, (see *Gazette*, p. 651, and *General Order*, p. 650) for the present postponed†. Most officers of the army

\* Duke of Wellington's speech in the House of Lords, 2d May, 1827.

† A correspondent observes to us, "I believe I speak the wishes of the whole British army when I say, that were the appointment to rest with them, Sir Herbert Taylor would hold his present arduous situation by acclamation."

have now had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits, the urbanity, and the very gentlemanly conduct of this distinguished friend of the Duke of York. We know how his levees have been attended: that every subaltern who has had occasion to present himself, has been received with kindness: and that if his requests have not been complied with, the reasons for refusal have been communicated in a manner that has soothed disappointment, and engendered or increased personal respect\*.

The promotion of Lord Palmerston to a seat in the cabinet, is a reward earned by his lordship's zealous, impartial, and even laborious services for 18 years, as Secretary at War.

The appointment of the gallant Marquess of Anglesey as Master General of the Ordnance, cannot but be gratifying to those acquainted with his character, his qualifications for business, his affability, and kindness of disposition.

We shall be glad to see more of such men in official situations, and the removal of all who, either from ignorance or presumption, pursue an opposite line of conduct in their intercourse with parties who have occasion to transact business with them.

It has been our intention to review the career of the heads of the naval and military departments; but, at present, we have been compelled to disappoint so many of our contributors, whose papers are before us, that we must delay this subject to a future occasion.

*Naval and Military Correspondence, addressed to the Editor of the Naval and Military Magazine.*

#### HORSE GUARDS LEVEES.

SIR,—There is a circumstance attending these levees which is extremely derogatory to the feelings of officers and gentlemen, but which, at the same time, I con-

\* How different from mean-minded persons in official situations: individuals who are apt to fancy the respect and attention shewn to the office they hold, as personally intended for themselves, and thus inflated become exposed to the taunts and ridicule of their superiors in every way but official appointment. The presumption of official persons is most revolting: such characters generally owe their elevation to fortunate events, and are frequently destitute of every qualification beyond that of plodding men of business.

“That men, whom all hereafter shall disown,  
The dregs of time, and vile oblivion's prey,  
Hold in large fee the world, and, overblown  
With empty thoughts, grow lavish with decay.”

LORD THURLOW.



ceive, needs but to be pointed out to those in authority, in order to be remedied. It is the custom, and, I admit, a very proper one, for officers to be received at the Horse Guards levees without reference to their seniority, but according to a paper, wherein they are required to write their names at 10 o'clock in the morning of the levee day. Having had occasion frequently to present myself at the Horse Guards, at 10 o'clock, for this purpose, I have been subjected to more rudeness than I have ever experienced in any other situation of life. The doors of the Commander-in-Chief's office are kept closed till the clock strikes ten; a crowd of officers collect,—each approaches the door as near as he can,—and when it is opened, the driving and pushing, I should think, is equal to what must be the case at the gallery doors of a theatre on the representation of a new piece; with this additional evil, that the struggle at the office door is in broad day-light,—the parties rank as gentlemen,—and their struggle exposes them to the sneers of the by-standers. In this struggle the old general and the veteran have but little chance; the young and robust subaltern pushes his way, and, of course, gains the paper, and puts down his name, while the old veterans are recovering their breath, and lamenting the want of some regulation which may put an end to such discourteous treatment.

*United Service Club, 5th April.*

A SUFFERER.

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#### THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—Well assured that there is no subject of higher importance to this country than its naval affairs, I beg to lay before your numerous readers some observations on the present state of the Royal Navy, with regard to the state and number of ships, their efficiency, and crews. In the prosecution of a long war, of upwards of twenty years, it was found, that, although the number of our men-of-war were much increased, yet that, from the constant tear and wear, from the new ships being built often in a hurry to meet particular emergencies, and from the old and captured being often hastily repaired, from wood but imperfectly seasoned, and of inferior quality being used,—their state at the *termination* of that war, when, however, they had swept the seas of the fleets of every naval power in Europe, was much impaired: we had, it is true, above 1000 ships of war, but scarcely one-half of these were sea-worthy, or fit to repair. The board of Admiralty, therefore, very wisely sold them out of the service, judging that new ships on improved plans and principles, of greater capabi-

ilities, superior size and qualifications, built of better materials, and with more care, would at once be more economical, and for the good of the service, than any repairs which could be given to ships, some of which had already done good service to the state, and others had been so badly constructed, as to render any repairs *on them* only a waste of money.

At the end of the war, therefore, our number of ships were soon greatly reduced in numbers, by the sale of the old and condemned vessels; but in their places, new ones were ordered to be built, and those in a tolerably good state to be repaired, and put in ordinary on a new plan, which has proved of the greatest advantage in preserving the ships, viz. covering them over head, so as to exclude moisture, or the action of the elements.

Since the peace, a great number of very fine new ships of war have been built, of all classes, and on different models, now on trial, from three deckers to ten-gun sloops: the classes of our ships have been reduced in number, rendered more simple and easy in classification; thus rendering the arrangement of their stores and outfit much more easy. We have now upwards of 120 sail of the line of the finest ships in the world, three-deckers and large 84-gun ships; an equal number of frigates, many of them new ships, or reduced 74's converted into heavy frigates of 50 and 60 guns; besides a proportionate number of sloops of war and small brigs, and all, or very nearly all, in the very highest order and state of efficiency for service, if wanted *to-morrow*. To shew that this is the case, I have only to mention the fact, that many ships, after serving three or four years on foreign stations, and coming to England to be paid off, are immediately *recommissioned* for service, requiring a change of officers and men, according to the peace-establishment regulations, but seldom much repairs: some ships have been thus successively recommissioned three different times, and most of them two, before going into ordinary, a fact which at once proves the excellent state of the ships, and the excellent arrangements of the Admiralty Board, which require only to be fully known to entitle them, and, I think, to ensure them, the fullest approbation, the highest applause, of the country. During the last ten or twelve years, I hesitate not to say, that more has been done for the improvement and advantage of the navy, than for a century before. Lord Melville has followed up the excellent intentions and plans of his father for improving the state of the navy: the latter introduced the payment to sailors' wives and families of part of



their month's wages when on service ; and the former has recently added much comfort to the state of the seamen themselves, by the new victualling regulations and payment of a small moiety of their pay, to enable them to furnish themselves with those little comforts which they could not before obtain but at great sacrifices, from the want of any payment of wages, except on return from long absence on foreign stations or cruizes, the casual issue of prize-money, &c. With the characteristic carelessness of sailors, the money thus poured upon them was soon expended, in all manner of fun and jollity, and Jack went to sea again for more, too often without having thought of using his hard-earned gains either for his own or his friends' advantage. The new regulations are, therefore, deservedly regarded as great improvements in the service, and I may just observe, that nothing relating to the navy is now *so much* required as a *revision*, from *beginning to end*, of the laws, usages, &c. regarding *prize-money* and *prize-courts* ; the hardships and injustice of which were, *during* war, the constant theme of animadversion, yet were never remedied, nor, I believe, even taken into consideration : this is, however, a question of *first rate* importance to all naval officers and men, and *the time of peace* is the *best time* to sift the abuses and practice of the prize-courts to the bottom : it well deserves the earnest attention and consideration of the Admiralty Board, and, I trust, the time is not distant when some great and important change will be effected in these matters. Connected with the manning of our ships is the important question of *impressment* ; and although much has been already written, and ably written, on this subject, by both naval officers and others, and the masterly treatise of Capt. Griffiths on this subject has very recently put the public and the government in possession of many strong additional facts and reasonings, yet no steps have hitherto been taken. I observe Sir Francis Burdett has taken up the cause, in room of Mr. Hume, and I shall not at present enter on it, being anxious in a future number to lay before your readers my observations at more length than can be done in this communication, which is intended only to notice briefly the present state of the crews of our ships of war, and I have the greatest pleasure in saying, that nothing can be finer : the men are all volunteers, all approved seamen, or artificers, or landsmen of good appearance and character ; they are obtained readily for the present number of ships in commission, and in case of war, I hope there would be little difficulty in getting plenty of men to enter for limited service, and for a

small bounty. The time can scarcely be expected again to arrive when we shall have to cope with the ships of *all* the world united against us, or when we shall require to have 1000 pendants flying, and 100 sail of the line actually at sea. Our great aim should be to fit, arm, and man our ships as well as possible. We have rivals, and powerful ones, at sea, and we have experienced the risk and the impolicy of sending badly manned or imperfectly fitted ships to contend with powerful enemies; we have had our lesson, and been taught experience and wisdom by it, and whilst we have such men at the board as Sir George Cockburn, I am confident there is no danger of any such things occurring again: a more zealous, a more distinguished naval helmsman, cannot be selected; he knows well the power and qualifications of the navies of the different states we may be called on to contend with, and already has the necessary preparation been commenced: it is advancing, and will, I trust, never be lost sight of, but kept steadily and constantly in view.

Two most efficient flag-ships, the *Asia* of 84, and *Barham* of 54, have recently sailed for their respective foreign stations, and finer or better manned ships, perhaps, never left the British shores. Several fine frigates are now fitting out under gallant and able officers, and will, I doubt not, when ready for sea, present an equally efficient appearance; nor can the appearance be assumed without reality; a good ship and crew are easily distinguishable from their contraries. Much has been said on the subject of naval promotions, and of the advancement of men of rank and interest over old meritorious officers devoid of these. Such complaints, I fear, are not *without* reason and justice; yet, as in the army, money will always obtain promotion, so in the navy interest will do the same. It is, however, of the utmost consequence to encourage and promote valuable naval officers, and I am happy to observe, that some plan for promoting the old commanders, lieutenants, and midshipmen, is now under consideration, and, I trust, will speedily take effect. The recent regulations carried into effect, and almost the last public act of the late lamented Duke of York, for promoting old subalterns and brevet field-officers of the line, lead the navy to expect, that something *similar* will be done for the old officers who have neither interest nor chance of service to lead to their advancement. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the best ships and best crews, except *well commanded*, cannot be victorious. Much has been done, is doing, and will, I hope, continue to be done, to put and to preserve our navy in the best state; to



promote the comfort and advantage of both officers and men ;—and whilst such men as now preside at the naval helm continue there, as I hope they long will, Britain will have nothing to *fear*—seamen every thing to *hope*. TRITON.

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#### INDIAN ARMY.

A correspondent observes, that the writer of the letter in our last number, signed INQUISITOR (page 236), is correct as to the dissatisfaction and disgust among the officers of the Company's troops, but incorrect as to the cause. The whole of the Indian army was reorganized in 1824. The reduction alluded to was to have taken place at Bengal, not, as stated, Bombay, and consisted of six extra regiments, raised in May, 1825. They are not yet reduced, nor will they, I fancy, as the Bengal government have hitherto resisted the orders of the Court of Directors to that effect.

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#### ON THE DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

SIR,—Perhaps it is not generally known, that, for some time back, it has been the practice in one of the Hussar regiments for the eldest lieutenant to do the duty of adjutant, and even to hold that appointment,—one of the last who did so being the son of a nobleman of the highest rank. When duty calls, the soldier must obey, and, in order to know his duty, it must be learned in the right school ; the officer who has discharged the duties of adjutant, there can be no doubt, will be much more equal to the command of a company or a battalion, than those who have merely done the duty of their station in the common routine. In every regiment there are always a few smart young men, who love their profession, and make it their study, fit to supply the adjutant's place in case of his absence, yet, I believe, there have occurred instances where such were wanting, and where the serjeant-major had to take the duty of the adjutant ; in many cases, the former succeeds to the latter in case of death or promotion, and I would not interfere with this very just and deserved promotion, which the non-commissioned officer has few opportunities of obtaining otherwise, and which seems naturally to belong to him at such times.

But, without doing so in the least, I think it would very much improve the military knowledge, and fit him much better for the ulterior commands to which he aspires, were every young officer in the regiment to take his turn of the duty of adjutant, within a certain time of his joining the corps,—perhaps after having been with it twelve months. I would by no means be understood to say, that he is to

supersede the adjutant in his duties, but only to assist him, and act for him on parade or field days, and in all other duties, in order to learn and know both the interior management and field duties of both officers and men. For this purpose, I conceive that the older subaltern officers, who have *already* learned and done such duties, may be, after a certain time, altogether relieved from them, except during the adjutant's absence, when one of them could act for him; the detail would then be confined to those who had been some time with the regiment, but were not what could be called old or experienced officers. Let one of these be appointed for a month or two at a time, to assist the adjutant in his duty, and to accompany him, act for him and with him, in all the different parts of his duty. I think there can be no doubt, that in a short time, were this plan adopted, every officer in the regiment would speedily become fit to command, not only his own company, but the corps, should the command devolve upon him; and that, with little additional trouble, much improvement would result to the service.

A young officer, on joining his company, immediately applies himself to learn the duties of his station, and to qualify himself for commanding and regulating it, in case of his captain's absence, but *beyond* this few of them think of carrying their knowledge of regimental affairs, except as they occasionally come before them as matters of duty and necessity. In the Prussian, Austrian, and, I believe, the Russian, service, as well as the French, every officer is as carefully instructed and drilled to all the duties of the field and the camp as is the youngest recruit. In many of our own regiments this is also the case to a certain extent: the young officer (most of them now exceedingly well educated) is taught to bear himself as a soldier, is learned to march, and practised to the first duties of command, before he is allowed to join his company or to mount guard. I have alluded to a gallant Hussar regiment, and I must, in doing so, bear my humble testimony to the peculiar merits of both the commanding officer and those he commands, in being the first to adopt the plan I have mentioned, for I am much inclined to believe it was adopted, by both the colonel and the junior officers, upon a conviction of its excellence, and with the view of raising the regiment to a higher pitch of discipline. That they have succeeded is well known,—the regiment is now on service, and is the admiration of all who see it or serve with it. Every officer and man know their duty, and the former are conversant with every part of regimental or field duty, which can fall



to their share. It does not appear at present probable that they will have any opportunity of displaying their well-known gallantry in presence of an enemy, but they have shewn what can be done by the example and energy of a zealous commanding officer, having gay, thoughtless young men, many of them of high rank, under his command; he has perfectly succeeded in making them excellent officers, in raising the name of the corps, and is now beholding it held up as a pattern and example to others. Every thing in some regiments depends on the ability, energy, and example of the commanding officer; if these direct, the whole corps will be ready to follow and to second, but if these are wanting, too often the effects are felt from right to left; yet it is not always so; I have known regiments very indifferently commanded, but possessing captains of companies who were masters of their profession, and in the art of war, who never failed to lead it to glory and to victory when the day of trial came, and who maintained such a system of discipline in their respective companies, kept them so efficient, and, at the same time, so much possessed the good will and respect of the men—in many cases their strong attachment—that the high name and character of the corps was maintained and increased, even under the disadvantage (and it is in most cases great and paralyzing) of an inexperienced or indifferent commanding officer.

At the siege of St. Sebastian, a corps thus situated was deprived of the assistance of its field officers from various causes, and the command devolved on the senior captain present, as brave a man as ever drew a sword, and now lost to the service of which he was an ornament, having recently died a half-pay major. The gallant regiment alluded to was ordered to lead the attack when a second attempt to storm the fortress was resolved on;—forward they went in the most steady order, and although section after section was swept away as they gained the breach, and although, when at it, the attempt to enter was found quite impracticable, yet their commanding officer coolly ordered his men to lay down at the foot of the wall, whilst the British artillery, admirably served, directed their unerring and unceasing fire over their heads, in order to widen the too deceptive breach in the solid mass of masonry. The explosion of a magazine close to the breach, and the loss of many valuable officers and men to the enemy, speedily enabled the British troops to enter the now open and more feebly defended breach, and in a very few minutes the gallant —th and whole brigade were established within the walls, and in

possession of the town of St. Sebastian. Greater coolness, resolution, and decision, has seldom been displayed than was that day (for the assault, it deserves to be mentioned, began *at noon*) shewn by Lord Lyndoch and the troops ordered on that difficult and dangerous service. MILES.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON\*.

SIR,—The appointment of the great warrior who led our victorious armies over the hard-fought fields of Portugal and Spain, and who finally conquered the despot of Europe at Waterloo, to be Commander-in-chief, in succession to H. late R. H. the Duke of York, of whom you have inserted a striking likeness and biographical memoir, by a master hand, in your first No.,—is an event which, I believe, is hailed by the British army as alike conducive to promote the best interests of the kingdom, and the officers and men over whom he holds chief command. Perhaps it is impossible for any man to exceed H. late R. H. in his parental care of the gallant army over which he presided for so many years, during which it was his constant study to promote the welfare and comfort of both officers and men by every means in his power. He succeeded, as is well known, in bringing it to the highest state of discipline and effectiveness, and during the Peninsula war, his great successor has publicly declared, that much of his success was owing to the admirable state of the army, to the scientific education of the officers, and invincible bravery of the men. No testimony to the merits of the deceased can be higher—none more truly honourable to the liberal mind of him who gave it. The Duke of Wellington declared also that nothing could exceed the high state in which the British army had been now entrusted to his care and command; that he will preserve it in this state there cannot be a doubt,—his former glorious career is known to his country, and to the world,—the army have the most perfect confidence in his ability to command, and his wishes to reward merit,—and the first order he issued, calling on all general and other officers to aid him in preserving the discipline and effective state of the army committed to his command, shew at once his anxiety to succeed his lamented predecessor in the affections of the officers and men, whilst the appointment of two officers, who had served with him through all his campaigns, to the only staff situations he has yet filled up, evinces his attention to the advancement of

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\* We insert this letter, although the illustrious Duke has resigned his command since the receipt of it.



merit and long service. As these gallant officers are men whose names are already well known to their comrades in arms, and whose claims are universally admitted, there can be no indelicacy in mentioning them. Col. Freemantle has been appointed one of his Grace's aides-de-camp, having served with him in Spain, Portugal, and France, in the same honourable capacity; and Lieut.-col. Gurwood has been appointed deputy-adjutant-general to the troops serving in the West Indies. The latter officer, I understand, was first pointed out to his great commander's notice by having thrice volunteered to lead the forlorn hope at the sieges of fortified towns in Portugal and Spain, and was made the bearer of despatches to England, expressly for his gallant and meritorious conduct, thus being insured promotion and a staff appointment.

It is truly animating to the officers and men of the British army to observe such a commencement of the new command. The Duke of Wellington, it is well known, has on every occasion sought to procure the reward and advancement of the general and field officers who served under him, by obtaining for them regiments, governments, and commands, as they became vacant, so much so, that few or any of these officers are now unprovided for. To the juniors in rank his wishes to be useful are equally strong, although, from their numbers, and being less known to him, he has of course had fewer opportunities, in comparison, of advancing and advocating their claims. Now, however, he has full power. Many were recommended by him (and seldom in vain) to the notice of H. late R. H., and having succeeded to the chief command of that fine army which he has so often led to victory, there can be no doubt that he will shew his desire to patronize and reward meritorious service, and that the junior officers who served under him will find him always ready to hear their claims for employment and promotion. As a proof of this, I need only give the following anecdote, which the father of the young man who was the unsuccessful applicant told, with the highest feelings of approbation towards his Grace, although he had refused to give his son employment. The young man had but very recently entered the army, and availed himself of his fortune, and of the favourable opportunities which the two last years have presented, for obtaining rapid promotion by purchase. He is a captain, although scarcely three years in the service, or one with his regiment, but he was on *half-pay*, and wished to be appointed to *full*. His name was given in to the Duke of Wellington, and his Grace's first question was, how long and where had he served?—it was acknowledged

that his services had been very short, and only in England. His reply was worthy of his character and of his new office:—"We cannot appoint men who have seen no service, whilst so many others, who have served and bled, are anxious for employment; this young man must wait." I think the above genuine anecdote will convince the officers that their new commander-in-chief is their friend, and that he will not disregard the claims of long and meritorious service: he knows well what an army ought to be—he knows well the value of tried, experienced, and able officers—he knows well the advantages to the service which have arisen from the excellent military education afforded to the artillery cadets at Woolwich, and young officers at Sandhurst, which have been great indeed—and he knows also the advantages which are derived, although in a lower sphere, from the Military Asylum at Chelsea, and from the regimental schools, where excellent non-commissioned officers are formed and trained: all these were instituted and superintended by H. late R.H. and will, I trust, experience the same watchful care and parental superintendence from the new commander-in-chief, who indeed lately recommended (and the recommendation was acted upon at once by the lamented Duke of York) that a number of cadets, who had finished their education at Woolwich, and had no immediate prospect of artillery commissions, should be appointed ensigns in the line, thus securing the services of well-educated and highly-qualified young officers, although sacrificing his own patronage to make room for them. Of the advantage to the service from their admission into the line there can be no doubt, and I am happy to observe the occasional appointment of artillery officers from their own corps to regiments of the line, which makes promotion in the artillery, and admits valuable officers into the line, whose services are often of the greatest consequence abroad, where perhaps there are no artillery. I have myself known instances of this, when regimental officers, with little or no experience, and without the adequate knowledge or education, were of necessity obliged to do their best to drill their men to the use of great guns, and to teach them the duties of artillery-men; indeed, it is the practice of some corps, especially on foreign service, to have an artillery company, and a couple of six-pounders, regularly on parade with the regiment. I have known this the case, at least, in the West Indies, and if it had not been so, the garrison would have been without any troops capable of taking charge of the batteries, there being at one time only three artillery-men left out of a captain's detachment.

Hoping that these brief notices may not be unacceptable



to the readers of the Naval and Military Magazine, and intending occasionally to resume the subject, and to advert to new and interesting regulations, appointments, &c. I shall at present close this letter, with the fullest confidence in the ability and anxiety of the new commander-in-chief to preserve the fine army he has so often led to victory in the same effective and superior state in which the command devolved upon him.

NESTOR.

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NAVAL APPOINTMENTS ; AND SERVICES OF SIR JAMES ALEX.  
GORDON, K. C. B.

SIR,—In the naval and military service the high and important commands are comparatively few in time of peace ; at present I propose to advert only to those held by navy officers, and more especially the recent appointments of flag officers to the home and foreign stations, which I think have been equally judicious and proper. Sir Robert Stopford succeeds Sir Geo. Martin in the command at Portsmouth ; Lord Northesk succeeds Sir James Saumarez at Plymouth, and it is said that Sir Sidney Smith is to have the command at Sheerness when Adm. Sir R. Moorsom strikes his flag : all these appointments will, I think, be agreeable to the wishes of the country and the profession, of which these old and meritorious officers have long been ornaments ; I mean equally those who are relieved and their successors. While the appointments to foreign stations are equally proper, Sir Edward Codrington having succeeded Sir Harry B. Neale in the Mediterranean, the Hon. C. E. Fleeming Sir Lawrence Halsted at Jamaica, and Sir R. W. Otway Sir George Eyre in South America. Nor is the appointment of Sir Thomas Hardy to the command of the experimental squadron, and of Sir James Alex. Gordon to the Victualling Board and Naval Hospital at Plymouth, less to be admired. I am confident that two more deserving officers do not grace the service, and it is gratifying thus to see merit rewarded, as in this case it has been rewarded in a way to satisfy the feelings of a brave officer, nearly, but not entirely, disabled in the service of his country ; for I hope the gallant Sir James will live to hoist his flag, and to see the enemies of his King and country lower their's before it, as he has often had the satisfaction of doing during the last war of 20 years.

Sir James first went to sea at twelve years of age, I believe in 1793 : he was present at Earl Howe's action with the republican fleet in the following year ; and afterwards, whilst serving in the *Goliah*, Capt. Foley participated in the battles of St. Vincent and the Nile ; soon after which

he was made a lieutenant, and in 1800 went to the Jamaica station in the Bourdelais of 28 guns, as second lieutenant. On her passage out this small frigate fell in with an enemy's squadron of three ships of war, a corvette, and two brigs, which she gallantly engaged and beat off, capturing one of the brigs, which sunk before the last of the crew could be removed, and carried to the bottom a boat's crew of the Bourdelais, with three fine young midshipmen, who had persevered to the last in rescuing the crew from a watery grave, and in doing so found one for themselves. Captain Manby commanded the Bourdelais, and the present Captain Barrie, C. B. was then first lieutenant. Lieut. Gordon, whilst belonging to this ship, was compelled to take refuge in one of the ports of St. Domingo, with a prize, on his way to Jamaica, and from some misunderstanding with Tous-saint, was kept a prisoner for several weeks, until claimed by the British admiral; he afterwards served as first lieutenant in the Racoon brig, of 18 guns, Captain Austin Bissell, who fought two or three severe actions with French brigs of war of similar force, which he always subdued; and in six months from the re-commencement of hostilities after the rupture of the peace of Amiens, Capt. Bissell was posted, and his first lieutenant promoted to be a commander, and to succeed him in the Racoon. Captain Gordon was equally vigilant and equally successful in protecting the trade of the island, and capturing the enemy's ships; and in 1805 he was posted, and appointed to take a Spanish 24 gun ship prize to England: on the voyage he encountered much bad weather, and had nearly lost his crazy vessel, which was in a very unfit state to cross the Atlantic. On his arrival at Portsmouth, Capt. Gordon was confined to bed for two or three weeks with rheumatic fever, after which he enjoyed some respite from constant, active, and severe service.

He did not again obtain a command until 1808, when he was appointed to the Mercury frigate, of 28 guns, in which ship he bore a part in a spirited contest between some ships of the enemy, under the batteries of Cadiz, and Captain Sir Murray Maxwell's in-shore squadron, consisting of the Alceste, Mercury, and Grasshopper brig, then commanded by Thomas Searle, who particularly distinguished himself, and rendered his vessel, drawing less water than the frigates, of the greatest use in defeating the enemy. Having proceeded up the Mediterranean, he was removed from the Mercury to a very fine 38 gun frigate, the Active, and it has been more than once remarked that the ship and captain were quite appropriate to each other. In this vessel he



was not long of rendering excellent service to his King and country, having, besides taking several prizes and destroying many of the enemies' ships by his boats, nobly seconded the gallant Sir Willian Hoste in his hard fought action and brilliant victory over an enemy's squadron of superior force, consisting of six ships of from 36 to 48 guns each, besides brigs, &c., whilst the British squadron consisted only of four, viz. *Amphion* 36, Sir W. Hoste; *Active* 36, Capt. Gordon; *Cerberus* 32, Capt. Whitby; and *Volage* of 28, Capt. Hornby.

After refitting the *Active* at Malta, and making up his diminished crew, from severe and constant service, he resumed his station in the Adriatic, and again became the second to his friend Sir Murray Maxwell, in another hard fought action with three French frigates. After an obstinate defence, Capt. Gordon captured his opponent, of equal force: Sir Murray Maxwell's ship, the *Alceste*, was unfortunately disabled early in the action with the French commodore, and thus only was prevented from capturing him; the third ship was pursued and taken by Capt. Chamberlayne in the *Unité*. In this severe engagement Capt. Gordon unfortunately lost his leg, towards the close of the action, and his first lieutenant, now Capt. Dashwood, soon afterwards lost his arm, and the command devolved on Lieut., now Capt. Haye, (still only a commander) who fought the *Active* in the most gallant style until the enemy struck his colours. The French captain was carried on board Capt. Maxwell's ship, and delivered to him his sword, which that excellent and noble-minded officer immediately himself conveyed to the *Active*, and delivered to Capt. Gordon—at least left for his acceptance—the surgeon refusing admittance to him in his then exhausted state, with a message to his gallant friend, "that he had conquered the enemy, and to him belonged the trophy of victory." From this severe wound Capt. Gordon fortunately recovered, and after the *Active* came to England and was paid off, he was speedily appointed to another fine frigate of similar force, viz. the *Sea-horse*. In this ship, after an unsuccessful cruise in the North Seas, in company and under the orders of Lord Amelius Beauclerk, in pursuit of Commodore Rogers, and carrying out a large convoy to Jamaica, he was ordered to the North American station, on which he had several opportunities of displaying his energy and successful enterprise, more particularly in his expedition to Alexandria, which he reached after a continued series of fighting, warping, and other harassing duty, for 14 days, and where, although he was well aware of the preparations of the enemy to oppose his return down the Potowmac, he load-

ed all the American ships with prize goods, and successfully made good his retreat, although opposed by heavy batteries, and a large force of armed Americans, and with little loss comparatively. He then served under the orders of Sir Geo. Cockburn, one of the present council at the admiralty, who is said to have observed, on hearing of Capt. Gordon's brilliant achievement, "nothing is impossible to that fine fellow," and he has enjoyed his friendship ever since. He afterwards assisted in the operations at New Orleans, where his exertions in landing and reimbarking the remains of that ill-fated army, were most conspicuous; and where the soldiers called him "the one-legged admiral," in approbation of his services, and seeing him every where, and always in the midst of service wherever it was going on. After the peace he was appointed to the Madagascar frigate, and the preservation of this ship and crew, after striking on Yarmouth outer sands, was the admiration of every one. With six feet water in the hold, and the whole crew at the pumps, he succeeded in bringing her back to Sheerness almost in a sinking state, and with only his officers to work the ship. He was then appointed to his old ship, the *Active*, and commanded her for three years in the West Indies and Mediterranean stations. He has since remained on half-pay, and was lately appointed commissioner at Plymouth, and governor of the naval offices, an appointment which the whole navy consider as due to his merit and brilliant services. Few officers are more beloved in it, both by his officers and men, and few have obtained more promotion for his officers, or introduced and trained up better ones to emulate his own glorious career:—long may he remain an ornament to the service, and the kind-hearted companion of his naval friends. Z.

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#### LATE CAMPAIGNS IN INDIA.

SIR,—Since the glorious battle of Waterloo, fought nearly twelve years ago, which terminated the last struggles of Napoleon for the recovery of empire, and opened the road for our victorious army, and their great commander, to dictate the terms of peace at Paris, re-inforced and accompanied by the gallant Prussian, Russian, and Austrian columns, nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of Europe, until the frenzied attempt of Ferdinand to abet the Portuguese rebels, has lately made it necessary for us to send a small, but well-chosen band of British heroes to the assistance of our ancient ally. The only field for British valour has been in India, where our gallant soldiers have in the Burmese war, and at Bhurtpoor, well supported their high character for all that constitutes a



soldier's glory, and a soldier's name. During that harassing warfare, now successfully and completely terminated, the Indian army has suffered far more from the hardships of their campaigns than from the enemy; and, I believe, in no part of the world has *any* army on *any* occasion, not even in St. Domingo itself, suffered more from disease, and from the effects of climate. The Burmese country is naturally flat, covered with wood and water, so as to render it nearly inaccessible, and the difficulty of advancing was therefore extreme, so that during the rainy seasons our troops were of necessity compelled to remain inactive, much against their own inclination, and that of their persevering and determined commander, Sir Archibald Campbell, who, at last, succeeded in dictating the terms of peace within a short distance of the Burmese capital, when nearly all hope of such a fortunate termination of the contest had been abandoned, both in India and in England. No commander, nor any army, ever better deserved the thanks and rewards of a grateful country, and it is gratifying to observe, that the officers and men have received them; promotion has been, indeed, liberally bestowed, and honorary rewards conferred on those whose rank and merits had brought them more particularly into notice; and, it is to be hoped, the junior officers and their claims will not be forgotten. During the progress of the Burmese war, the loss of both officers and men, particularly of the King's regiments, has been severe, beyond all former experience, from sickness, and where death has not taken place, the constitutions of the enfeebled soldiers have been so completely destroyed, as to render the sufferers incapable of further service. In such a case, I cannot help thinking, that the rules of the service ought to be departed from, and I would only ask, can it be justice—can it be a suitable provision, or any thing like reward—to place the poor half-dead subaltern, or even captain, on half-pay, and to discharge the private, although he is, it is true, quite incapable of returning to active service, or even of doing duty with the *dépôt* of his regiment? It surely deserves consideration, whether, in such cases, (and there are too many such) some peculiar indulgences should not be granted to officers so circumstanced, who have sacrificed their constitutions, and barely preserved their lives, now without value, amidst the loss of their friends in arms, and men whom they gloried to command, whilst health and strength were left them. I trust I shall stand excused for making this appeal in behalf of men who have really gone through *greater* hardships and privations than falls to the lot of most armies; and if no precedent exists, for allowing full

pay to men who have lost their health in serving their country, I can only say, that, in my opinion, the officer who does so, after six years' service, has as good a claim as him who has served twenty, and retires from the service with comparatively a sound constitution.

If we look to the other side of India, the siege and successful assault of Bhurtpoor, one of the strongest fortresses of the east, we have equal reason to extol the noble daring and bravery of our gallant army. Nothing could, indeed, exceed the fine style in which Bhurtpoor was taken, and peace and tranquillity restored to our Indian empire. Lord Combermere carried a force with him fully commensurate to the business in hand: he was seconded by brave and experienced officers: his artillery and engineer departments were most admirably filled, and he himself shewed, by his constant vigilance and personal superintendence of every service, that he was no unapt scholar in the school of war in the peninsula,—that he was the gallant follower of his great chief, the now Com.-in-chief of the whole British army. To the surprise of the public, no vote of parliamentary thanks (since voted) has yet been given to Lord Combermere and his brave army; but the reason has been very properly asked by his noble relative, the Duke of Newcastle, and there is no doubt, that the omission has arisen more from the present unsettled state of the cabinet, than any disinclination on the part of government to reward the eminent services of that portion of the Indian army; and appropriate rewards and promotion have been already conferred on the line and field officers employed in that short but very brilliant service. Several of the King's regiments have now completed twenty years of service in India, and, it is to be hoped, will very speedily be allowed to return to England, to fill up their greatly reduced ranks; indeed, it must be allowed, that twenty years is a very long period for regiments to serve abroad, and if five or six is the term allotted for service in the West Indies and Mediterranean, I think double of that would not be too short for East Indian service: I know it is considered very expensive and inconvenient to remove corps to and from the East Indies, but if the system was once began, and *two* regiments regularly relieved *annually* in every station, where relief is necessary, I do not apprehend that the expense would be increased, and I am sure the service would be benefited, as it has very much by the introduction of the dépôt companies. I am aware that the necessary and proper reliefs are greatly impeded and retarded by the very limited scale on which our army peace-establishment is constructed, which, even with the addition of ten new regiments, allows but *little* to



be accomplished in this way; and our recent embarkation of 6000 men for the defence of Portugal, has *again* rendered it impossible to send any regiments to India during the present season: reinforcements for the regiments already there have gone out in the Indiamen, but not one regiment for the relief of those at the Cape or Ceylon, who expect to go on to India in their turn.

Fortunately for the regiments in the West Indies, whose term of service had expired, those destined to relieve them had sailed for their destination a few weeks before the expedition to Portugal was fitted out, otherwise, there is little doubt they too would have remained unrelieved; and here I must indulge my feelings of pride and gratification on witnessing such a display of the activity, resource, and decisive promptness of the British cabinet, and the corresponding energy of the military and naval departments, in equipping our ships of war, embarking the troops and stores, and in one short week's time seeing this admirably directed armament proceeding, with favouring gales, for the coast of Portugal. Never was greater alacrity displayed—never a more efficient force of its bulk sent to uphold the high fame of England: one corps in particular (the 4th, or King's Own), whose laurels in the peninsula were still green, had only been six months returned from a six-years' term of service in the West Indies, and were still in garrison at Portsmouth, when their effective state and numbers pointed them out as fit for foreign service, whilst their ever-ready and excellent band of officers, some of them of veteran stuff, and all eager for service, were not only flattered, but delighted, to return to the scene of their former glory. It is not probable that the army now in Portugal will have any thing to do beyond marching through the country, and garrisoning some of the fortresses: their presence has already dispelled the danger, but if an enemy appears bold enough to face them, I will venture to say, that such troops, and so commanded, will nobly uphold their former fame, and that Britain will have to bestow the same meed of praise on Sir William Clinton and his army, as she has lately had the gratifying task of doing on those commanded by Lord Combermere and Sir Archibald Campbell.

GANGES.

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LORD DALHOUSIE.*

[Said to be written by Mr. A—S—L, of Quebec, on understanding that the Governor, the Earl of Dalhousie, had planted Wolfe's Plain with oats.]

Some men love honour,
Other men love groats;
Here Wolfe reaped laurels,
Lord Dalhousie, oats.

An Easy-going Captain.

THE captain of a cruizing frigate in the Mediterranean, on descending the ladder for his cot, about 8 o'clock in the evening, and contemplating the felicity of a dozen hours' uninterrupted repose, left orders with the officer of the watch to be made acquainted of *any change in the weather*. Towards midnight it suddenly began to look black to windward, the breeze freshening to a long continued squall, which obliged the lieutenant to shorten sail to the foresail—the topsails were clewed down for reefing. Here the captain was informed of the change of weather, and the sail the ship had been reduced to in consequence. “Eh,” said the captain, “it blows hard, does it?” “Yes, sir,” replied the lieutenant, “there’s every appearance of a gale.” “Very well,” said the captain, “let me know if it blows harder.” At 12 o'clock the first lieutenant, who had been for the last half hour watching the state of the weather, made up his mind to disturb the captain for the permission of the hands, telling him that he thought it necessary to send the top-gallant-yards down, and make all snug, for it was blowing a perfect gale. “Do so,” says the captain, “and—and—let me know if it blows harder, or any thing particular happens.” Both yards and masts were struck, the fore and mizen topsails taken in, the foresail reefed and set again, before the watch was called; just after which the second lieutenant, in obedience to the orders left him by the noble first, went down to report the loss of the main-topsail, which had blown clean out of the bolt rope. The gallant commander had been awoke by the noise occasioned by the splitting of the sail, and the moment the cabin door opened, and the officer of the watch entered, as he had expected, promptly ordered him, on his stating the case, to set the storm staysails, adding, as he laid himself down again, “and, you know,—ah! let me be called if it blows harder.” The ship laboured much, and just after daylight shipped a most tremendous sea, which made all shake again, washed away the lee waist hammock netting, and with it nearly half the watch. The gale, if possible, was still increasing—the sea running mountains. The officer of the watch reported the sad catastrophe. “And it blows *very* hard, does it?” seriously said the captain. “Very hard indeed, sir,” as mournfully replied the lieutenant, “I think I never knew it to blow so hard.” “What, sir?” responded the captain, as he turned himself round, in thought of some further order; what! you *never* knew it blow so hard?” “Never, sir,” said the lieutenant, *positively*. “Then, sir, let me know when it moderates.”

London, May 10, 1827.

Proceedings in Parliament, connected with the Army and Navy.

(Continued from p. 311.)

House of Commons, Friday, 16th Feb.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that in presenting the ordnance estimates to the committee, it would not be necessary for him to detain them with many observations, inasmuch as the estimates were considerably lower than they had been last year. The reductions which had been made, had not been made without great difficulty—and it would only be misleading the committee for no good purpose, were he to hold out to it any hope that those reductions would be permanent. The ordnance branch of the estimates for the present year was only 970,894*l.*; last year it was 1,007,671*l.*, so that the estimates were 36,777*l.* less this year than the last. In presenting these estimates last year, he had mentioned to the committee that the master-general of the ordnance intended, in the course of this year, to propose an augmentation of 700 men to the artillery, by making the companies consist of 80 instead of 70 men each. The inconvenience, however, which was felt from the want of this additional force of artillery-men, must continue to be felt for some time longer, and with a view to keep down expense, the intended augmentation must be deferred till the next year. In the extraordinary, the estimates amounted to 223,532*l.*—last year they amounted to 228,688*l.*—so that there was a diminution in that head of expense for the present year of 5,136*l.* In the unprovided, which last year amounted to 1,713*l.*, and this year amounted to 4,652*l.*, there was an increase of 2,939*l.* occasioned by supplying brass and iron mortars for the preservation of life from shipwreck, according to Captain Manby's apparatus, and by replacing certain engineer's stores, arms, and accoutrements that had been lost by shipwreck in the West Indies. That head of charge had been cut down as low as possible, and it was the desire of the master-general of the ordnance to keep it in its present state of reduction, in conformity with the desire of this house, as expressed by different committees of finance. For Ireland, the estimates for this year were 126,382*l.*; last year they were

130,549*l.*, so that there was a diminution of 4,167*l.* in the estimates of this year. The expenditure for Ireland had for the three or four last years been nearly the same. There was, however, this year, an additional sum taken on account of the Irish survey, which he would briefly explain to the committee. The sum taken last year to promote this object was 27,690*l.*; this year, it would be 30,000*l.* The additional sum was required by another company that had been recently added to the two companies of sappers and miners already employed on the survey. The experiment of employing soldiers upon a survey of this nature had been most successful, and the system of taking men, who a few months ago could scarcely read or write, to employ them in measuring roads, and marking out the line of streams, was succeeding in a manner that was calculated to confer benefit on the public, and credit on the parties concerned in that important undertaking. The survey was proceeding with the utmost rapidity. The officer engaged in superintending it hoped that it would be performed within the time specified; and he was happy to say, that when it was completed, it would be a splendid specimen of topographical accuracy. The maps would be published as fast as possible, and would be sold at a price not exceeding the price of ordinary maps. The next charge of barracks in Great Britain was this year 115,249*l.*; last year it was 147,087*l.*; so that there was a diminution in this charge since the last year of 31,838*l.* He would beg the attention of the committee whilst he stated how this diminution had arisen. Last year the house had voted 25,000*l.* for the King's-mews barracks. A like sum would have been required this year; but as the adjoining buildings could not be removed in time for the erection of the new barracks during the present year, it would not be called for this year, but would be deferred till the next. Next year the barrack estimate would be increased in the same proportion as it was now diminished. The charge for barracks in Ireland was this year 117,077*l.*; last year it

was 124,636*l.*; so that there was a diminution in the estimate of the present year of 7,559*l.* He could not hold out any hope that there would be any diminution in this part of the estimates, for many of the barracks in Ireland at this moment were in such a state that they required to be made water-tight. There was a charge of 10,000*l.* in the barrack estimate for Ireland this year, for the purpose of erecting a new recruiting depôt in Dublin. The old depôt was so inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended, and in such a state of progressive dilapidation, that it was deemed wiser to erect a new building than to make the extensive repairs in the old one which its condition absolutely required. The estimate for military stores for Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies, was 135,205*l.* for the present year; last year it was 164,416*l.*; so that this year it was 29,211*l.* less than it was last. That reduction had arisen in the following manner:—the house had come to a determination to allow each soldier in barracks an iron bedstead, instead of hutting four of them, as was formerly the case, in one wooden crib. The change had been productive of the most beneficial effects, both on the health and morals of our soldiery, and had saved many lives in those regiments which were stationed in warm latitudes. The saving would eventually be very economical, not only in the improved health of the soldier, but in the durability of iron as compared with wood, which in tropical climates harboured vermin and retained infection. This year a less sum would be taken for these bedsteads than formerly; and hence the diminution which he had pointed out to the committee. The last part of the estimate to which he wished to call their attention, was the supplementary estimate for the military works in the colonies. The grant proposed this year was 217,000*l.*, and was greater than it was last year. He had last year explained to the committee, that though this was an additional item in the ordnance estimates, it was only a transfer to the ordnance from the army extraordinaries and the colonial department. Though the master-general of the ordnance was most anxious to diminish the expenditure on this head, there were certain military works which it was requisite,

at any expense, to put into a proper state of defence. The heaviest charge for new works, was the sum taken towards the completion of the citadel of Quebec: 12,000*l.* had been taken annually for some years back. This year it was proposed to take 30,000*l.*, and for this reason:—in autumn, before the winter set in, it was necessary to cover over the works that were left incomplete, with a rough coating of masonry, to protect them from the severity of the weather; and in spring it was necessary to displace this masonry before the works commenced in the preceding year could be continued. A great loss of time and expense was thus incurred in building up and pulling down that which was ultimately of no use to the works erected. It was therefore determined that whatever works should hereafter be erected in Canada, they should be advanced as rapidly as possible in one season, as it was clear the sooner the work was executed the less was the expense. It was on that account that he proposed to take 30,000*l.* this year for this work instead of 12,000*l.*, which he had taken in former years. In three years the work, he expected, would be completed. There was, on the whole, a reduction of 104,000*l.* on the present estimate, as compared with the estimate of last year; and he hoped the committee would feel gratified with that reduction, especially as there was an increase of numbers in part of the establishment. With regard to the resolution which he was now about to propose, for defraying the salaries of the principal officers of the ordnance, the amount specified in it was lower than the estimate of last year, by 3,176*l.* This reduction was occasioned in consequence of the master-general of the ordnance declining to draw any salary from the ordnance department, since he became commander-in-chief. The gallant officer concluded by moving for the sum of 48,476*l.*, to defray the salaries of the lieutenant-governor and principal officers of the ordnance (Tower and Pall-mall) for 1827.

Mr. Hume observed, that, looking to the whole of the estimate, there was not such a saving to the country as they had a right to expect. At the conclusion of the former peace, 18,000*l.* defrayed the expense of the artillery establishment at the Tower, and the military establishment in

Westminster, but they now cost 96,000*l.* If these two establishments were united, it would effect a saving of at least 48,000*l.* He wished to know whether it was intended to unite them?

Sir *H. Hardinge* admitted, that if such a union could be made, a saving would unquestionably be effected by it. But the thing was perfectly impossible; and for this reason—the military stores, arms, &c. were kept at the Tower, and must remain there. The finance committee, it was true, mentioned the dépôt at Woolwich as sufficient; but, he was prepared to contend, that it would be necessary, under all circumstances, to keep a large quantity of stores at the Tower. If they could remove his office, that of clerk of the ordnance, to Pall-mall, there would also be a saving. But the rooms at Pall-mall were already filled with clerks: and therefore, if an alteration were made, a new building must be erected. Thus, in the very outset, a considerable expense would be incurred.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume as to the possibility of the board of ordnance undertaking certain other duties,

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, the ordnance department had taken so much on its shoulders, that it could bear no more: and if a war were to break out, he doubted whether it would be possible for that department to perform the multifarious duties which it at present executed.

The resolution was then carried.

The sum of 9,255*l.* was voted for defraying salaries connected with the Woolwich department of the ordnance, for 1827.

The sum of 38,221*l.* was voted for defraying the salaries on civil stations at home and abroad, for 1827.

The sum of 3,780*l.* was voted for the salaries of master-gunners at the different batteries in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey.

The sum of 71,725*l.* was voted for defraying the expense of the corps of royal engineers, sappers, miners, &c. for Great Britain and the Colonies, for 1827.

The sum of 259,136*l.* was voted for defraying the expense of the royal regiment of artillery, for 1827.

The sum of 29,042*l.* was voted for the brigade of royal horse artillery, rocket, and riding troops, for 1827.

The sum of 1,241*l.* was voted for

the Directors-General of the field-train, for 1827.

The sum of 7,954*l.* was voted for the Medical Establishment of the Ordnance, for 1827.

The sum of 4,045*l.* was voted for the civil officers of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, for 1827.

On the motion for a grant of 223,552*l.* (extraordinaries) for the repair of works and buildings in the engineer department, at home and abroad,

Mr. *Baring* rose, and alluded to a rumour which he had heard of certain works that were going on in Lower Canada, and also of an intention to erect a line of forts on the river St. Lawrence. He wished to know whether these projects were to be carried on, without any information being given to the house on the subject?

Sir *H. Hardinge* answered, that it was necessary in that country, cut off for six months in the year from any communication with England, to have, at certain points, places of security, in which arms and ammunition could be deposited. The citadel of Quebec would answer this object, of forming a proper dépôt in Lower Canada, where, at present, with the exception of Quebec, there was not a place in which they could keep a barrel of powder in safety. With respect to the second point, of fortifying the line of the river St. Lawrence, no intention existed to form such a line of defence as the hon. member had alluded to. In the course of the year 1825, a commission which had been sent to that country recommended that, at certain points, works should be raised—but the defence of so extensive a frontier as had been mentioned was not contemplated. There were, undoubtedly, parts of that territory which required additional defence, in which the arms of the militia could be safely placed, military stores and provisions collected, and on which the dispersed military force could be assembled; but nothing so impracticable and expensive as a military line of forts was intended. With respect to Halifax, for instance, it would be recommended that quarters in a fortified work should be provided for a body of troops, and a proper building erected for the reception of stores. These measures appeared to be necessary; because, if an enemy turned the sea-batteries, as the place was at present situated, the town must fall

into his power, and with it the dock-yard and shipping in that fine harbour. Besides, as Canada was locked up during a certain period of the year, it was proper that stores should be collected in places of safety. In Upper Canada, at Kingston, it was intended to erect a small work on the same model, of which an estimate would be furnished. It was intended at a few points to have fortified military depôts, where troops and stores might be established. As to a regular line of defence along the river St. Lawrence, no such thing was intended. Before any part of this recommendation would be carried into effect, the total amount of the projected works would be estimated by the Master-General of the ordnance, every information of the objects to be obtained would be afforded, and the house would have an opportunity of at once discussing and deciding the question.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the items on account of Canada amounted to no less a sum than 51,475*l*. This was rather strange, after they had been told last night, that Canada was the finest country in the world: that it was rich in every species of produce, and yet, rich as it was, poor England was obliged to find money to support it; the inhabitants, it appeared, could not pay for the defence of their country. They had a losing trade with Canada; and they were likewise at the expense of keeping up forts to protect that losing trade. The only chance of deriving benefit from the produce of that country was destroyed by the operation of the corn laws.

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that Canada, being an integral part of the British dominions, was as much entitled to protection as any other portion of the empire.

Mr. *Hume* said, Canada was but a colony, and stood in a very different situation from Ireland or Scotland.

The sum of 4652*l*. was voted for services performed in the office of ordnance, and not provided for by parliament, in 1826.

On the motion for a grant of 126,382*l*. for ordinary and extraordinary in the office of ordnance in Ireland,

Mr. *Hume* complained of the expense which was swelled up by keeping such numerous garrisons in Ireland. The people there were not free. Ireland was treated as a conquered country; and, till they with-

drew their garrisons, the people of this country would be called on to pay 3,000,000*l*. or 4,000,000*l*. a-year, which might be avoided.

The sum of 313,069*l*. for allowances to retired and superannuated officers (military) of the ordnance, in Great Britain and Ireland, was next moved for.

Mr. *Hume* asked why there was no reduction of the half-pay officers. He understood the Duke of Wellington was anxious to bring half-pay officers on full pay; yet there had been only a reduction of 600*l*. in six years.

Mr. *Monck* considered the pensions to the widows and children of officers to be a growing charge on the country. There was no limitation as to second marriages of widows. The French government acted on a better principle; they did not provide for widows of officers; they obliged officers to provide for their families, or to marry ladies of fortune (a laugh).

Sir *H. Hardinge* observed, that the bounty of the country to widows had existed for a century and a half. The allowance to children was only to orphans. Each orphan had an allowance of 10*l*. per annum, till they arrived at a particular age; the boys, 18—the girls, 21. The expense was only 2999*l*. As to the hope expressed by the hon. member, respecting half-pay officers being placed on full pay, every officer on temporary half-pay had already been brought forward in the artillery. Considering that the number of the artillery in the time of war had been 30,000 men, the sum of 45,150*l*. was not a large proportion for all the retired pay of the officers of the ordnance military corps, including the general officers.

Mr. *Hume* said, that by the report of the finance committee in 1816 and 1817, when this part of the ordnance estimates had been considered, the amount was pronounced large, but it was to be reduced year after year; on the contrary, after the long peace no reduction had taken place.

Sir *H. Hardinge* explained that much of the increase had arisen from the operation of Mr. Windham's act, by which pensioners who had served a certain period might, remaining at home, and not serving, have their pensions increased; wounded pensioners also, if they could prove that their wounds had become worse, had an increase of pension. The ordnance were not answerable for this. Since

1818, a better arrangement had taken place.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The next resolution was, 45,364*l.* for allowances and compensations, in the nature of superannuated or retired allowances to persons lately belonging to the office of ordnance; and also the charge of widows' pensions.

Mr. *Hume* complained of the increase of the civil superannuations since 1817.

Sir *H. Hardinge* observed, that some members might consider the hon. gent. as the cause. The reductions forced by the severe scrutiny of that house, as well as by the Master-General and Board, had increased the superannuated list. The number of clerks and civil officers in the ordnance and other departments transferred, was in 1819, when the Master-General took that office, 799; in 1827, it was 532, making a reduction of 267, and a reduction in charge of 50,235*l.*

Mr. *Hume* asked how many new men had been introduced when appointments became vacant?

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that there were very few of the retired officers who could be brought back. In his own office there was not one. There were several officers on retired pay at 2*s.* and 3*s.* a-day, who had been during the war, conductors of stores; but these men, although fully capable to take charge of the stores on the line of march, were not fit to be admitted as clerks in the London offices, or in the Storekeeper's department, when vacancies occurred. Their duties had been war duties, and there were few opportunities of employing them in peace, although a selection of the best had been employed.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The next resolution was for 115,249*l.* for the charge of barracks.

Sir *James R. Graham* complained, that there had been two troops of cavalry quartered in Carlisle ever since the peace, which was extremely prejudicial to discipline, and oppressive to the innkeepers. He hoped the Master-General would take the subject into consideration, and provide a barrack for the troops, where they would be more under the eyes of their officers. It would be a great boon conferred upon the place he (the hon. bart.) represented.

After some observations from Sir *H. Hardinge*, Mr. *Hume*; and Mr. *Bernal*, the resolution was agreed to.

The next resolution was then read, which was, that the sum of 135,200*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expense of the military store branch of Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies.

Mr. *Hume* rose to object to this resolution.

Sir *Henry Hardinge* begged to inform the hon. member for Aberdeen that a most material reduction had been made in this department. In the year 1819, the number of clerks in it was 81; whereas, in the year 1826, the number was reduced to 36, and the expense of maintaining it had undergone a corresponding diminution.

Mr. *Hume* said, the gallant officer had misunderstood him: his objection was not so much that the expense of this department was estimated at too high an amount, as that it should not have been abolished altogether.

Sir *Henry Hardinge* could assure the hon. member that this department was of the highest utility, and performed its duties most efficiently. When the King's message recently came down, and the troops were ordered to embark for Portugal, by the exertions of this department all the men were fully equipped in less than 24 hours.

This resolution was then agreed to.

The next resolution was then read, and was as follows:—That a sum not exceeding 127,489*l.* should be granted to His Majesty, for defraying the expenses of the military works and barracks in the colonies.

Mr. *Hume* objected strongly to this resolution, and observed, that he wished very much that the colonies should be given up. Here was a charge of 3000*l.* for the Mauritius, whereas, on a former occasion, the Mauritius had been represented to be in a most flourishing condition, and capable of paying every expense. The charge of 27,050*l.* for Sierra Leone was still more objectionable.

Sir *Henry Hardinge* reminded the hon. member that these works and military buildings in the colonies had heretofore been paid out of the army extra and the colonial departments' funds. It was a transfer of expense to one responsible department, which was supposed to have the best professional means of superintending their repairs, and was in reality no additional expense. The charge for Sierra Leone was to complete a barrack in that unhealthy climate, by

which the lives of our troops would be saved; the total expense of which was 27,000*l.*, of which 3890*l.* would be required this year.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The next resolution, that the sum of 2100*l.* be granted to His Majesty, for defraying the expenses of fees for money taken out of the Exchequer, having been read,

Mr. *Hume* said, that it was absurd to vote a sum for fees which were to come into our own pockets.

Mr. *Herries* said, he must acknowledge that this was an inconvenient mode; but part of the fees went to individuals, and part of them to public purposes. He hoped that he should be able, during the present session, to introduce some measure to remedy the inconvenience.

The resolution (which was the last) having been agreed to, the Chairman asked leave to sit again, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

House of Commons, Monday, Feb. 19.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the motion of Lord *Palmerston*, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply, to consider the army estimates. The noble lord said, that in the last year the amount of the military establishment of the country was 86,764 men, and in the present year 86,803, officers included. The charge of last year for their maintenance was 6,602,133*l.*; in the present year, 6,601,948*l.* He then pointed out that this small saving in the expense arose from various savings in the recruiting and other departments, and that in the War-office there would be a diminution amounting to 5000*l.* At the first glance it would be seen that an expense of 7164*l.*, in addition to the estimate of last year, had been occasioned by the expedition to Portugal. The third class of items in the estimate had been increased by the sum of 14,000*l.*; but there was a considerable variation in the details. The army-pay of general officers was less than that of last year; the full pay of retired officers was diminished by 5500*l.*; the half-pay and military allowances, by 485*l.*; and the foreign half-pay by 196*l.* The charges for the in-pensioners at Chelsea and Kilmainham hospitals were less by 944*l.*, and the out-pensioners of Chelsea by 27,000*l.* There

was a small increase in the charge for repairing and adding to the buildings. In the widows' pensions there was a diminution to the amount of 6171*l.*, and there would have been an increase, but that some of them had been transferred to another fund. In the Compassionate List, and in the Exchequer Fees, there was also an increase; but the charge for veteran battalions was 185,000*l.* less than that of the last year. The noble lord concluded by moving that 3,155,596*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* be voted for the charges of his Majesty's land forces, from the 25th Dec. 1826, to the 25th Dec. 1827.

Col. *Davies* said, that since what the noble lord had addressed to the house had been so indistinctly heard, and appeared to have been so little attended to, he could not expect that any thing he could say on this subject would have any great effect. He must, however, express his surprise at the conduct of the hon. gents. by whom he was surrounded. When the question was discussed, whether there should be an additional Lord of the Admiralty, with 1000*l.* a-year, or a Postmaster, with 2000*l.* a-year, or whether a Prince of the Blood should have an increased allowance, then gents. showed themselves in battle-array, and thought they effectually patched up their reputations by their efforts on such occasions. He could, however, tell those gents. that this was not the opinion of their conduct out of doors; and that, whatever they might think, it was clearly seen through by all persons who took the trouble to consider the matter. He was satisfied with having done his utmost to reduce the expenditure whenever the questions respecting it arose. He would ask whether gents. were aware of the state of the country compared with that of 1822, and whether they knew what was the amount of the expenditure then and now. The amount of the four great branches of the expenditure,—that is, the army, the navy, the ordnance, and the miscellaneous estimates—in 1822, was 14,606,000*l.*; at the present time, or rather in the year ending Jan. 1827, the same estimates were 19,344,000*l.*, making a total increase of 4,738,000*l.* in the year's account. He would then only ask the gents. who professed to be the guardians of the public purse, if this was a state of things which ought to have been permitted. If the savings which had been made had

been closely persevered in, they would have been richer by this difference, at least, every year. But he had a right to complain of the total neglect and want of caution with which these votes were permitted to pass generally, and it would not be denied that he did so with good cause, when he stated, that on the army estimates being proposed last year, they were voted when only six members were on his side of the house. He saw that the levy-money for 15,000 men was charged at 60,000*l.* for the service in Great Britain and Ireland. The total number of the army was 74,500 men, rank and file, deducting the service of the East Indies. Thus, then, it appeared that the *rt. hon. Sec. at War* thought one-fifth of the army should be renewed every year. Now, although he was ready to admit, that the hardships and casualties of a soldier's life rendered it somewhat shorter than the average length of other men's, he did think it was worth more than five years. He had never before seen so extravagant an estimate as this. In 1823, the total number of recruits was one-fourteenth of the whole force, and in 1824, it was one-eleventh; in the present year, and he was at a loss to know for what reason, it was one-fifth. This appeared to him to be a subject of considerable importance, on account not only of the expense in the first instance, but because each of the recruits cost the country at least 20*l.* before he was fit for service. He wished to have had some explanation on the points he had thrown out, and he should have gone at greater length into the objections he had to these estimates, but that he saw it was impossible to bring the house, in its present temper, to a consideration of the subject.

Lord Palmerston explained to the *hon. member*, that 4000 of the recruits to which he alluded had been taken to supply the additions, which had lately become necessary, and that the remaining 11,000 were reserved to meet the casualties of deaths, desertions, and discharges, constantly occurring, and which he assured the *hon. and gallant member*, were not more than enough for that purpose. He knew that there was a great difference of opinion between the *hon. gent.* and himself on the subject of the system of recruiting, but he must be permitted to observe, that experience had satisfactorily shown the present mode to

be well adapted for obtaining the requisite supply of men. The officers employed in this service were once 900, and were separated for long periods from their regiments. This was now wholly altered; there were only 100 officers employed; they were not separated from their regiments, and none were employed for a longer period than two years; and, in short, the plan was found to be excessively well adapted to the occasion, and far superior to that for which it had been substituted. The improved organization of the army also tended to render this mode much more efficient than any which had ever before been pursued. By the prevailing system, each regiment was divided into 10 companies, six of which were kept on the higher, and the other four on the lower establishment. When any regiment was ordered abroad on service, the six higher establishment companies went, and left the four lower ones at home to recruit men, and train them so as to become disciplined soldiers, who were sent to the battalions abroad from time to time, as opportunities for conveying them occurred. This had been found much more convenient and more effectual for the service than the old system, and the garrisons abroad were in consequence much better supplied than before. The *hon. and gallant member* was mistaken if he thought that the army was thus rendered inferior in strength. The four companies took their turn of duty at home also, and although he did not say that the depôts, in which there must necessarily be a great number of raw recruits, were as strong as if they were composed of more experienced men, they were made serviceable with more certainty and celerity than could be effected by any other mode.

Col. Davies and *Lord Palmerston* mutually explained.

Mr. Hume understood it to be the opinion of military men generally, that a regiment of 800 men was more efficient than one of 600. He knew that there were always very good reasons for any alteration which was resolved upon, but he would ask any military officer to look at the estimate now before the house, and say whether the number of officers and men employed in the recruiting service was necessary?

The vote was then read by the chairman, when

Mr. Hume rose again and said, that although he concurred in the observations of his hon. and gallant friend (Col. Davies), they did not seem to apply immediately to the grant before the house. He objected to the great amount of the estimates, but as the house was pledged to support the government in such additions to the establishment as might be necessary for the expedition to Portugal, in order to set matters to right there, he did not wish now to do more than protest against the estimates generally. He would remind the house of the petition which they had preferred to the Crown for the reduction of all the establishments, and of the answer which had been given by the Crown, and the pledge of the ministers that every reduction which should be possible, and the most rigorous economy, should be put in practice, for the purpose of reducing the public burdens. Every thing, they had been told, should be done to keep down the establishments; but instead of this being done, and the savings which might have been made of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* a-year being added to the Sinking Fund, the country was worse off now than before. The number of men had been at the time to which he alluded 68,802, now it was 86,803, and generally the estimates were so large, that he did not know how ministers would be able to pay them, but by means of a loan, which he was not satisfied the house would be very ready to support. He had had the curiosity to examine the amount of the establishments of the United States of America, and he found that the charge for the judicial and civil departments was 296,940*l.*, for miscellaneous charges 150,000*l.*, for diplomatic charges 55,000*l.*, making in the whole of the civil list about 505,000*l.* The military establishment cost the country 1,160,000*l.*, the navy 645,000*l.*, so that the whole of the establishments amounted to no more than 2,308,000*l.* By the estimates of this country for the present year, he saw that a sum of 19,000,000*l.* was required for the same purposes. After twelve years of peace, the establishments were kept up at the same rate as they had been at the close of the war, and on comparing the charges of the last year with those of the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, he found an aggregate increase of between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.* If the house were disposed to go with him,

he should ask to have these estimates, and the reason of their increase, explained. He protested against the vote which had been moved, and should propose instead of it, that 68,000, not 82,000 men, should be employed.

Col. Davies explained.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald said, if Mr. Hume looked to the accounts, he would find there was no such difference as he had represented, and that it amounted to one million instead of four or five. If the hon. gent. would provide himself with the paper which contained the statement of the account, he would save himself and the committee some trouble, and would find that the estimate for 1822 was 14,785,000*l.*, and that of 1826, 15,639,000*l.*

Mr. Hume requested the right hon. gent. to state the amount of all the estimates for those years.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald said, the total estimates for 1822 were 16,680,000*l.*, and for 1826, 17,941,000*l.*, leaving an increase of about 1,300,000*l.*

Mr. Hume said, he might be wrong, but he had relied on the accuracy of a parliamentary paper, signed "J. C. Herries," in which the amount was stated to be 19,344,187*l.*

Mr. Herries said, that the paper to which the hon. member referred was quite correct, but he was wrong in the conclusion which he drew from it. He would not detain the committee, nor should he have thought it necessary to say one word on the subject, after the very clear explanation which his rt. hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had given on a former evening, and after which he should have thought it impossible for the hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) to fall into an error. The accounts were composed of the money voted by parliament, and of the actual payments made every year. At the close of 1826, it would be recollected that a great depression was felt every where, and a great demand for money was made on the Treasury for the payment of Exchequer-bills. It was deemed advisable then to postpone the issue, if possible, until the alarm had subsided. This threw apparently a very large payment on 1826, which did not belong to it, in fact, and which would not appear in future. Another event which had happened recently must have a similar effect, by increasing the number of the troops, and the necessity of advancing the payments. The mistake which the

hon. member had made, arose from his looking at this cash account for one year, when it was one of a series of ten years, and notwithstanding the triumphant manner in which he had asserted the difference which he thought he had discovered, he must appear to be convicted of a want of clearness in his understanding (hear).

Col. *Davies* observed, that there should be some explanatory appendix published every year, together with the accounts of the public expenditure, in order to make them intelligible.

Mr. *Maberly* said, that the balance-sheet which he held in his hand was clearly a cash account, and the general expenditure should be tried by that test. Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to this balance-sheet when he spoke of a balance drawn from the overplus of different years? If he had not done so, it was clear that the rt. hon. gent. had no right to adopt the line of argument he pursued, or to take credit to himself for what he did. He hoped, however, that the house would never be deluded by the arguments of the rt. hon. gent., but refer to this balance-sheet as a preferable criterion. His hon. friend (Mr. *Hume*) who sat with him in the finance committee, knew what difficulty he (Mr. *Maberly*) had to obtain this account. And what did it now present? An account of the funded debt put down in the same list with the public expenditure, and both mixed up together. He did not impute any trick to the rt. hon. gent.; but he owned he could not satisfactorily account for the omission of a sum of 150,000*l.* advanced for public works (hear, hear). Out of 4,500,000*l.* it appeared that there was a deficiency of revenue of only 14,000*l.* It was for the rt. hon. gent. to satisfy the house and the country on the subject. He repeated, that the estimates were no criterion to judge of the public expenditure, for when the revenue of the country was to be tried, it could only be done so with effect by a reference to the balance-sheet, which he then held. It was therefore, he conceived, an object of the first importance, that the accounts of the expenditure should be tried by the balance-sheet, and not by estimates; and it was fit, he conceived, that a right understanding should exist on the subject between the government and the country, who would then be enabled to judge which test was less likely to lead to error (hear).

Mr. *Herries* explained.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the only safe and practical method of showing the public expenditure was by framing a balance-sheet. Before 1821, the public accounts were any thing but regularly kept, and at the suggestion of his hon. friend (Mr. *Maberly*) and himself, a balance-sheet on the present plan was designed and executed, by which it appeared how much remained at the close of each year between the estimates and the last accounts. The hon. gent., after stating that he had taken the pains to make a calculation of the whole amount of the estimates and actual expenditure for the last ten years, said that he found that the estimates averaged 18,265,000*l.* for each year, while it appeared that the actual expenditure exceeded the estimates by an average of 4,000,000*l.* a-year more than the country expected to be called upon to pay.

The vote was put and carried.

On the motion for 3,155,596*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the services of the land forces in Great Britain and Ireland, and also abroad (excepting India), from the 25th Dec. 1826, to the 25th Dec. 1827,

Mr. *Hume* rose and said, that this vote was really so enormous he felt himself called upon to oppose it. He particularly deprecated the keeping up a large military establishment in Ireland. Out of a force of 86,803 men, it appeared that the number for Ireland amounted to 22,604.

The vote was put and carried.

The sum of 136,322*l.* was then proposed as an estimate of the charge of general and staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals serving in Great Britain and Ireland.

Col. *Davies* said, that this vote in 1823 amounted to 123,399*l.*, the increase in the present year being 12,923*l.* He saw no necessity whatever for the vote being so large.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the expense of maintaining the staff of the army in 1792 amounted only to 23,365*l.* By keeping up such extensive military establishments, it would seem that this country aspired to the distinction of being a military nation.

The vote was put and carried.

The sum of 111,655*l.* was then proposed, for defraying the charges of the allowances of the several officers of the public military departments in England and Ireland.

Mr. *Hume* was sorry that the estimate on which this vote was founded

did not present more satisfactory details. He feared that things were not going on right. No less a sum than 20,000*l.* was paid to individuals superannuated from the office of the noble lord. He thought it but right that an inquiry should be made respecting the mode in which those alleged superannuations took place. It was quite clear, that unless the public were made acquainted with the system, they would be burdened with superannuations without limit.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a previous observation of the hon. member for Montrose, was induced to observe, that if the expense of maintaining the staff of the army was less in the year 1792 than at present, there was no comparison with regard to the efficiency of the army at both periods, (hear); and with respect to the excess, it was by no means greater than the peculiar situation of the country demanded. It was also to be observed, that the military business of this country was transacted on a different system from that which was observed at the period referred to, and it was this improvement in the system that occasioned the difference of expense. In the year 1814, the present estimate amounted to 223,000*l.*, and now it was reduced to 111,000*l.*—a reduction which some might not deem sufficient, but he ventured to assert that it was as prudent a reduction as could be adopted. With regard to remuneration for retired officers, the necessity for such a measure he believed could not be disputed, and an act of Parliament gave sanction to it. It was decided that remuneration was to take place on a gradual scale, in which length of service and ability were to be considered; and it was further determined that whenever a reduction took place, the head of the department, where the party served, applying to be superannuated, who it was supposed was best acquainted with the claims of the person so applying, was to report to the Treasury the length of service and amount of salary of the applicant, and the Treasury fixed the rate of remuneration. With respect to the retirement of the Deputy Secretary at War, it was to be observed that he had served the country for a period of very nearly half a century, and a more assiduous, upright, and zealous servant never discharged the duty of a public office. The house were aware that by an act

which had lately received the sanction of the legislature, officers serving in the public departments under government were entitled to their full salary if they wished to retire after serving 50 years. The Deputy Secretary expressed a wish to that effect, and although the exact period of the service required by the act was not quite completed, he (Lord Palmerston) thought that an exception might be made in the case of so valuable an officer, and he accordingly recommended the measure to the Treasury. In the report, however, which he made on that occasion, he took the opportunity of suggesting that the salary of the successor of the Deputy Secretary should be only 2,000*l.* a year, thus causing a reduction of 500*l.* per annum, the office of Deputy Secretary being 2,500*l.* a year. He should state also that he had made another saving, for the good of the public, in the department over which he had the honour to preside. It was in the situation of Principal Clerk, an appointment which was for the future to be abolished; but in consequence of the retirement of the Deputy Secretary at War, he (Lord Palmerston) was enabled to appoint the gentleman who held the situation of Principal Clerk, to another situation in his office, and, therefore, the salary which he possessed as Principal Clerk was thus saved to the country, besides the saving of 500*l.* a year before noticed in the appointment of Deputy Secretary; and 200*l.* a year was also saved, in consequence of the late Principal Clerk, whose salary was 1,500*l.*, having been reduced to 1,000*l.* when appointed to his new office. In estimating the beneficial effect of these savings, the house should bear in mind, that in a short time the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Merry, might have retired under the provisions of the Act to which he had alluded, and at no very distant period it was natural to expect that the allowance would revert to the Crown. But had the Deputy Secretary remained, and had the Principal Clerk been retained in his former situation, the country would still have been burdened with their allowances. It was evident, from the economical plan pursued in this department, that in the next ten years there would be a considerable saving.

Colonel Davies said a few words in explanation.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that whoever might have been the cause of the retirement of the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Merry, it was useless to deny that his superannuation had entailed a fresh burden on the people: and although that gentleman had served 50 years in the office of the noble lord, it was to be considered whether he was not still capable of serving for a longer period; for it was no reason to say that a man had served 50 years in an office unless he was incapacitated by other circumstances from serving longer. Indeed, he had heard that the late Deputy Secretary had no wish to retire, and was able and willing to continue in his office, but that superannuation was in some measure forced upon him. In the sanctioning this and others superannuations, the Treasury had neglected the pledge which they gave Parliament and the country, that they would take care that no man should retire from the service unless length of years, illness, or other incapacity, disabled him from serving the public any longer. He wished the noble lord would inform the house how long Mr. Merry had retained the situation of Deputy Secretary at War.

Lord *Palmerston* repeated that the retirement of Mr. Merry, was at his own spontaneous suggestion, and he (Lord *Palmerston*) could not, in justice to his claims, do otherwise than forward his wishes. He had stated already that Mr. Merry had served for very nearly 50 years; he did not mean that he was Deputy Secretary at War for the period mentioned. In 1809 Mr. Merry received that appointment. To say that he was in a state not fit still to continue his services to the public would be to state what was contrary to fact; but when it was urged that he had served his country for nearly half a century, it was surely a strong argument to urge in his behalf. There was also another point on which Mr. Merry might reasonably insist on his claims if even not already admitted. He had a contract for supplying the garrison of Gibraltar with coals, which contract, under any circumstances, was worth at least, 800*l.* or 900*l.* per annum. This he voluntarily surrendered when in 1809 he received the appointment of Deputy Secretary at War. He conceived, therefore, that under all the circumstances in the case of Mr. Merry, he was fully entitled to the remuneration he had obtained.

With respect to Mr. Moore, brother of Sir John Moore, he had 800*l.* a year pension when he came into the War-office, besides 1,000*l.* per annum from the War Department.

Mr. *Hume* said the dead weight went on increasing; it had done so ever since the year 1822; in that year its amount was 329,000*l.*, whereas in this year it was 425,000*l.* It was extremely improper that an individual who was capable of discharging his duty should be superannuated.

Mr. *Herries* said, that the Treasury did look into this branch of the expenditure with the greatest possible vigilance, and took every precaution that none but proper objects should be allowed to participate in it.

Mr. *Hume* said, it had been stated by the noble lord opposite, that twenty-two clerks had been reduced in this department: he should wish to know how many new ones had been admitted in their places.

Lord *Palmerston* replied, none.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The next resolution, 17,777*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for the expenses of medical and surgical materials for the year 1827, was then read and agreed to.

The next resolution, 153,148*l.* 2*s.* for the charges of volunteer corps in Great Britain and Ireland, for 1827, having been read,

Mr. *Hume* said, he should wish to know how many of these corps had mustered during the last year.

Lord *Palmerston* said he believed he might venture to say that all the corps had been inspected during the last year.—Resolution agreed to.

The resolution 32,169*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for the expense of the recruiting service, was read and agreed to.

The resolution 13,329*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* for the expenses for the Royal Military College for 1827 having been read,

Mr. *Hume* said he should wish to know how many cadets had received military commissions during the last year.

Lord *Palmerston* replied that 16 cadets had acquired commissions by purchase, and 22 without purchase.

Mr. *Hume* said that this was a very small proportion out of the number of cadets, who were supported in the college.

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that various circumstances might prevent many of the cadets from entering into the army.

Mr. *Hume* said, it was absurd to

have 20 officers, with such large salaries, for the education of 38 boys.

Sir *A. Hope* contended, that the number of cadets who entered the army was no criterion whatsoever of the utility of this institution. In the beginning of the last war we were obliged to have Austrian officers to do the staff duties in the British army, whereas, since that period, this institution had sent out officers into the army, who have been capable of performing these duties in the most efficient manner. The college did not profess to give commissions to all those who might be admitted into it, but only to those who had passed in a satisfactory manner a most severe examination. Those, however, to whom the college did not give commissions, were, of course, not debarred from procuring them by purchase or otherwise, like any other individuals. The hon. member concluded by eulogizing the system of education which was practised in the college, and observed, that it qualified men for filling with credit any situation, either in war or peace.

Mr. *Hume* said, the difference between himself and the noble lord opposite, was not whether these cadets should be well educated or not, but whether they should receive such education at the public expence or at their own. It was preposterous to burden the country with 6,000*l.* for supporting the officers and attendants of this establishment. Surely there were schools enough in the country, where they might be taught French, drawing, arithmetic, and mathematics, nay even astronomy and experimental philosophy, without being obliged to come to this institution to be instructed in them at such an enormous expence to the country.

Lord *Palmerston* said, he held in his hand a return of the number of cadets who had been admitted into this college since its first institution: the number was 2,958: of these 1,320 had received commissions in the army, and 120 had received commissions in the *E. I. Company's* service, so that the college had sent out upwards of 1,400 officers since 1802.

Mr. *Monck* said he could see no reason why the country should be burdened with the expence of educating parties for the military rather than for any other profession: he felt no doubt but that if this institution were to be put down, we should still

have an ample supply of efficient officers educated at their own expence.

Sir *A. Hope* said, that after parents had, at the call of the public, devoted their offspring to a severe and hazardous profession, they had a right to expect that the public should sustain the charges of their education.

Mr. *Monck* said, that so far from thinking that without this establishment there would be no candidates for the military profession, it was his opinion there would be more.

Col. *Davies* observed, that if a parent thought he could make any better provision for a child, he would not devote him to the perils and hardships of this profession.

Lord *Howick* thought the inducements which this college held out contributed most materially to cause the army to be overstocked, which he considered at this moment a very great evil.

Mr. *Hume* said, he disapproved so highly of this exorbitant grant, that he should move as an amendment, that the sum of 9,000*l.* should be substituted for that of 13,000*l.*, and he hoped that in another year the charge would be got rid of altogether.

The house divided—for the amendment 29, against it 107, majority 78. The original resolution was then put, and agreed to.

The next resolution, 36,272*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* for the expence of garrisons in Great Britain and Ireland, having been read,

Mr. *Hume* objected, that in several of them—as, for instance, in Hull and Fort William—there was neither a soldier nor a gun; still they had a governor and a deputy-governor.

Lord *Palmerston* said, he had hoped that this estimate would have given the hon. member for Aberdeen satisfaction, as it was less than the charge for the same branch in 1792.—Agreed to.

The resolution, 118,000*l.* for the full-pay of retired officers, was read, and agreed to.

The resolution, 770,044*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the half-pay and allowances of retired officers having been read,

Mr. *Hume* wished to know if any of these retired officers had died off, as he perceived that this charge, instead of diminishing, went on increasing.

Lord *Palmerston* observed, that it had been increased 11,000*l.* by casualties, and it had also been increased by a transfer of certain charges properly

belonging to the Marine and Ordnance Departments.

Mr. *Hume* thought these transfers extremely wrong, and calculated to produce great confusion.

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that the plan of making this transfer was adopted in the year 1823, and that he himself had at that period mentioned it to the hon. member for Aberdeen, who approved highly of it. This transfer, it was evident, could not have occasioned any additional expense to the public.

Mr. *Hume* had no recollection of having expressed his approbation of this transfer, and he thought it very strange that he should have done so, as he had been all along doing every thing in his power to simplify this account.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The resolution, 104,100*l.* for the foreign half-pay for 1827, having been read,

Mr. *Hume* wished to know if any of these offices had been allowed to sell their half-pay.

Lord *Palmerston* replied, that as, in case of a sale, the officer selling was only allowed to receive two-thirds of the purchase-money, and the other third was applied to the service of the public, a sufficient inducement had not been held out to officers to sell, and consequently not many had availed themselves of this privilege.

Mr. *Hume* said, he was surprised to hear the noble Lord represent these sales as being advantageous to the public; the country might indeed receive a small part of the purchase-money, but it was burdened with the payment of an annuity for a young life instead of an old one.

Col. *Davies* thought that some little deduction might have been expected in this estimate by deaths and other casualties, from what it was four years ago, whereas it had actually increased.

Lord *Palmerston* referred to the half-pay estimates, and contended that a reduction had taken place.—Resolution agreed to.

The resolution, 48,326*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* for the in-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, having been read,

Mr. *Hume* said, that this estimate had for several years last past gone on increasing.

Lord *Palmerston* admitted that the charge for the out-pensioners had in-

creased; but it was to be expected that after a war like that in which we had been engaged, there must be numerous claimants on the retired allowance. If any one would take the trouble of examining the classes of pensioners where the greatest increase had taken place, he would find that it was in the highest class, which was composed of the most meritorious individuals.

Mr. *Hume* contended that soldiers were frequently placed on the retired list through improper motives, or the mere whim of the commanding officer.

Sir *A. Hope* and Sir *H. Vivian* declared that this could not take place, and that men were rather kept too long than discharged too soon.

The resolution was then agreed to; as also 1,312,917*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* for the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

The resolution of 28,046*l.* 17*s.* for the Royal Military Asylum, having been read,

Mr. *Hume* said, he never allowed this grant to pass without objection, and he thought it somewhat inconsistent in government to press a charge of this nature, whilst they were expressing themselves most anxious to get rid of our superfluous population.

Lord *Palmerston* contended that if parents were employed by the public in foreign service, and died abroad in such service, their orphan children had a claim on the country.

Sir *A. Hope* observed, that 1,000 orphans were provided for at an expense of only 58,000*l.*

Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that when hon. members considered the state of the army, not in England, but in the colonies; when they considered the great mortality in those parts; that out of 2,700 men in Jamaica, 900 died in a single year; they could not think that a stronger claim could exist on the generosity and humanity of the house.

Mr. *Hume* thought that the humanity of the house might be directed to a different quarter.

This resolution was agreed to.

The next resolution, 135,868*l.* for pensions to the widows of officers of his M.'s land forces.

Mr. *Monck* repeated his objections to the growing charge under this head. The armies of France and of Great Britain cost now nearly the same sum, namely, 8,000,000*l.*; yet a very different effect was produced for an

equal amount. The expense of one regiment in England equalled that of two in France.

Lord Palmerston observed, that the French army might be twice as cheap as ours; but although in time of peace it was an invidious topic, yet he might remark that in the war some difference had appeared between the two armies.

The resolution was agreed to.

The next resolution, 193,063*l.* for the compassionate list, allowances for his M.'s bounty, and pensions to officers for wounds.

Mr. Hume inquired what regulations had passed respecting these pensions? Some dissatisfaction existed respecting the mode in which they were granted. He wished to know what examinations took place.

Lord Palmerston said that the applicants were referred to the Medical Board, and a certificate was required as to where the officer received his wound. On this the Medical Board considered whether the officer had any ground for a claim. Some were necessarily refused, and it was therefore impossible to prevent dissatisfaction. No partiality existed, however, and he suffered no consideration (not even eminent services) to influence his mind; the question with him was whether the officer had a claim or not. (Hear.) Resolution agreed to.

The next was for 54,193*l.* for allowances, compensations, and emoluments in the nature of superannuation or retired allowances; and 33,000*l.* for Exchequer fees, upon issues for army services. Agreed to.

The house then resumed.

House of Commons, Tuesday, 20th Feb.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

Mr. Hume rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice; it was in fact a continuation of the information which he had obtained last session, namely, returns of the number of officers of the army on full and on half-pay; also the number of first commissions, and of promotions in the last year in the army. His great object was to show that a great saving might be obtained by a more economical arrangement in this branch of the public service. In 1823, there were 13,721 officers in the army. In 1826, there were 13,839, showing an increase, instead of a

decrease, as there ought to have been, of 118 officers. He knew that a reduction had been made in the half-pay list; but he also knew that every new commission had the effect generally, of placing an additional pensioner on the half-pay list. He was quite persuaded that when vacancies occurred, they might be filled up from the half-pay list, without creating new commissions. He knew that many had applied, not once, but twenty times, from the half-pay list, for full commissions, and had failed. He strongly recommended more attention to this subject. The hon. member then moved for a return of the number of promotions from the 25th January, 1826, to the 25th January, 1827, distinguishing the rank, and the number of officers on full and on half-pay.

Lord Palmerston said, that he wished to say a few words in explanation of the observations of the hon. member opposite. The only case in which a new individual was put into the service, was when there were vacant ensigncies to be disposed of without purchase. These were very few in number, and were generally given to the relatives of officers in the army, or to others who had similar claims. He would also take this opportunity of explaining, that the observation which he lately made respecting the disinclination of half-pay officers to return to full-pay, was not intended to refer to officers of high rank. That most officers of high rank would gladly be employed, and that there were frequent applications to that effect, could not be doubted. All that he intended to convey by that observation was, that among officers of lower rank there was not unfrequently a disinclination to be put on full-pay. An ensign, for instance, who had been for some time on half-pay, and had become settled in whatever manner, would frequently, from family circumstances, or other considerations, gladly decline to be employed.

Mr. Hume said, that he found from papers which had been laid on the table of that house, that in the last year 412 persons had been admitted to commissions without purchase, and he contended that these were so many pensioners. In the last year, also, there had been 378 admitted by purchase, making in the whole 790. He

would suggest to the noble lord opposite, that some general rule respecting the employment of officers should be laid down. He had himself seen, a few days ago, an officer who had been settled in the country in business for several years, and who considered himself as settled for life.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

Mr. *Hume* said, that his motive in moving for these returns was merely to obtain a continuation of the papers which had been laid upon the table during the last session. The average of promotions during the last ten years was 677; and he should now move for "a return of the total number of gentlemen who had received first commissions in regiments of cavalry and Foot Guards, distinguishing the rank of each, and whether granted by purchase or without, from the 25th Jan. 1826, to the 25th Jan. 1827."

Lord *Palmerston* said, that in reply to an observation which the hon. gentleman had made respecting the number of commissions which had been granted without purchase during the last year, he had to state to the house, that, from January 1826, to January 1827, the total number of commissions granted was 564, of which 454 were by purchase.

Mr. *Hume* said, that he had taken his account from the returns of the preceding year, and not from 1826 to 1827.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

Mr. *Hume* then moved for "a return of the number of commissions which had become vacant by death, removal, or resignation, distinguishing the rank of each, and those which had been filled up from the half-pay, from the 25th Jan. 1826, to the 25th Jan. 1827.

Agreed to.

SUPPLY.

Mr. *Hume*, on the report of the committee on the army estimates being brought up, said, that seeing the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place, he wished to ask him whether the estimates as they stood, were meant to include all the expenses of the expedition to Portugal, or whether he intended to propose some addition at a future opportunity? He thought it was time for the right hon. gent. to be looking about for the ways and means with which he was to pay the estimates.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was impossible for him at this moment to say whether he should propose to the house that the additional expenses incurred by the expedition to Portugal, should be defrayed by an addition to the army extraordinary, or by means of a separate vote. In whatever shape it might be presented, he did not think it would be so formidable as the hon. member seemed to think.

On the first resolution being read, Mr. *Warburton* wished to know whether all the expense of the Portuguese expedition would be defrayed by this country, or any part by Portugal, and if so, what part?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that this government was not to pay the expense of the subsistence and the charges for barracks of the troops in Portugal, which were to be defrayed by the government of that country.

Resolution was then put, and carried.

On the resolution for a grant to the Royal Military Colleges,

Mr. *Hume* objected to the great expense incurred in the education of young men for the army at the various military colleges, which bore no proportion to the number of cadets. In the last year only 38 cadets who had been educated at the military colleges, had entered the army, and he believed that for some years there had not been more than ten young men at Woolwich.

Mr. *Peel* thought it was necessary that officers should be educated in such a manner as would qualify them for entering the service. The hon. member was mistaken in supposing that only 38 cadets had been educated; for in time of peace 200, and in war 400, were educated at these colleges.

Mr. *Maberly* admitted, that it was necessary our officers should be properly educated, but he thought this ought to be at the charge of their friends. He had no doubt that 10,000l. a year might be saved if the matter were referred to a committee.

Mr. *D. W. Harvey* wished, that not only this branch, but the whole of the estimates, should be referred to a committee, with a view to public economy.

Mr. *Peel* said, the measure suggested by the hon. member had been adopted in 1817, when the scale of this part of our expenditure was fixed.

Mr. *D. W. Harvey* thought that it would be serviceable to the country if such a committee were to be appointed every seven years.

Mr. *Waithman* remonstrated against the excessive expenditure on account of the military establishments of the country.

Mr. *Lombe* went over various items of the army estimates, and complained generally of the want of explanation which was visible in the accounts.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained. The hon. gent. could not be aware that the votes to which he had alluded had already passed the house. Had the hon. member stated his objections to those votes as they were separately proposed, he would have been answered at the time, for he (the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*) was quite sure that there was no disinclination on the part of his noble friend (Lord *Palmerston*) to afford any information on the subject.

Mr. *Lombe* explained.

Lord *Hotham* defended the household troops from the observations of the hon. gent. (Mr. *Lombe*.)

Mr. *Monck* said, that the present vote was the most objectionable which the present estimates contained. The country, he contended, was burdened with an army disproportioned to her means, and the hon. member for *Aberdeen* was perfectly right in contending that we were maintaining an unnecessary military establishment.

The vote was then passed.

On the grant being proposed of 36,272*l.* for His Majesty's garrisons at home and abroad, for 1827,

Mr. *Hume* said, that he opposed this vote several years ago, and the time that had since elapsed had more and more strongly convinced him of the necessity of adopting some salutary measure of reform, not only in this particular vote, but with regard to others. He objected to this grant, because he was opposed to the system of sinecures, and he meant briefly to show that, with a few exceptions, the vote which the house was now called upon to pass was principally made up of pensions and sinecures. He would show that in this estimate of 36,272*l.* the country was called upon to pay for a staff in places where no garrisons existed. In short, he meant to show that the present vote was for the maintenance of a nest of sinecures. When this grant

was proposed to the house in the first instance by the noble lord, the Secretary at War, he said that His Majesty wished to have it in his power to bestow on officers who had distinguished themselves in the service of the country, the appointments to the garrisons at home and abroad as a reward for public conduct. If that feeling had been acted upon in the present instance, he (Mr. *Hume*) would not have felt it his duty to rise and oppose this vote, but he knew that the opposite policy had been pursued with regard to it, and he believed it to be an undoubted fact, that persons were appointed to those garrison situations no better qualified than he was to fill a military station. When he lately passed through *Berwick* there was not a gun in the garrison, the cause of which, he (Mr. *Hume*) understood to be this:—When the radicals were making a noise in the country, threatening the destruction of property and what not, the governor of *Berwick* was so alarmed lest the guns of the garrison should fall into their hands, that he actually sent the guns from the place. Every gun in the garrison was swept away, but the governor himself remained. (A laugh.) And what did this fear on the part of the governor arise from? Because the people were oppressed beyond their means. It was nothing but mismanagement on the part of the government of a country that ever tempted its people to rebel. The effect attended upon the cause. He wished, from his heart, that the government of this country would never have occasion to use this maxim, and revert to a system grounded in fear; and he felt persuaded that the best mode of accomplishing this desirable object, would be to put an end at once to all useless pensions and sinecures, whether in the church, the army, navy, or civil departments. By reverting to a reduction of the church establishment he felt that he might bring himself under the lash of certain gentlemen who were in the habit of considering church property as an interest vested in the possessor. He would, therefore, refrain at present from pursuing that topic, and reverting to places and sinecures in the departments immediately connected with government, he would say, let all offices that are not necessary be abolished at once, in order that the public may

derive benefit from the saving. The sum required for the garrisons in Great Britain, for the year 1827, he found, amounted to 23,181*l*. The governor of Berwick, to whom he had before alluded, received an annual salary of 568*l*., which would be paid out of this vote. The salary of the lieutenant-governor was 163*l*. per annum; and then there was a town-adjudant, and a town-major, who had also separate allowances—so much for the garrison of Berwick. Then there was the non-resident governor of Blackness castle; he did not exactly know where the place was situated; all he knew was, that there was such a governor, and he was non-resident. At Carlisle, there was a governor at an annual allowance of 173*l*. And in Chester there was a governor at the same income. The governor of the cinque ports had also a salary of 173*l*. a year, and so had the lord warden and the governor of Dover castle. There was a garrison at Dartmouth, and who commanded it? He found that the governorship of Dartmouth was given to Arthur Howe Holdsworth, Esq. He should be happy to know if that gentleman had received his appointment for military services, or was it for the votes which he gave to ministers while he was a member of that house? What military services, he repeated, had that individual performed to entitle him to an allowance of upwards of 200*l*. per annum drawn from an impoverished people? Then there was a non-resident governor of Dumbarton castle, and at the tower it was notorious that many of the individuals who held appointments there, lived in Suffolk, Norfolk, and other places. The hon. member concluded by opposing the vote, and proposed an amendment, to the effect that the house conceived the system of granting sinecures and pensions as one which was highly inexpedient, and they gave for an example the governorship of Berwick; and the house further expressed their wish that pensions should be given to meritorious retired officers, instead of useless sinecures.

Sir A. Hope rose to oppose the amendment of the hon. gent. who had not proved to the house that the situations of which he spoke were sinecures. With respect to the governor of Berwick, he had been 62 years in the service, and the Lt.-gov.

49 years, making a total of 111 years passed in the service of their country. There was no class of officers, he would venture to affirm, who deserved more from their country than those persons who were appointed governors of garrisons. It appeared that there were 39 governors in all, whose united periods of service amounted to 2,000 years. The Gov. of Chelsea Hospital and himself had seen together a period of 104 years service. There were, it appeared, 588 officers at present on the list, and many had not a higher income than some hon. members of that house were in the habit of giving their clerks. And when it was considered that, however confined their means might be they were expected to maintain their rank and dignity, the stipends which they received from their country could hardly be considered excessive. It was not true that the army had gone on increasing in its expenditure. For, to instance one class of officers—he meant the colonels—they had not received the smallest addition to their pay since the reign of Queen Anne. (Hear.)

Mr. Maberly said, that he had advised his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) long ago, not to press his objections against these estimates, as such subjects could only be debated with effect in a committee. His hon. friend, however, had followed his own discretion, and, perhaps, after all, he did right in keeping the subject so constantly before the public. It had, no doubt, the effect of putting a wholesome check to the expenditure of the country. The noble Secretary at War had admitted, that the commission appointed in 1817 had effected some good. If a similar commission were undertaken every year, he (Mr. Maberly) would anticipate still more important results. The house should now appoint a committee to ascertain how far that commission had accomplished its objects. He wished his hon. friend would grasp the entire subject at once, and move for a committee to inquire into the whole expenses of the country. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerston observed, that the hon. member (Mr. Maberly) had displayed some little inconsistency; for, from the line of argument he had used, it was natural to suppose that he would have opposed in *toto* the proposition of the hon. member for Aberdeen, instead of recommending

him to bring it forward in an amended form. There was not the least doubt but that the proposition of the hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) was more consistent with justice and principle than that which the hon. member (Mr. Maerberly) suggested. The Governors of garrisons should be divided into two classes, viz. those who performed the duties of the situations which they filled, and those who were appointed merely as rewards for services performed to the country. The noble lord then contended, that this patronage should be retained by the crown, and not be left to the discretion of parliament. He would now mention some names of distinguished individuals appointed to garrisons, and when the house heard the names of those officers, they could best judge whether private interest or individual merit was instrumental in their appointment. The first appointment he should refer to was that of Gen. Tarleton, governor of the garrison of Berwick, to which the hon. member for Aberdeen had so pointedly referred. Then there were Lord Ludlow, Sir L. Cole, Sir A. Hope, Lord Hill, Sir G. Nugent, Lord Donoughmore, and the Duke of Wellington. (Hear, hear.) Such appointments, the noble lord continued, coupled with such high names, were titles of distinction which every military man was ambitious to obtain, for they were associated with recollections of military glory and long service. The noble lord concluded by opposing the proposition of the hon. member for Aberdeen.

Mr. Baring conceived that between the present time and next session, it would be right to consider some method by which the accounts of the country could be simplified. The house had either to send back the general mass of estimates to the various departments of government from which they had been issued, as they had done before, or else let a committee be appointed, by whom they might be made intelligible. He thought that the present vote had been successfully defended upon principle by the noble lord opposite. (Hear.) There were many hon. gents. who would receive a government of small value as a recompense for their past services, who would refuse to receive a small pension to the same amount from the administration of the day.

Mr. Hume yielded to the suggestion of his hon. friend, the member for Abingdon, and consented to withdraw his amendment.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that before the amendment was withdrawn, he wished to make a few observations as to the government of the Isle of Wight, which was at present held by the Earl of Malmesbury. The Governor of that island never had been a military officer; he had certain civil duties to perform, and acted rather as a Lord Lieutenant. The office had been ordered to be abolished by an act of parliament passed in 1807; and on the death of its present holder, the Earl of Malmesbury, it would cease to exist. The noble earl's father had been one of the ablest diplomatic servants of the British government. Every one, who was at all acquainted with the diplomatic department of the state, knew that it was a department in which it was impossible to realize a fortune. As a reward for the services rendered by the late Earl of Malmesbury, a peerage had been granted to him by his Majesty, along with a pension to support it. Part of the pension was to come to his son, the present Earl, on his death. Now the son had chosen to resign the part of the pension to which he was entitled, and to accept in lieu of it the government of the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Rickford objected to the government of Dartmouth being held by a gentleman who was not in the army, and proposed an amendment, reducing the original grant by the salary paid to that gentleman.

On this amendment the house divided, when there appeared—For it, 15—Against it, 45—Majority, 30.

The original resolution was then put, and carried. The other resolutions were then agreed to, after a few desultory remarks from Mr. Hume.

House of Commons, Thursday, Feb. 22.

MUTINY AT BARRACKPOOR.

Mr. Hume, in rising to move for "a copy of the report of the committee of inquiry on the mutiny of the native troops at Barrackpoor, in November, 1824, and of orders issued since that time," observed that he was aware, that any question connected with India possessed very little attraction in that house. But in his opinion the magnitude of the subject which he was about to intro-

duce, demanded the serious attention of those whom he then addressed, in order that they might become acquainted with all the details which have given rise to the melancholy catastrophe that had occurred at Barrackpoor. It was rather singular, that the interests of 100 millions of people should, in the course of an entire session, be scarcely once the subject of discussion, in any way, direct or incidental, in that house. And when, by chance, any question of that nature was brought forward, he was sorry to see so very few persons interested in its fate, or desirous of favouring it with their attention. Formerly, an annual report of the state of the finances of that country, and of its general situation, was considered necessary by ministers; but from the conduct recently adopted, it would seem that India was not to be considered a portion of the British empire. He would now call the attention of the house to a transaction, which might he said almost to have endangered the safety of India. He alluded to the mutiny which occurred on the 1st Nov. 1824, at the military station of Barrackpoor, about 14 miles from the presidency of Calcutta. Soon after that event, a commission was appointed by our own government, consisting of 3 officers of talent, experience, and high character in the army, as proper individuals to conduct an inquiry on so delicate a subject. That commission did not, as he understood, terminate its inquiries until the month of Jan. 1825; and when, at the close of the session of 1825, he addressed the President of the Board of Control, that rt. hon. gent. stated that the report of the commissioners had not been received by him. He had, however, been informed, that early in July the report had arrived by the *Rose* India-man.

Mr. *Peel* here interrupted the hon. gent. He observed that the Speaker was labouring under severe indisposition, and, as the motion was not of a pressing nature, he trusted the same courtesy would be extended to the rt. hon. gent. and that the motion would be postponed.

Mr. *Hume* expressed his readiness to adopt the suggestion of the rt. hon. gent.; and he begged leave to state he would not have brought forward the question had he not previously mentioned the subject to the Speaker.

The *Speaker* wished to be allowed to say, that he owed great obligation to the hon. gent. whose motion was then proceeding, as well as to many other members of that house, for their kind consideration, and to none more than to the rt. hon. gent. who had just suggested an adjournment, after having such a question submitted to them. But he begged leave to assure the house, that, whatever personal inconvenience might arise to him, from going on with the business, he was perfectly ready to endure; especially, as the sudden termination of the discussion, on the present occasion, by a postponement, would only create delay, without producing any benefit. He, therefore, must request the business to proceed.

Mr. *Hume*, however, under all the circumstances, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

House of Commons, Monday, Feb. 26.

ARMY MUTINY BILL.

The house having resolved itself into a committee on the above bill,

Mr. *Hume* moved that a clause be introduced, having for its object to render it unlawful to inflict corporal punishment upon any soldier in his Majesty's service in Great Britain or Ireland, after the passing of the bill.

Sir *J. Sebright* and Lord *Barnard* opposed the clause, and Mr. *Hobhouse* supported it.

Mr. *R. Martin* said a few words on the motion.

The clause was supported by Mr. *Bernal*, and opposed by Lord *Palmerston* and General *Duff*.

Sir *H. Vivian* stated, that he had on former occasions trespassed so much on the indulgence of the house with respect to this question, that he was extremely unwilling on the present occasion again to do so; but that he could not help observing, that it was one really on which practical men only could form a just opinion; that it was very well for gentlemen with their theoretical notions on a subject on which they could possibly have had no experience, to come forward and exclaim against the cruelty of corporal punishment, but the difficulty was to find a substitute. For his part, as commanding officer of a regiment, he had endeavoured by every possible means to avoid it; he had suggested various modes of punishment, by disgrace and otherwise, but all without

obtaining the desired result. Occasions must arise when the power of corporal punishment would be found necessary to control the disorderly soldier, and without this power it was his firm conviction, the discipline of the army could not be upheld. To the frequent application of it he was as great an enemy as any member of that house, and when saying this for himself, he felt confident he could say the same for every officer in the army. Honourable members sometimes really spoke as if the officers in the army felt a pleasure in seeing this punishment inflicted; for his brother officers he would claim that they possessed feelings as fine, as any of those gentlemen who thus reflected on them. It was a sense of duty only to the army and to the country that obliged them ever to resort to this mode of punishment; and it was a great satisfaction to him to know, that at the moment that the *rt. hon. Secretary of State* for the Home Department was lamenting the increase of crime throughout the country, that in the army the punishments had become less frequent, and crime had decreased. He felt it necessary to say thus much in justice to his brother officers, and in reply to what he could not help thinking the unfair and unfounded observations of many of those gentlemen who were repeatedly offering opinions on a question, with the merits of which they could not possibly be conversant.

Mr. Gordon recommended his hon. friend, the member for Montrose, to withdraw the clause, as he should feel himself compelled to vote against it.

Mr. Lamb declared himself a convert to the opinion of the hon. member, not from the arguments used on his side of the house, but from those urged by the gallant officers, who, upon this and former occasions, opposed the abolition of flogging.

Several members addressed the committee amidst loud cries of "question."

The committee at length divided, on the question that the clause be brought up—For the question, 16—Against it, 57—Majority, 41.

The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-day.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the Marine Mutiny bill, which passed the committee.

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received next day.

House of Commons, Monday, Mar. 12.

MUTINY BILL

On the order of the day for the third reading of the mutiny bill being read,

Mr. Leicester had hoped that three nights' additional consultation with his pillow had enabled the noble lord to alter his judgment on the subject of corporal punishment. If he had done so, he was sure he would have had as much pleasure in announcing it as he (*Mr. L.*) would have had in hearing it. Of that barbarous punishment no words could express his abhorrence. There is nothing he would not rather suffer than be accessory to it by his vote. The continuance of this barbarous practice is the most striking instance how men's minds can be reconciled to the most loathsome objects by the force of habit; how the natural current of men's feelings may be frozen up by the influence of custom. If this cruel code had not got footing among us, no man, he believed, would be hardy enough to propose it; and if he did, he would take nothing by his motion but the reprobation and indignation of this house. But if this practice is too bad to be begun, why is it not too bad to be continued? Why should we allow ourselves to be chained to an odious institution, which has been handed down to us from times not very remarkable either for Christian feeling or deep insight into human nature. But it is said that it is necessary. Now where is this paramount and overruling necessity? That there is no such necessity, may be fairly inferred from the diminished use of its practice; that there is no such necessity is distinctly proved by its non-existence in the continental armies, and by its non-existence in our own volunteer corps, which are made not of the most manageable materials. But if not necessary, perhaps it is expedient. Now he questioned whether any expediency could justify such an enormity. But if it could, who is to be the judge of that expediency? Of the moral expediency of professional practices—professional persons are the worst judges. Upon the moral expediency of legal practices, he would not refer to the Lord Chancellor, but to the Secretary of State for the home department. Upon the moral expediency of military practices, he would not refer to a board of general officers, however respectable, but to the tribunal of common feeling and common sense. What does that tribunal pronounce? Why, that this

barbarous punishment is a curse to him who suffers, a torment to him who inflicts, unworthy of our gallant army, and a foul stain upon the forehead of Great Britain. Now if there is any person who is not quite certain that common sense and common feeling are wrong, who doubts whether they may not be right, let him give humanity the benefit of that doubt. Let the experiment be made. Let us see whether we cannot do without it. If we cannot do without it, then we must return to it, with sorrow and with shame indeed, but with a clear conscience and better justification. But as it now is, we may be maintaining this barbarous and detestable practice, when it may be as unnecessary and inexpedient as it is detestable and barbarous. And we are resting upon the vague ground of guess-work, conjecture, and speculation, when we might proceed upon the sure and safe ground of experience. Under these impressions, and not with the view to lower authority, or to lessen control over armed men, but believing that this benevolent consideration will be gratefully received, make subordination more cheerful and implicit, and bind the hearts of our soldiery more closely to their king, their country, and their free constitution, he (Mr. L.) asked leave to bring up a clause prohibiting the use of corporal punishment.

Mr. John Smith said, that he was always opposed to the system of *corporal* punishment in the army, as well as to the application of torment to the *body*, to correct crimes arising from the vice or depravity of the heart. Circumstances of an accidental nature obliged him, in the course of the last autumn, to remain a few weeks in a large garrison town in France (Strasburgh), where he had an opportunity of seeing how a military force of between 5,000 and 6,000 men were kept in complete order; yet the discipline of these troops was in no way inferior to that of the British army. That discipline infused into the French troops a spirit of honour and independence. There was not a man among them who would not have considered that a blow was an indignity derogatory to his character as a soldier. Without describing minutely the motives on which that feeling was founded, he would only observe, that no feeling could elevate the soldier more than that of supposing a blow to be a disgraceful injury. The punishments

of the French army were, in ordinary cases, a mixture of hard labour, imprisonment, and privation, in proportion to the magnitude of the offence; in cases more serious, condemnation to the galleys or public works for a term of years; or in instances of repeated desertion, as well as of striking a superior officer, death. Experience seems to prove, that flogging soldiers does not deter others from crimes, but has one peculiar disadvantage attending it, that it almost universally ruins the sufferer, who becomes reckless and desperate, and sometimes confirmed in his bad habits. This has been frequently admitted by officers of experience, and even in this house they have allowed that the same individuals are punished over and over again. This is not the case in the French army. There are instances of men who have been severely punished who have risen to high rank and great military fame. The military gentlemen on the other side of the house seem to treat with scorn the suggestions which had been made on this. Those hon. members argue, that the discipline of the British army would be totally destroyed if corporal punishments were abolished; but until they had fairly tried the experiment of the other system, which it must be admitted they have not often the opportunity and facility of doing, they were not entitled to hold it in contempt, or treat those who supported it with disdain. To shew the degrading effect of public flogging in civil cases, he begged to say, that in a conversation with a most intelligent individual, not long since at the head of the largest prison in England, and since promoted to a higher situation of the same kind, he was told that many of those wretched creatures who are punished by the whip when the sessions terminate at the Old Bailey, generally find their way back to Newgate before the expiration of a twelvemonth. Nor is this to be wondered at, for they become, from the nature of their punishment, the outcasts of society. He would also beg leave to advert to another circumstance within his own observation, on the accuracy of which the house might rely. He was connected with a gallant officer, who had served his country in the four quarters of the world, and whose views on this subject were in unison with his own. That officer commanded two troops of dragoons in out-quarters for about

two years, and during that time had no occasion to bring a soldier to the halberds. It would be tedious and perhaps useless to enter into the explanation of a system which pursued to effect an end so desirable. Only one individual was obdurate, and having repeatedly become intoxicated, it was determined to send him to head-quarters to be tried and flogged. But on the day when he was to quit the detachment, his comrades petitioned the commanding officer that pardon might be once more extended to him, stating, that nearly two years having elapsed without an instance of this kind, they felt indignant that their part of the regiment should be disgraced now. Their request was granted, and *they* took special care that the soldier should not offend again, nor did he. But it might be said, that perhaps these two troops were not in the best order, and inferior to others in the same corps. On the contrary, at an inspection which took place at no very distant period, they were declared to be the best in the regiment. This gallant officer succeeded in infusing into the minds of those under his control sentiments of honour and feeling, of raising them in the scale of humanity and civilization, of making them at once better soldiers and better citizens. On the whole, he must contend that corporal punishments are not necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the army in the united empire, and, in point of fact, productive of no good whatever.

Mr. *Hume* conceived it to be highly improper that officers on half-pay should be allowed to sit in judgment on officers on actual service. He wished to ask the noble lord (Palmerston), was it by any article of war, or by a clause in this bill, that half-pay officers were allowed to exercise that authority?

Lord *Palmerston* replied, that by the 2d section of the articles of war, any officer guilty of disobeying the orders of his superior should suffer the penalty of death. A half-pay officer was qualified, by virtue of the commission which he held, to exercise supreme command in such cases.

Mr. *Hume* was not quite satisfied with the noble lord's explanation. He wished to know by what authority Gen. Fuller granted a commission? If it was lawful to issue commissions in such cases, then Col. Arthur was right in exercising it in the case of Col. Bradley.

Lord *Palmerston* explained. Gen. Fuller granted that local commission according to the authority vested in him. That commission, however, was not decisive in itself: it was held over until sanctioned by the King. His Majesty having recognized the commission, it of course became valid. No one ever disputed Col. Arthur's right to act upon that commission; on the contrary, the title which it gave him was recognized by the authorities where he acted. The hon. member's remarks might have reference to a regimental commission, but they did not apply to the commission in question.

Lord *Nugent* agreed that the system of corporal punishments at present practised in the army was highly degrading to the service. He believed that all were agreed on this point, and the only question at issue was this—what mode of punishment could be substituted that would prove equally efficacious? While upon the subject, he would just observe, that in the garrison of Gibraltar, for a period of eleven years, corporal punishments were totally unknown. He wished that the correspondence which had passed between the Lieut.-Gov. of Gibraltar and the Dep.-Gov. of Hospitals in that garrison, on this subject, was now before the house. He asked the noble lord, whether a general order had not been made eleven years ago in the garrison to which he had alluded, by which solitary confinement was directed to be substituted instead of corporal punishment? To avoid the trouble of a regular motion on the subject, he would ask the noble lord now, was there any objection to produce the correspondence to which he had alluded, and the general order which was founded upon it?

Lord *Palmerston* was not aware of such correspondence or order, and was therefore unprepared to say whether they could be produced or not.

Lord *Nugent*:—Would the noble lord be so kind as to say whether that correspondence, and the order to which he had alluded, could be had?

Lord *Palmerston* supposed that they were at Gibraltar. It might possibly happen that they had not been sent over to this country at all. If sent, they were at the office of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. *Hobhouse* was of opinion that in courts-martial unanimity should

prevail amongst its members, previous to a decision inflicting corporal punishment. The noble lord (Palmerston) seemed to object to this, but he was at a loss to know on what grounds the noble lord objected. He wondered how any man of common honour and humanity could rise up in support of a system so degrading and disgusting as that of inflicting corporal punishment, and he owned he was at a loss to discover why soldiers should be exempt from the benefit of a rule which prevailed in British jurisprudence, namely, that of having juries unanimous in their verdict. If it were necessary that 12 jurymen should agree, why should not five men be unanimous before sentence should be carried into execution? Some rule of this sort was required in the army, but perhaps it would be better at once if the house were to express its unanimous opinion that the degrading and disgusting system of corporal punishment should no longer exist. He had not heard a single argument from hon. gentlemen who advocated the system; all they said, or could say, was, that it was so. That was the only reason they gave for its continuance. Picketing was at one time thought necessary, but now it was no longer practised. Experience proved its utility, and experience would also determine that corporal punishments were unnecessary also. The gallant officer on the second bench, had, of his own knowledge, declared that a certain number of men in a regiment which he named, were so often flogged, they were called flogging blocks. If, therefore, flogging was so constantly practised, it must fail of its effects, and produce no beneficial results. In the French army, no punishment amounting to the infliction of the lash was practised, and no one could dispute the superior discipline of that army. The hon. member concluded by hoping that some regular motion similar to that which his hon. colleague (Sir F. Burdett) had so often brought forward, would be made for the purpose of abolishing corporal punishments in the army. He hoped that no session of parliament would be allowed to pass without bringing forward such a motion. (Hear.)

Sir J. Sebright said, that having been in the army in the early part of his life, and having always advocated the infliction of corporal punishments, he was willing to take upon himself

the full share of whatever unpopularity or odium might attach to the supporters of that system. From long experience he was convinced that a great deal of the comfort and happiness of the soldier depended on the infliction of corporal punishments. (Laughter.) Gentlemen might laugh, but he repeated the word "happiness," (renewed laughter); and he put it to the house to say, whether soldiers could enjoy comforts, unless a proper degree of discipline was observed. When he first went into the army, punishments were much more severely inflicted than now; but discipline was better understood at present, and therefore the necessity of punishments was not so much called for.

Sir A. Hope was of opinion, that the desultory conversations that had from time to time taken place in that house upon this subject had created serious mischief. The present system of discipline was much better than any other that could be substituted in its stead. An hon. member had justly described a court martial as a family inquiry, and from all that he (Sir A. Hope) had seen of courts martial, he was inclined to consider them in the same light. Commanding officers felt the responsibility in which they were placed, and they were careful not to inflict unnecessary punishment. Hon. gents. had spoken of a distinct motion on this subject, and he intended to reserve any further remarks upon the question until such a motion should be made.

Col. Trench said, that he believed the house must be heartily tired of discussing this subject, and perfectly satisfied with the opinions of most experienced and distinguished officers of the impolicy of formally abolishing corporal punishment, though the diminution of the practice was most desirable! But there was one point which was left unanswered, and to that alone he would address himself. He meant the argument of degradation. Now, in his opinion, it was not the punishment, but the crime or fault, for which it was inflicted, and with which it was associated, that was the essence of the degradation. The philanthropists quite forgot that much flogging existed independent of what took place in the army, yet no rational man would think of making it a subject of legislative interference, and the hon. mover and seconder may

probably have had in their earlier days some personal experience upon this subject. What was the distinction to be taken between flogging the son of a nobleman at school at sixteen, and flogging the son of a ploughman in the army at *the same age*; or where the difference between inflicting corporal punishment upon the back of the soldier with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and upon some other part of the person of the school-boy with a birch rod (a laugh). The nature of the punishment inflicted was the same in both cases; in either case the companions of the party punished well knew how to distinguish between the mean-spirited violation of the laws of honour and the law of the land, and that generous or thoughtless individual whose fault was punished for the sake of discipline and example. The exaggerated view that was taken of this part of the subject was quite ridiculous, and the perpetual agitation of the question was productive of mischief which never entered into the contemplation of those who so often introduced it. It unsettled the mind of the soldier, tended to relax discipline, and not unfrequently led to that very punishment which would otherwise not have been brought into activity. Col. T. sincerely hoped that the house would now deliberate and decide, and set this question at rest for ever.

Another member was about to address the house, when

Mr. C. W. Wynn suggested, that as it was intended to bring up a clause by way of rider, with the view of abolishing corporal punishment, it would be better to reserve the discussion until that clause should be before the house.

The question was now put, and the bill was read a third time.

Mr. *Leycester* now rose for the purpose of submitting the clause of which he had given notice. With reference to what had fallen from the hon. and gallant officer opposite, as to the agitation of this question causing irritation, he could only say he was sorry for it; but the fault must rest with those who continued the practice to which the discussion applied. He for one, as long as he had a seat in that house, would continue to notice the subject until the practice was abolished. The practice was defended by gentlemen who had been in the army, and, as it appeared, once a captain always a captain; but he

thought any gentleman who was or had been an officer in the army, was by no means a proper judge on the subject. This was said to be an experiment, he would admit. It had not yet been tried amongst them how far we could do without flogging in our army, and he thought the experiment was worth making. The hon. member concluded by moving the clause, but it was not then read.

Mr. *Warburton*: Hon. members objected to any alteration in the practice, on the ground of experience. This was the old argument. If a Turk were consulted, he would say experience had shown that the bastinado was the best kind of government. The colonial cultivator would contend that it was impossible to dispense with slave-labour, and that, if the labour of freemen was used, the ground could not be cultivated as it was in Europe. But it would appear, if they appealed to the reason of men, instead of their backs, that it would be possible to cultivate our colonial lands by means of free labour. An hon. member had said that we should not flog our horses or our dogs; but he (Mr. Warburton) would say, do not flog at all, and would contend, that all the ends which were sought by flogging would be better attained by appealing to men's reason rather than to their backs.

Mr. *Hume* contended, that the discipline of the army would be much better kept up without flogging, and he instanced the case of the armies of America, than which, since the punishment of flogging had been abolished, no more obedient, or better disciplined, or braver troops could be found. H. R. H. the late Com-in-chief had caused a memorandum to be made of regiments where the punishment of flogging had been carried on to any great extent, and had, with the view of discouraging such a practice, put a stop to promotion in these regiments; but even this humane attempt was not successful to the extent intended. If that had not succeeded, he thought it was high time to take so dangerous a discretionary power out of the hands of officers by positive enactment. The practice had, he contended, a tendency to degrade men in their own estimation, and though instances had been mentioned where men who had been flogged were afterwards promoted, he would assert, that one case in a hundred

could not be cited where men who had been flogged did not consider their characters degraded by it; or one case in a hundred where, after such punishment, they recovered their character. He trusted the house would consent to try the experiment of its abolition, at least with our army at home.

Lord Palmerston here suggested, that before the discussion proceeded, it would be better to have the clause brought up and read.

The clause was then brought up, and was to this effect:—"And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful, after the passing of this act, to inflict any punishment by lashes or stripes, within the united kingdom, by sentence of any court-martial or otherwise, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Col. Davies said, he was not friendly to the too frequent use of the punishment of flogging, but he believed it was resorted to only in extreme cases, and that in those cases it was justified by necessity. As to the substitution of solitary confinement or forced labour, he thought that if it was left to the soldiers themselves, they would prefer flogging to any long duration of either of the other modes of punishment.

Sir R. Wilson said, that as he differed from many gallant officers in the house on this subject, he felt it necessary to trespass on the attention of the house for a few minutes. From his knowledge of the character and habits of the British soldier, he could not bring himself to believe that he could ever view the punishment of flogging as in any way connected with his happiness (hear). He did not see that the British soldiers were in this respect different from the soldiers of the continent, who had to a man hailed the abolition of flogging as an act founded at once in justice and prudence. The argument of the gallant officer, as to the punishment of boys at school, was, he thought, not at all analogous. He should compare men with men, and he believed that if he pursued the comparison, he would find that when they put on the manly gown, they would feel themselves degraded by the infliction of a punishment to which they had been obliged to submit when boys. Under the present system of punishment adopted in the army, they were obliged to recruit frequently from

a class of persons who were frightfully reckless of the value of character, but a great deal of this was owing to the severity of the penal code as it was enforced in our armies. He had that morning seen a work written by a common soldier, but which proved him to be a man of no common mind*. That writer, in alluding to the manner in which soldiers were generally treated, observed—that the system adopted towards them should be one of encouragement, and not that of terror; that the officers should proceed by patient investigation, having a reference to the character of the soldiers, and that if this course were pursued, the necessity of corporal punishment would soon be done away. He (Sir R. Wilson) would assert, from his own experience, that he never knew an instance where a man was severely punished by flogging, who did not by that means become a bad man (hear, hear). Why should they allow foreigners to taunt them with the continuance of this degrading mode of enforcing military discipline? If foreigners made good soldiers without it, why might not the same results be expected from a similar mode of treating Englishmen? He would mention one instance among many which had fallen under his own observation. He had in Portugal the command of a corps called the "Lusitanian Legion." It was raised under circumstances which gave no great promise of discipline, and in fact when he took the command, the want of discipline and order prevailed to a great extent; but, after some time, it was seen that complete order, subordination, and discipline, were established in that corps, though without recourse being had to corporal punishment in a single instance (hear). The corps conducted itself in a way which did honour to him and to the country to which it belonged. It was some time after in Spain, and though it had to struggle with the hardship of want of funds wherewith to purchase rations, and to depend almost for subsistence on the bounty of the Spaniards, it conducted itself in a manner which would do credit even to the best disciplined corps of the British army (hear). Why, he would ask, might not the same excellent conduct be expected from British

* See Review, p. 467.

soldiers, if the same system were practised towards them? But foreigners were not the only persons by whom we were taunted for our barbarous mode of punishment. He had seen that very day that similar taunts were thrown out by Englishmen, and members of a legislative assembly in a British colony. In the Jamaica papers, he had seen accounts of one of the discussions in their legislative assembly, in which some members attempted to defend the tyranny practised towards slaves by quoting exaggerated accounts of the punishments inflicted in the British army. Those arguments were ably refuted, and those who used them were very properly rebuked by Mr. Barrett, we believe, whose exertions were well known; and those petty tyrants, those women-floggers, were very properly told that the account given, if true, would form no justification of the practices of cruelty towards slaves. But why not take from such men all grounds for using such an argument, by putting an end to the cruel system from which they derived it? A system of encouragement, and stimulating men by impressing notions of self-respect, would, he contended, go farther to produce subordination and good discipline than any system of severe corporal punishment. This was the practice with most of the states on the continent, and its effect was found to answer admirably well. As a proof, he would mention that in a Russian corps some insubordination and disorder prevailed, to check which an order was issued, that no man who misconducted himself should be allowed to go on a storming party, and the consequence was, that not a culprit was found in the camp after. It was admitted that the gentlemen of England were examples of honour to the rest of the world, and why might not a similarly honourable feeling be instilled into the minds of the private soldiers? Although he concurred in the general principle of the amendment before the house, there was one part of it which he could not approve. It confined the abolition of flogging to our armies at home. Now, he thought it would be found a dangerous principle to have one law of punishment for our army abroad, and another at home. But, though he agreed in the principle of the amendment, he thought it would not be

quite fair to the noble duke, who had so recently entered upon the office of Com.-in-chief, to pass such a law just at this moment. Time, he thought, ought to be allowed to the Duke of Wellington to examine the system in existence when he got the command, and to see whether any improvement might not be made. Such a vote as that now called for would appear rather a vote of mistrust to his Grace, which would be wholly unfounded. It might be well to express an opinion of the house on the subject without proceeding to positive enactment. On these grounds, he hoped the amendment might not be pressed.

The *Judge-Advocate General* said, he was surprised at the course which hon. members took on this question, after they had heard addresses from all parts of the country, on a recent melancholy occasion, speak of the perfect state of discipline to which our army had been brought. Was this then a period, when such discipline was admitted, to call upon the house to adopt an entire change of system in our army? It was not denied that corporal punishment had very much decreased in the army; and the conclusion which he thought ought to be drawn from the present state of the discipline of our troops was, that the system of flogging was abolished as much as it could be with safety to the continuance of that discipline. Hon. members had talked of corporal punishment as if it were a novelty in our army, but he would contend, that corporal punishments in the army clearly rested on immemorial usage and custom, and bearing in mind that various punishments known to the common law of the land rested on precisely the same basis, that the former might for that reason be considered and denominated as the common law punishments of the army; and he argued, that by the statute of 13th & 14th Chas. II. c. 3, the principle was recognized, that the general government, control, and discipline of the army was at all times vested in the crown. He here read a part of the above act, and said it was unrepealed; and he contended, that the king and his advisers were held responsible for the discipline and good order of the army at all times; that before and since the period of the Restoration, and up to the present moment, there had existed a system of punishments

known to the army called corporal punishments*, whipping being one, all resting upon the same usage and custom; and that, inasmuch as the more objectionable species of corporal punishments, viz. those of a mutilating nature, had been gradually discontinued, death and whipping alone could now be resorted to, as punishments founded on the ancient custom and usages of war; that if the power to adjudge whipping was now to be abolished, there would then remain no other corporal punishment but that of death; and that, inasmuch as this punishment could not, and ought not, to be adjudged, except in rare and extreme cases, recourse must still be had occasionally to the punishment of whipping, unless the severer mutilating punishments should be again brought into use. It was impossible to contend that the crown ought to be held responsible for army discipline, if all means necessary for the preservation of that discipline were taken away.

Dr. *Lushington* was surprised at the doctrine which had been that night promulgated by the rt. hon. gent. opposite, viz. that the right of inflicting corporal punishment on the soldiers of the British army, was a power which ministers possessed in conformity to the common law and constitution of the land. He was astonished that the rt. hon. gent., instead of defending this abominable mode of punishment by impressing on the house its absolute necessity to the preservation of discipline, had thought proper to defend it by branding our ancestors with the disgrace of having given to their posterity an army to be punished at the will and discretion of the Crown, not merely by corporal punishment, but also by degradation and death (hear, hear).

The *Judge-Advocate* explained.

Dr. *Lushington* asked the right hon. gentleman what he meant by the common law of the land, if it was not that which was handed down to us from time immemorial by our ancestors? Did the right hon. gent. rely on the statute of Charles II. for the right to exercise this degrading mode of punishment? If he did, then there was an end to his common law usage (hear, hear); and if he did not, in what edition of the *History of Eng-*

land did he find the traces of the immemorial usage of the cat-o'-nine-tails? (hear, hear). The right hon. gent. likewise asked, how offences were to be punished in the army supposing this mode of punishment was to be abolished? To that he would reply by saying, "Enact a new mutiny bill by the authority of Parliament." How was the army punished at present? Not by the common law of the land, not by—

The *Judge-Advocate* here said, that he had not alluded to the common law of the land, but to the common law and usage of the army (loud cries of hear, hear).

Dr. *Lushington* said, that he knew of no such thing as the common law of the army (shouts of hear), and God forbid that in a free country like this he ever should know any thing about it (hear, hear). The army, except in cases where the contrary was enacted by the express authority of Parliament, was governed by the same rules and laws which applied to individuals in a civil capacity. He said, that if any persons holding military authority innovated on any one point of the law provided for the protection of persons in a civil capacity, they must vindicate that innovation by reference to an act of Parliament. He defended this doctrine by the declaration of Lord Mansfield, that if any soldier fired unnecessarily upon the people, by order of his commanding officer, he would try him for murder, as he could not permit any man to control by his single act the laws which were passed for the protection of the community. He proved by reference to decided cases, that wherever punishment not warranted by law was inflicted on soldiers by their commanding officers, through the mistake of a court-martial, such commanding officers were responsible for such punishments to the ordinary tribunals of the country. He thought it necessary to say thus much on this part of the subject, because, upon his honour, he had never, since he had been a member of Parliament, heard the constitution of the country so unjustly attacked as it had been that evening attacked by the right hon. gent. (hear). He maintained that, in considering the question then before the house, it was very immaterial whether the Duke of York or the Duke of Wellington was Commander-in-chief. The real question was,

* Wooden horse, picketting, running the gauntlet, &c.

could the degradation which the individual suffered by undergoing corporal punishment be justified or not? If it could, there was end to the discussion; if it could not, then it was a matter of such importance as ought not to be postponed, but to be agitated until the house discovered the *minimum* of punishment necessary to preserve the discipline of the army. Within the last ten years, the infliction of corporal punishment had become less frequent in the army in consequence of the discussions which the subject had undergone in Parliament; and he had little doubt that, if those discussions were continued, the house would soon arrive at a juster system than prevailed at present. Let them consider what had been done, and what still remained for them to do, in order to improve the military code of the British army. It was not many years since an officer, with whom he had the honour to be acquainted, told him that when he was in Canada with his regiment, not a day passed without his seeing 500 lashes inflicted. The feelings of his friend were so severely wounded by the contemplation of so much human suffering, that he left his regiment, and returned to England in disgust; and on the circumstance becoming known to the Duke of York, his Royal Highness told him that he would see the grievance which had so disgusted him remedied, and would take care that his (the officer's) interests should not be injured by what he had done (hear). He could give, if it were necessary, the name of the officer to whom he alluded, and of the officer to whom the regiment belonged; but, as his object was not to attack individuals, but the system, he would abstain from mentioning names unless he were forced to it by the other side (hear). He was then proceeding to point out the improvement which would be effected in our army by the abolition of flogging, when he was interrupted by a loud cry of "Question" from three or four members on the ministerial benches. He supposed, he said, that the cry of "Question" arose from young officers, who were then labouring under feelings of remorse occasioned by the recollection of some punishment they had unjustly inflicted. As he should not desist from the discussion, in consequence of the outcry which had just been raised, he thought it would be

better that those who occasioned it should desist from their clamour, and allow him to proceed in quiet. The learned gent., after some further remarks in reprobation of corporal punishment, concluded by declaring his intention never to desist from his attempts to mitigate the severity of our military code.

Lord Palmerston observed, that the hon. and learned gent. who had just sat down had wasted a great deal of constitutional enthusiasm on this subject, which it would have been quite as well to have saved for a better opportunity. Never had there been a greater misrepresentation than that which had been made this evening of his rt. hon. friend's speech, unintentionally he had no doubt, by the hon. and learned gent. opposite. Any person who had entered the house whilst the hon. and learned gent. was speaking, would suppose that his rt. hon. friend had said, that it was by the common law of the land the king had the right to inflict punishments in the army. Now, his rt. hon. friend had said no such thing. What, indeed, was the course of his rt. hon. friend's argument? That the government of the army was placed not only by immemorial usage, but also by act of parliament, in the hands of the crown,—that if the house looked to what kind of punishment had hitherto been adopted to preserve its discipline, they would find it to be corporal punishment,—that the house ought, therefore, to infer that the infliction of corporal punishment was a necessary mode of punishment, and hence that it was sanctioned by the common law or usage of the army. His rt. hon. friend had never been so foolish as to confound the common law of the land with the common law of the army. (Loud cries of hear.) The noble lord then proceeded to observe, that the gallant member for the borough of Southwark had clearly pointed out the mischievous tendency of the amendment now proposed, when he said that it would be not only unfair, but also inconvenient, to have one system of punishments adopted in our army abroad, and another in our army at home. It was admitted that the infliction of corporal punishment had become much less frequent of late years. Perhaps the knowledge that it could be inflicted in cases of heinous offence, had tended in no slight degree to produce that

result. It had been said that corporal punishment was not inflicted in the French army. Now, he contended, that in the French army soldiers were liable to blows, not indeed inflicted by the deliberate sentence of a court-martial of officers, but in a more arbitrary manner—by the interference of the men. The superior officer of a regiment gave up any offender to be punished by his comrades with the flat of their swords. Now, it was idle to draw a distinction between blows inflicted by a piece of iron and blows inflicted by a piece of leather. If there was any degradation in bodily pain, it was inflicted equally in both cases. But when a comparison was made between the punishments inflicted in the English, and those inflicted in the French army, it was not fair to keep out of sight the results which had arisen from them. The discipline of our army was acknowledged on all hands, but the indiscipline of the French army was so great as to have impeded their military operations on several occasions. Besides, the relaxation of discipline did not merely affect the members of the army, it affected also the civil inhabitants of the country. What would hon. gentlemen, who had shewn so much indignation that night, on a subject where it was little wanted—what would those gentlemen say, if, on their complaining of the outrages committed by the soldiery, the ministers of the crown should reply to them, “We have no power to keep disorderly soldiers in order, you must seek redress for the grievances of which you complain before the ordinary tribunals of the country?” It was, therefore, as much the interest of the civil inhabitants of the country, as it was of the army, that a strict discipline should be preserved among our soldiery. Supposing then that corporal punishment were abolished, what punishment would the house recommend to be adopted in its stead? Was it imprisonment? Why, we did not possess the means of carrying such punishment into effect; for we must either send offending soldiers to the public gaols, or else build for them military prisons. Now, the first plan would fill our prisons to repletion; and with regard to the second, he would only ask the house to consider what the hon. member for Aberdeen would say, when he was requested to vote several hundred

thousand pounds away to the building of gaols and the construction of tread mills, merely to preserve the discipline of the army? So far was he from being enamoured of this mode of punishing the army, that he had always declared that he only adopted it because it was the least of the evils before him. He was convinced that if parliament ever took from the crown the power of inflicting corporal punishments in the army, two months would not elapse before it would be found necessary to restore it. He should advise parliament, if it ever acceded to the proposition made by the other side, to proceed without delay to disband the army; for sure he was, that if it continued in existence, its existence under such a relaxation of discipline would be found incompatible with the peace and happiness of the country. (Hear.)

Mr. *D. Sykes* said, that if the crown had ever possessed a common law right to inflict corporal punishment in the army, that right had been taken away by the statute of Charles II. In his opinion, the abominable bill then before them, was equally prejudicial to the liberty of the people, as to the respectability of the army: he believed there was no instance of a soldier who had been once flogged, being worth any thing afterwards. (Hear.) In his neighbourhood, a man had been tried by a court-martial for some offence, of which he was convicted and sentenced to receive 500 lashes; the punishment was inflicted, and a few days afterwards the regiment was ordered to march: owing to the extreme heat of the weather, the wounds which had been caused by severe flogging, festered, and the soldier died; the coroner's inquest, which sat on his body, brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown; still no subsequent inquiry took place. He believed these occurrences were frequent, (cries of “No, no”): if that were the question between them, he should wish to have a report upon it. If flogging were necessary in the English army, why was it not required in other armies? Some officers had expressed their disapprobation of it, and he thought it a practice which ought to be put down.

Sir *Henry Hardinge* did not wish to detain the house long upon this

subject, but he thought it necessary to say a few words in opposition to the clause now proposed. He should not give merely his own opinion, nor that of military officers, whose authority on this question seemed to be denied by hon. members as a prejudiced opinion, in the same manner as that of legal gentlemen was disputed on law questions—nor would he go back to authorities which could be objected to as antiquated and out of date, but he would, with the permission of the house, quote the sentiments of gents. known to the house and to the country to be actuated by the most benevolent and disinterested motives. He alluded to the report of the commissioners on the General Penitentiary, of date 17th Feb. 1827, in which the commissioners declare that the system of punishment by solitary confinement was found to be less efficacious than had been originally expected, and that in many instances it was productive of no good effect on men and boys: that it was frequently injurious to the health of the prisoners, and that those who had framed the statute for the regulation of the prison ought not to have omitted the power of inflicting corporal punishment, and that the revival of such a power, under proper restrictions, to prevent abuse, would be extremely beneficial. This report was signed "Bexley," and the house would agree with him, that the noble lord and his philanthropic colleagues would be the last persons to recommend any measures of unnecessary cruelty. Now, what was the inference to be drawn from this report as applied to the question before the house? Hon. members, in advocating the abolition of corporal punishment for military crimes, recommended solitary confinement as the chief substitute, but at the very moment they were urging this as their remedy, a set of gentlemen, who, if they had a prejudice, might be expected to feel it the other way, came before the house and confessed, after a practical experience of 10 or 12 years, their deliberate opinion, that they were quite wrong in their system of solitary confinement, and that they must have the power of inflicting corporal punishment. With regard to the observations of his gallant friend, the member for Southwark (Sir R. Wilson), who stated

that he had commanded the Lusitanian legion, under all circumstances of difficulty in the field, and that he had always maintained the most perfect discipline, without having recourse to corporal punishment, he (Sir H. H.) was disposed to give his gallant friend all due credit for their good state of discipline, but he (Sir R. W.) should have stated, that although the practice of flogging did not exist in the Portuguese army, the punishment of striking the soldier on the back with the flat of the sword was the customary mode introduced by Count la Lippe, 50 or 60 years ago, and he (Sir H. H.) could state, having commanded a brigade of five Portuguese battalions, 15 or 16 years ago, that the bruises inflicted by the sword were so severe, that the men so punished, frequently died of consumption and spitting of blood from internal bruises, and that whilst this mode, so little severe in appearance, was not so well calculated to deter others as the system of flogging on the bare back, it was in reality much more painful and permanently hurtful to the men's constitutions, and had been in consequence abolished, and blows with a stick substituted. The hon. member for Midhurst, as well as his gallant friend (Sir R. W.) had spoken in high terms of praise of the perfect discipline of the French army, but they had omitted to state that the punishment of death was more frequently inflicted, from the want of inferior punishments. For instance, some time ago, a friend of his told him, that a drummer of 16 years of age had been shot on the glacis of a garison town in France, for striking a non-commissioned officer. If such a punishment on a mere boy had been inflicted in England, one burst of indignation would have resounded from one end of the country to the other. As his gallant friend (Sir R. W.) so strongly eulogised the conduct of the French army in Spain, and their system of enforcing discipline by a sentiment of honour, he (Sir H. H.) would say, that he would prefer being taunted for using the punishment of the lash, rather than be obliged to blush for such scenes of atrocity as those which generally prevailed in Massena's army in Portugal. In Col. Jones's account of the war, that officer had the good sense not to give the partial testimony of British offi-

cers, but to insert the account of a French Lt.-Colonel, who had commanded a battalion in Massena's army and who, in the book he had published at Paris of that campaign, says, the state of disorganization and of indiscipline was universal and of long continuance: they seized the country women, treated them as slaves in bruizing the Indian corn, the mills having been destroyed, and made them the victims of their most brutal violence, their miseries frequently terminating by their being murdered. That they bartered them for mules and horses, and staked them at cards against any article of luxury. The Lt.-Colonel himself states, that in the village where he commanded, a commissary offered him two ounces of gold for a pretty Portuguese girl. Now, let his gallant friend contrast this sort of discipline with that of the British army under the Duke of Wellington, which at the same period was in the highest state of discipline. This then was the state of the French army, actuated by a sense of honour, so much the subject of praise of the hon. member for Midhurst! But it may be said this was an extreme case—take then the comparative conduct of the French and British armies when the Duke of Wellington pursued Marshal Soult across the Pyrenees into France; there the French soldier fell back on his resources, and the British in pursuit were frequently in want of provisions. But he would appeal to many hon. members who may have visited the South of France, whether the conduct of the British, as contrasted with the French, had not, in spite of national prejudices, and the humiliation of defeat, impressed on the inhabitants a conviction of the superiority of our discipline, and left behind a most grateful recollection of our treatment. He did not wish to speak of himself; but having been, during the Waterloo campaign, attached to the Prussian army, commanded by Prince Blucher, he had an opportunity of witnessing its state of discipline on those occasions where discipline is the most necessary, and the most difficult to be preserved, in the face of an enemy. In that army there was no flogging, and he entertained the highest respect for their military qualifications; but he must declare, as the British discipline was to be disparaged in favour of that of foreign

armies, that when the British and Prussian armies were advancing on Paris, after the battle of Waterloo, in two parallel columns, the inhabitants in the villages on the British line of march invariably remained in their houses protected by the severity of our discipline, and that on the Prussian line the inhabitants very generally fled. From these facts he drew the inference so favourable to the British system, that whilst our discipline is most severe, and even sanguinary in itself, it was mercy and humanity to the inhabitants of the country through which the army marched. These cases which he had mentioned were taken from what he considered to be the *pinch* of the question—the comparative discipline of troops in the field. But he would now conclude by adverting to the conduct of the British army, whilst cantoned in the neighbourhood of Cambray in the years 1816, 17, and 18. The Bishop of Cambray, appointed by Buonaparte, a prelate of great acquisitions, had been in the habit, when French troops were cantoned in his diocese, of receiving reports from the curés of the different parishes of the conduct of the soldiery, that he might by his influence at Paris protect the inhabitants. He continued this system more carefully during the period of the British occupation. When the army broke up in 1818, he admitted most candidly that the conduct of the British soldiers compared with the French had been such as to remove all his former prejudices and national antipathies, which he acknowledged to have been strong, and had left in their place a deep sense of gratitude. These instances are cited to relieve the British army from the disparagement which has been attempted to be cast upon them, for a system of discipline which is stated to be unnecessarily cruel. But on this point he would state, that having, three or four years ago, collected from the general orders of the Peninsula army the number of general courts martial, he found there had been in six years about 500 trials for crimes of so grave a character, that regimental courts martial could not deal with them. Of the 500 culprits during that period, about 15 only had been shot. If the power of flogging had not existed, at least one half on the French system may be assumed as the numbers that

must have been shot. He admitted that he had views on many points of discipline connected with military punishments peculiar to himself, which it was not now necessary for him to notice; but that as to the frequency of flogging, which the hon. member for Hull asserted still to be the practice, he could confidently state that he was in error in making such a statement. In the regiment of guards to which he had the honour to belong, there had been in the year 1823 (a year when his attention had been drawn to the subject) in the 1st battalion, consisting of 800 men, only three corporal punishments; in the 2d battalion, nine; and in the 3d, no more than five. They had been told, in a former debate upon this subject, that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the King's Mews barracks had been disgusted by the cries of soldiers suffering under the lash. When, however, the time was enquired, it was found that no soldiers had been punished within the period mentioned. It was then said, that at least the drums had beat to muster the soldiers to witness these punishments; but it turned out that the drums had never been beat at all, in order not to disturb a crowded neighbourhood. He mentioned this, because it shewed how much exaggeration prevailed on the subject; and he addressed it to the hon. member for Hull, who seemed to have imbibed so large a share of that spirit of exaggeration. He claimed credit for as much humanity as that, or any other hon. gent. opposite; but he thought this power a necessary one, although it should be exercised as leniently as possible. In fact there was a strong feeling in the breast of every officer against having recourse to this punishment; and he would not therefore consent to deprive the crown of the power, although he might by his opinion incur unpopularity; but that he would do his duty by retaining the power of inflicting this punishment, and of exercising it as seldom as possible.

Sir *A. Hope* contended, that soldiers in every other army, except the British, were subject to arbitrary punishment: he said he held in his hand some foreign articles of war, which certainly contained no provision for flogging, but mentioned 43 modes of death as punishments, as also torture and mutilation: he much preferred the British system.

Sir *H. Vivian* stated, that he could not sit still and hear the reflections that hon. members were in the habit of casting on the officers of the British army; that he could assure the house that those officers were no less alive to all the best feelings of human nature, and no less anxious to do away corporal punishment than those gentlemen who were so constantly reprobating it. That if they thought it could with safety to the discipline of the army, be done away with, they would be the first to propose it. That it was no satisfaction or gratification to them to have to inflict corporal punishment on any man, which really it might be supposed to be, to judge by the speeches of some of the hon. members. That they wished to retain the power, only because they feared that without the power they should not be able to maintain the army in that state of discipline which was necessary to it, and in which, were it to be found wanting, the hon. members who were now so loud in their complaints of the manner in which the men were treated would be the first to complain. That the hon. member for Midhurst, amongst other things, had attributed the diminution of punishment in the army to the speeches in that house, giving no credit to officers for any attention to their duty which might have produced it, or for any anxiety to avoid having recourse to it. That he could state to the hon. house a fact which he had stated to the last parliament, that during the war, when he was in command of a regiment of a thousand men, he at one time found a degree of irregularity which was very unusual (for he was willing to believe the discipline of the corps was in general exceedingly good) he endeavoured to ascertain the cause, and from inquiry of some of the oldest non-commissioned officers, he learnt that the men had taken it into their heads that Sir Francis Burdett had done away with corporal punishment, and he was actually obliged to bring an offender to a court martial in order to convince them to the contrary, and restore a proper state of discipline. Here then was a consequence of the speeches in that house, and moreover it furnished a strong proof as to what might be the conduct of the men were the power of inflicting corporal punishment done away with. He stated that the question of doing away corporal punishments was one which

could possibly be understood and argued only by practical military men. That various substitutes had been suggested; but that to a man conversant with the service and the command of a regiment there would appear objections to all of them; that, for instance, if a soldier were put to the tread-mill, he was more disgraced and degraded by the convicts with whom he was obliged to associate than by being flogged, and invariably returned to his regiment a worse man than he left it. If sent into solitary confinement for any length of time, the good soldier became subject to extra duty, owing to the absence of the bad one. In short, were he disposed to take up the time of the house, he should have no difficulty in shewing, that there were great objections to all the substitutes that had been proposed. The hon. member for Hull had mentioned a circumstance of the death of a man on whom corporal punishment had been inflicted, and he had detailed it in so circumstantial and disgusting a manner, as to make it a most horrible case. He (Sir H. V.) could in reply most solemnly affirm, that after an experience of above thirty years, during which it had been his misfortune to see many corporal punishments inflicted, and after which he had made it his duty to visit these men in the hospital, he had never seen or heard of a case in which the life of any man was endangered, and in giving this evidence he was amply borne out by the statements of many eminent medical men with whom he had spoken on the subject, and that one in particular had stated this opinion in the most decided manner in a publication in which he had referred to military punishments. It had been said that corporal punishment was considered by the men as most degrading, and that a man on whom it had been once inflicted never again held up his head. It would be invidious to mention names, or he could mention highly respectable and gallant officers now bearing commissions in his Majesty's service, who in their youth as privates had subjected themselves to be thus punished. The feelings of the men could be best judged of by their own proceedings. In the unfortunate mutiny in the navy, it was well known that punishments more severe than those ever inflicted under the authority of the officers were inflicted; and he could well recollect,

that when first he entered the cavalry, a punishment more degrading and disgusting than corporal punishment, as inflicted under the authority of a court martial, was constantly inflicted by the men themselves on each other—it was called “booting”—and so severe was it frequently, that it was thought desirable to put a stop to it. He concluded by entreating the house to do justice to the feelings of the officers of the army, and to feel satisfied that they would most readily accede to any substitute for the power of inflicting corporal punishment which should be found practically to have the desired effect of preserving the discipline of the army, and should be less objectionable to the feelings of those who viewed with such horror the present system; and he assured the house that when any such a substitute was proposed, if he felt that it would have the desired effect, it should not have a warmer advocate in the house than himself.

Sir R. Wilson observed, that with regard to the difference of conduct between the Prussian and English troops, on their march to Paris, it must be recollected that the Prussians invaded France under feelings of irritation which the English did not. Though he disliked as much as any one could, the late march of the French troops into Spain, yet it must be confessed that they had conducted themselves there with the greatest propriety.

Sir H. Hardinge wished to remark, that on that occasion the French had entered Spain as allies, but when on a former occasion they had entered it as enemies, they had been guilty of the greatest barbarities.

Mr. Hume thought it monstrous that the hon. member should put the soldiers of the British army upon a footing with convicted criminals in a penitentiary.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that the hon. gentleman's assertion was illiberal and untrue. He had merely used the case to show that corporal punishment was thought necessary by persons not connected with the army.

Sir H. Vivian begged to state distinctly, that he had never seen soldiers taken down from punishment because it was thought their lives would be endangered by its continuance: nor did he believe that in any regiment such a system would be permitted.

The bill was then passed.

House of Commons, Wednes. Mar. 14.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

Mr. *Hume* complained that the increased number of officers on full pay in the army since 1822 amounted to 118, although it was confidently promised that all future vacancies should be supplied from the half-pay establishment. He then moved for a return of the number of officers appointed to commissions in the army since 1816, distinguishing the rank of each, and also of the number of officers reduced to half-pay during the same period, distinguishing the rank of each, and those officers who served in India.—Ordered. He next moved for a return of the number of officers on half-pay who had made application to be employed on full pay since January 1820, together with the number of officers draughted from half to full pay during that period.—Ordered. He afterwards moved for a return of the number of foreign officers whose corps had been disbanded up to the year 1827; also for the amount of pensions allowed to such officers, and for the amount of pensions granted to the widows and children of officers who had served in the British army.

Lord *Palmerston* observed, that the hon. gent. would have found the names of foreign officers on half-pay in the annual army list, without making it the subject of a separate motion.

The motion was agreed to.

House of Commons, Thursday, Mar. 22.

MUTINY AT BARRACKPOOR.

Mr. *Hume* said, that in rising for the purpose of submitting the motion of which he had so long ago given notice on this subject, he did so with reluctance, but the subject was one of such importance to our interests in India, that it could not be passed over. The circumstances to which he should refer took place in Nov. 1824, and it might appear strange, that a notice of them should be delayed till the present time. It would, however, be recollected, that in July, 1825, he had requested from the right hon. gent. opposite (Mr. *Wynne*) some information on the subject, and he had stated that no official account had arrived, and the session ended without obtaining any. In the session of last year, a notice of his on this subject was twice on the books, but he was prevented from bringing

it on by some of those chances which sometimes occurred in that house, and as from the press of other business he was unable to bring it on before a late period, he preferred postponing it altogether to the present session. It was his wish to have introduced it at an earlier period this year, if he could have found an opportunity, but that was not afforded until the present time, in consequence of the great importance of the other subjects which had come on for discussion. He was aware it was a delicate matter to bring before the house the conduct of the Executive Government in the management of its army, and it was a subject from which he would have refrained, but its importance was too great to be passed over. In many cases, both at home and abroad, there were instances of insubordination and mutiny among our troops, which did not at all affect the general character of our forces. It was, however, important that all such cases should be diligently examined and their causes gone into. This was particularly the case in the East, where we had an army of native troops, consisting of 150,000 men, commanded by English officers, besides 25,000 English troops. It would be admitted, that we held India by a small force compared with the numerical strength of the native inhabitants, and it was of great importance that the moral character and influence of our European officers should be upheld in order to carrying on the business of the country. It would be recollected, that the circumstances of our dispute with the Burmese in the year 1824, required the assembling of a strong force on our eastern frontier. For this purpose the 47th native regiment was marched from Futtigur to Barrackpoor, to be from thence marched to Chittagong. The refusal of that regiment to march had, it would be remembered, led to the destruction of 500 of their number in less than one hour. Now, there were two questions to be considered in this case; first, what was the cause of this insubordination; and secondly, whether, before this desperate measure was resorted to, such means were adopted as were calculated to bring the deluded men back to their duty by gentle methods. The hon. member, after eulogizing the good conduct, discipline, and bravery of the native troops, which he described as in ge-

neral very little inferior to our own, proceeded to observe, that the 47th reg. had come down from Futtigur, a march of 1,000 miles, without a single deserter, though it was known that there existed at that time in the Bengal army a considerable objection—a sort of religious dread of the service against the Burmese. This fidelity to their corps was a proof of the good discipline that prevailed amongst them. They came down from Futtigur, and were, as he had said, ordered to march to Chittagong. Previous to that time, the desertion from some corps had amounted to 200 or 300 men—a strong proof of the general unwillingness of the native troops to proceed on that uncertain and dangerous service. It was in this state of things that the 47th regiment was ordered to march from Barrackpoor. On the 23d Oct. representations were made by the men to Col. Cartwright, their commanding officer, and by him to the Com.-in-chief, stating that it would be impossible for them to move at the time appointed for their march, unless they were supplied with the ordinary means of carriage and conveyance. Whether those representations found their way to the Com.-in-chief, and from him to the Gov.-Gen. in council, he was at present ignorant, and one of his reasons for bringing forward his motion at present was to have his ignorance on that point removed. The fact, he believed, was, that as the time of marching arrived, great anxiety was displayed by the troops to obtain the ordinary means of carriage. Finding that they could not obtain it, they urged the necessity of delaying their march till it could be obtained. Now, he begged leave to state to the house, that the troops which had been sent from the presidency of Madras had obtained, owing to the careful provision of Sir T. Munro, all the comforts and conveniences which were denied to the troops in the Bengal presidency. On learning that circumstance, the troops at Barrackpoor called for additional *batta*. They were told that they could not have it. On that answer being given them, the Hindoos said, “If we are to be made coolies, or beasts of burden, we cannot any longer remain soldiers—it is impossible for any men to be at once coolies and soldiers.” He thought that the Com.-in-chief, Sir E. Paget, could not be ignorant of that circumstance, especially if he

was rightly informed, that it had been communicated to him at the time by Col. Cartwright and Gen. Dalzell. Be that, however, as it might, the regiment was told on the 30th Oct. that it would not receive any additional means of carriage, and that march it must. The annunciation of that order drove the men to that state of insubordination and despair which afterwards led to such lamentable consequences. He must now state to the house, that in consequence of the difficulty of getting bullocks to convey the *materiel* of the army to the Chittagong frontier, an order had been signed by the Government to send all the bullocks to Calcutta that could be procured within 50 miles of it. This order created such a rise in the price of bullocks, that it was impossible to purchase them at any thing like the ordinary rate. The Government, finding that it had committed an error in refusing to the troops the means of carriage which they had demanded, came to a resolution to allow to each regiment 2,000 or 3,000 rupees instead of it; but at the time the 47th regiment was ordered to march, it could not have procured the necessary quantity of bullocks for 30,000 rupees. Such being the state of things, the men declared, that unless their grievances were examined into, they would not march upon the service to which they were ordered. On the 1st Nov. the Commander-in-chief, Sir E. Paget, thinking it necessary to force this corps to march, proceeded with a strong force of artillery and Europeans from Fort William to Barrackpoor. He (Mr. Hume) admitted that when a mutiny broke out in a regiment it was necessary to put it down forthwith—he did not, therefore, complain of the putting down this mutiny, but of the particular manner in which it was put down. Here the hon. member described to the house, from a plan which he held in his hand, the manner in which Sir E. Paget surrounded the 47th reg. with an overwhelming force of Europeans and artillery, and entered into various details of the military execution which he ordered to be done upon it, on its refusal to surrender its arms. He contended that if the Com.-in-chief had informed the mutineers of the immense force which he had brought with him from Calcutta, no persons would have lost their lives, except such mutineers as he might

have ordered for execution, in order to intimidate those who survived them. As a proof that he was correct in this notion, he referred to the notorious fact that these troops had never either loaded or fired a musket, or exhibited the slightest disposition to resist. He had heard that 400 or 500 valuable soldiers had lost their lives in that melancholy carnage, and he believed that he might say without the slightest exaggeration, that full 300 men had perished in it. A great degree of uncertainty prevailed as to the number of men killed, owing to the strict manner in which the Indian press had been prohibited from taking any notice of the transaction. The hon. member here read a circular letter, which was sent by the Government to the Editors of the different papers in India, forbidding them to mention any fact or to make any comment upon any fact connected with the mutiny at Barrackpore, until an official account of it had been published by Government. In consequence of that circular, all mention of it in the Indian journals was suppressed; and therefore it was the more necessary that the country should receive some official information respecting it from those who were competent to afford it. He had now given the house a short history of the mutiny, and he must now inform it that on the very evening it was quelled, a court-martial was held, by which 40 persons were found guilty, and that on the next day, another court-martial was held, by which a still larger number were also declared to be implicated in the mutiny. Of these unfortunate individuals, several were hung shortly afterwards on the parade, and, as if to continue the remembrance of the transaction, were hung, a thing till then unheard of in India, in chains. The remainder had their sentence of death transmuted to hard labour on the roads,—a transmutation which every Brahmin of high caste considered a punishment more severe than death. He ought to have informed the house, that when the regiment was ordered to surrender, and refused to obey that order, all the native officers quitted their ranks and joined those of the Com.-in-Chief; and yet, would the house believe it? on the 4th Nov. a general order was issued, in which it was stated, that as the mutiny could not have taken place without the knowledge of those officers, the 47th Regt.

was struck out of the army list, and the native officers discharged as unworthy the confidence of the Government. He believed that that order would have had an effect upon the native army, of which it would have been impossible to foresee the consequences, had not events taken a favourable turn for British interests both in the West of India and elsewhere. He contended that the loss of life which had taken place at Barrackpore in the first instance, and the indiscriminate punishment of the innocent and guilty which had followed in the next, rendered an inquiry into the whole transaction absolutely necessary by the house. He was happy to find that the mode in which the native troops had been treated had not met the approbation of either the Court of Directors or the Board of Control. Report said, that in consequence of orders which had been sent from this country, the Brahmins who had been sentenced to hard labour on the roads, had been all pardoned. This showed that the government at home was of opinion that blame attached to some one or other of the authorities abroad. He would state the reason why he believed the Com.-in-chief to be the party responsible for this lamentable massacre. He formerly thought that Lord Amherst, the Gov.-General, was the responsible party; but he now held in his hands a letter from Capt. Amherst to a Mr. Trower, which induced him to change that opinion. In that letter Capt. A. stated that his father (Lord Amherst) had not sent home the report of the military inquiry on the mutiny at Barrackpore out of motives of delicacy to Sir E. Paget, who, if the matter had come before the Council, must have been made to join in a censure upon himself. They would see from that letter that the Government had very properly ordered a court of inquiry to be held on this matter, and his object was to have the report which had been made by that court laid before the house. It did not appear to him that the fault was with the Gov.-General, but with the Com.-in-Chief, Sir E. Paget, who with the best feeling possible might have been misled by those from whom he received his information; and indeed it was requisite that the papers he asked for should be granted, if it were only for the purpose of putting the conduct of the Bengal Govern-

ment in a proper light. On a former occasion it had been replied to his friends and himself, when they were arguing for a free press in India; that it would be prejudicial there, but that in England there was a free press as to every thing connected with India, and that in England there was no attempt to conceal any transactions which took place in India; where, then, could the people of India look for redress, if they could not procure it in a British House of Commons? The hon. member concluded by moving, that there be laid before the house a copy of a report from Sir E. Paget to the Gov.-General respecting the mutiny at Barrackpoor, and the means taken to repress it, as also a copy of the general order of the 8th of November, regarding the mutiny; as also an account of the number of mutineers who had been tried, an account of the number executed, and of the number whose sentence had been commuted for that of working on the roads in irons; as also a copy of the report made by a court of inquiry, which sat in November, 1824, respecting this mutiny.

Mr. C. Wynn was bound to allow that the hon. member had, upon the whole, stated the case fairly. There were, indeed, some points on which his information had not been quite accurate; but he did not mean to impute any blame to the hon. member himself on this head. The chief questions seemed to be, whether there had been any culpable negligence in suffering causes of discontent to arise amongst the soldiers, so as to originate the mutiny? and whether proper measures had been taken to suppress it? The hon. member was not quite correct in his opinion as to what was the cause of the mutiny. It arose, in a great measure, from the dislike which the troops had to march against the Burmese, whom they believed to be more than mortal. There was no cause of complaint as to any want of proper accommodation, as every possible exertion had been made to furnish them with the usual conveniences, and, in fact, 100 bullocks were actually in the lines of this regiment; that was allowing ten bullocks to each company. The hon. member had said, that if the officers had gone amongst them and asked what were their grievances, and informed them that they should have an inquiry, there would have been no mutiny—

that very thing was in fact done, and the very day before the mutiny broke out, a court of inquiry was ordered, and they were invited to send delegates to appear before it, and when they expressed a suspicion as to the safety of such delegates if they should be sent, Col. Cartwright offered to remain with them as a hostage. The hon. member had represented this mutiny as being one of the mildest nature, and that the troops had merely refused to march; but, in fact, the mutiny was of a much more alarming description: the troops not only violently carried away their colours, but forcibly drove their officers from the parade. What the hon. member had observed respecting the Com.-in-Chief only showed that that gallant officer had acted with the most laudable promptitude on that trying occasion, in so speedily collecting together so strong a body of troops to act against the mutineers; nor, indeed, were there any means left untried to make the insurgents fully sensible of their danger; indeed, delegates from them were actually conducted through the lines, and shown the extent of the force which was prepared to act against them. Could any one say how far such a mutiny, if it had been allowed to go on, might have spread? A case had once been tried before Lord Mansfield, in which the chief question was, whether a captain had or had not abandoned his vessel without sufficient cause. Amongst others, that celebrated naval officer, Sir Charles Douglas, was called as a witness, and asked his opinion as to the conduct of the captain. His reply was, that sitting there on a fine day, from what he had heard, he might probably be inclined to think that the captain ought not to have quitted the vessel, but if he were to have been placed in the same situation as the captain was, with the waves and the wind raging around him, he did not know but he might have acted as he had done. The hon. member for Montrose had not made sufficient allowance for the difficult situation of the Com.-in-Chief. Indeed, had that gallant officer acted otherwise, he might have had to answer for endangering the peace of the country; and as to the employment of artillery, it was much the most proper and judicious course of suppressing the mutiny; nor was the conduct of the mutineers so patient as it had been re-

presented. When the royals were advancing, the mutineers fired upon them. The hon. member had been much misinformed as to the extent of the time taken up in suppressing the mutiny. The fact was, that after half an hour not a shot was fired. The loss also had been greatly exaggerated; it did not in reality exceed 160 or 180. The report of the court of inquiry related to various other matters besides the mutiny, which were not yet in a sufficiently forward state to make public, and the publishing them at present might only have the effect of exciting expectations which could not be gratified. From that report, however, it appeared that the mutineers had been tried, not by an European court-martial, but by one composed of native officers; that 140 of them had been capitally convicted; it was, therefore, the opinion of the natives that the troops had not been driven by necessity to mutiny. Of the 140 convicted, only 12 had been executed; the remainder had been sentenced to work in irons on the roads, which punishment was by no means an unusual punishment, and had been undergone by many persons of high caste; and, indeed, the very first proper opportunity had been seized to remit the punishment to these last-mentioned persons, not merely in compliance with the orders which had been sent out from the government here, for such remission had been directed before those orders had arrived. As to the dismissal of the officers, it was somewhat difficult to imagine that this mutiny could have proceeded so far, and spread through three regiments, without the officers having heard something of it; but if it had done so, it at any rate evinced that the officers must have been most culpably negligent and inattentive to what was going on amongst the troops under their command, and that confidence could not safely be reposed in them. And as to the circular which had been sent to the newspaper editors, he considered it a highly proper one—for every one must be aware of the degree in which reports are sometimes exaggerated, and it might have happened that some one concerned in exciting the mutiny might have furnished a highly-coloured report of the manner in which it had originated, and been suppressed, and which might have done incalculable mis-

chief in that country. He had now, he believed, gone over as shortly as he was able, most of the points in the hon. member's address which seemed worthy of observation. He must, however, declare, that he could not see what good consequence would result from reviving discussion upon this subject. (Cheers.) The stain which the transaction in question had cast upon the character of the native troops, had already been removed by their subsequent good conduct. They were now perfectly contented; as a proof of which he might state, that a great number of regiments had voluntarily altered the terms of their engagement, in order to have an opportunity of extending their services beyond the Bengal territories. This was a case in which the executive government had a right to expect that a certain degree of confidence should be reposed in it. (Hear.) From the reasons which he had before stated, he considered it inexpedient to produce the report of the committee of inquiry. All the other documents, consisting of the orders of government, had been published in the newspapers, and were matters of public notoriety. On these grounds he felt it his duty to oppose the motion. (Hear.)

Sir C. Forbes contended, that the report of the commission of inquiry ought to be produced, in justice not only to the native officers, but to the com-in-chief, whose character was implicated in the transaction. He had been informed by persons in that house, that the report contained matter of a criminatory and recriminatory character, and that, he supposed, was the reason it was not brought forward. He then stated, that transactions similar to that of Barrackpoor were of common occurrence amongst the native troops, and they did not deserve the name of mutinies. The hon. member mentioned several instances, in which they had been put down without the shedding of a drop of blood. He regretted very much that such harsh measures had been adopted at Barrackpoor. Our empire in India must depend upon the affections, and not upon the fears of the natives. If the house looked to the details of the famous mutiny of Madras, they would find that, on that occasion, not one drop of blood had been spilled, and that not an officer had suffered deprivation, unless by

the sentence of a court-martial. The hon. member concluded by declaring, that he would never cease, as long as he had a seat in that house, to urge the present inquiry; and that he thought it no less an act of justice to the government of India, than of proper deference to the general opinion of England, that H. M.'s ministers should lay all the details of the affair of Barrackpoor before the country.

Mr. Wynn explained.

Mr. Hart Davis defended the conduct of the authorities in India generally; but apprehended the greatest mischief to the Indian army, from this attempt to rip up the subject. From a letter in his possession, written to him by a relative, he had the best means of knowing that there never had existed the slightest difference upon any subject between the government of India and the Com-in-chief; and that the whole number of men killed upon the occasion in question, taken even upon the most exaggerated calculation, had not exceeded 180. The hon. member then read the letter in question at considerable length; the first part of which went elaborately into the military and political condition of India; the latter part (that probably which referred to the affair of Barrackpoor) the impatience of the house prevented us from hearing. It was easy for the hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) to go critically and narrowly into all the details of this war. Now, would the hon. gent. like to have the same rigour exercised upon all the transactions in which he had been engaged. How would he like an inquiry like the present to be set on foot as to the Greek war? (Loud cheering.) How would the hon. gent.'s financial policy bear this sort of test? (Hear, and laughter.) He believed it would not be very pleasant to the hon. gent. to have that subject brought fully before the house? (Repeated laughter and cheering.) Those who had glass houses should beware how they threw stones. For himself, he was decidedly of opinion that the whole army of India was indebted to the administration of Sir E. Paget.

Col. Davies said, that it had been well remarked by the hon. member at the close of his speech, that those who lived in glass houses ought not to throw stones. As he was not disposed to use towards that hon. gent. the

same course which he had adopted towards the hon. member for Aberdeen, he would not bring before the house, as he might do, the misfortunes which had befallen that hon. gent. in the course of his career. (Hear.) Perhaps, if he had been so disposed, he could have placed before the house some transactions in which that hon. member had been concerned, which might bring a blush into his cheek. (Hear, and laughter.)

The *Speaker* said that he never interfered in the proceedings of the house without great pain, and often not without some doubt as to whether in what he was doing he might be doing good. Certain he was that his interference could never do good, except in cases where it was absolutely necessary—a consideration which often kept him silent. But perhaps the best proof which could be had of the utility of observing even rigorously the forms of the house, was to be found in the inconvenience which commonly (in the end) arose from any deviation from them. In the beginning, the mischief seemed trifling; but it almost constantly very soon increased to an extent which the house itself could not bear. The hon. member for Bristol (Mr. H. Davis) could hardly fail to be aware, that he had begun, in the present case, by deviating from the immediate subject before the house, and alluding to topics connected entirely with other matter. How far the observations made upon that matter might be intended to be personal to the feelings of another hon. member (Mr. Hume) was not exactly the question; because the hon. members could not be surprised if they were, at all events, taken to be so; and, being so taken, they could hardly fail to produce retorts. He hoped that what he had felt it his duty to say, would convince hon. members of the inconvenience attending any deviation, however slight, from the rules of the house; and that the hon. gent. who was about to resume the debate, would confine himself exclusively to the question.

Col. Davies said, that he should certainly bow to the suggestion of the chair. The hon. member then proceeded to state that he gave full credit to the talents and character of Sir E. Paget; but, after the facts which had been laid before the

house, he thought an inquiry absolutely necessary to that gentleman's own justification.

Sir H. Vivian stated, that it was not his intention to follow the hon. bart. the member for Malmsbury, through all the details into which he had entered with respect to India. He should only express his surprise and regret at finding that so many mutinies had taken place in that country within the last 20 years; and could not help considering what the hon. member had said on this subject afforded an additional argument, if an additional argument was necessary, of the necessity of the measure Sir E. Paget had resorted to, to put down the mutiny at Barrackpoor, and which the hon. bart. had designated, so unjustly and unfairly towards that gallant officer, as a bloody and uncalled for massacre. On a question which so nearly concerned the character of an officer for whom he had so high a respect and regard as he had for Sir E. Paget—on a question also, which so nearly concerned that profession to which he had the honour to belong, he asked permission shortly to trespass on the patience and indulgence of the house. From what had fallen not only from the hon. bart., but from other members who had spoken on the subject, it really might be supposed by those who did not know his gallant friend so well as he did, that he was wanting in all those feelings which are most honourable to man. When he stated to the house that on his first entrance into the army, as far back as 1793, he was not only in the same regiment with Sir E. Paget, but was the Lieutenant of the company which he commanded; that he was subsequently promoted into another regiment of which Sir E. Paget was the Lieut.-col., that he served some years under his command; and that, from that time to the present period, he had ever had the happiness to continue on terms of the strictest friendship and intimacy with his gallant friend: the house would feel that on a question where his humanity was impeached, he must have had ample opportunity of judging how far such a charge could possibly be founded in justice and in truth. It had been stated in a celebrated order of that illustrious chief over whose grave the British army will long continue to mourn, that "hu-

manity to the conquered is the brightest gem in the character of the British soldier:" he (Sir H. V.) could truly say, that he never had known a man in whose breast this gem shone with a purer lustre: he had never known a man who was more universally respected and beloved by all those who had the happiness to serve under his orders: he had never known a man who was less likely hastily, intemperately, or unnecessarily, to take measures which should occasion the loss of life to his fellow creatures: (Hear, hear)—and he felt fully persuaded that the testimony he now bore, would be fully corroborated by every individual who was ever placed under his gallant friend's command, from the youngest drum boy to the officer next to him in authority. Having thus endeavoured feebly (feebly indeed, when compared to his deserts,) to do justice to the excellence of the heart, and the general kindness of the disposition of the gallant officer, he should trespass shortly on the time of the house by offering a few opinions on the case which had given rise to the debate. The right hon. gent. who had first replied to the member for Aberdeen, had so completely entered into the question, that little remained to be noticed by those who followed; but as a military man he could not help offering his opinion shortly, on a subject so purely a military one. It was needless for him to occupy the time of the house by pointing out the dangers that must arise whenever it unfortunately happened that soldiers, with arms in their hands, rose in disobedience to the commands of their superiors. It was needless for him to observe, that under such unfortunate circumstances, it was the duty of the officer in command to take immediate steps for reducing such men to a state of obedience, and restoring his authority; and that should all other means fail, it was his bounden duty to have recourse to such measures of force as were placed within his reach. God forbid (observed the honourable member,) that for a moment it should be understood that he advocated at once having recourse to measures which might produce the effusion of blood; and least of all, that it should be supposed such are, the opinions of his

gallant friend. But, he repeated, should all other means fail—should every inquiry have been made into the cause of the mutiny—should all measures possible have been taken to restore the deluded men to a sense of their duty—should redress even have been offered, if it could be shown that there was occasion for complaint—and should the mutiny still continue, then, he said, that the officer in command is not only authorized, but he is called upon to use measures of force, rather than to allow the continuance of a state of things which must not only endanger the discipline of the army, but the safety of the country. (Hear, hear.) And if such should be the conduct of an officer in command even on common occasions, how much more imperative is it on him under such circumstances, in a country situated as India is, where the authority of Great Britain is held by the means of those very troops, a part of whom were then in a state of mutiny and disobedience? (Hear.) What alternative had the gallant officer? How could he have acted otherwise than he did? As has been already well observed by the right hon. the President of the Board of Control, it is very easy for hon. members, speaking at their ease in this house, to impeach the conduct of Sir E. Paget; but will any of those who find fault with it, say what they would themselves have done in his situation? It had been already stated, that before quitting their regiments, the officers used every endeavour to restore the deluded men to a sense of their duty. It had been stated that a court of inquiry was ordered to assemble, before whom any men might appear and prefer their complaints; and that on no man's appearing, and its being understood that they hesitated to do so, fearing they might be made prisoners, an offer was made of placing in the power of the mutineers, as a hostage for the safety of any man who wished to go before the court, the officer who had been in command of one of the mutinous regiments, (and this was going much farther than the case justified, in order to conciliate.) It has been stated, that delegates from their body who had been with a petition to the Commander-in-Chief, the night before the mutiny was put down, had been

shown the troops that were assembled to put down the mutiny, had been taken through the lines of the cavalry, the artillery, and the infantry, for the purpose of pointing out to them the impossibility of resistance, and were then sent back to their corps. It had also been stated, that the Quar.-mas.-gen., the Adj.-gen., the officer who had commanded one of the regiments, and the Aide-de-camp and Persian interpreter of the Com.-in-Chief, had gone to the mutineers and done all in their power to persuade them to lay down their arms, (the hon. member for Montrose complained that measures were not taken to make them lay down their arms,) which they refused to do; and these officers were driven from the lines with the roll of drums, with cheers, and with bayonets at their breasts; again then, he (Sir H. V.) would ask what alternative remained to his gallant friend? How could he possibly have acted otherwise than he did? Is he to be blamed because he did not make concessions,—concessions to troops in a state of mutiny. Concessions under such circumstances would have shaken the power of Great Britain from one end of India to the other. Concessions at this moment would have lighted a flame throughout the Indian army that might never have been extinguished. And if those who complained of the conduct of Sir Edward Paget, said they would not have made concessions, then again, let it be asked, what is it they would have had the gallant officer do? Did they lament that in addition to the number of lives lost by the native troops, a number of his Majesty's troops also did not fall in the conflict? Did they lament that a repetition of the unfortunate affair of Vellore did not again occur? Had the hon. bart. member for Malmsbury, in his recapitulation of the mutinies which had occurred in India, forgotten that? or did it not suit his argument to notice it? Did he recollect that on that unfortunate occasion, two regiments of native troops rose upon four companies of one of his Majesty's regiments, fired upon them in their barracks, and destroyed nearly all of them; and that but for the gallantry, the almost more than human gallantry, of a lamented friend—Gen. Gil-

lespie, who has since fallen in the service of his country—India would then, in all probability, have been lost to England? Did he recollect that General Gillespie, hearing of the mutiny, galloped at the head of his regiment of cavalry to the fortress, and finding the gates shut against him, was drawn over the walls by a few men, who had escaped the massacre—rushed at their head to a gate, which he opened—and admitted his regiment, who cut down some hundreds of the mutineers, and reduced the remainder to order? If the hon. member recollected this, why did he recapitulate only a number of bloodless mutinies, and state, that no instance had ever occurred in which the loss of life had equalled that of the mutiny at Barrackpore? Did he lament that his gallant friend did not order the troops he had drawn to the point to quell the mutiny, to return to their quarters, and there wait until they were attacked by the mutineers; and then after, perhaps, a bloody conflict, and the loss of many more lives, put them down? If it were not for this that he found fault with the gallant officer, of what part of his conduct was it that he complained? If there were any one part of the conduct of Sir E. Paget which appears to me to be more peculiarly deserving of credit than another, it is the arrangement by which he put down so serious a mutiny without the loss of life to one of his Majesty's troops; and when I say this, God forbid that the hon. bart. the member for Malmsbury, should for a moment fancy, that I hold more cheaply than he does the loss of life to any of the native troops. I can tell him, that I feel as sensibly as he does the necessity of the utmost caution in having recourse to measures which may possibly occasion the loss of life to a fellow-creature, be that fellow-creature a Sepoy or an Englishman; but it is impossible not to feel some consolation under such an affliction, in the knowledge that the sacrifice of life fell only on those misguided men, who had brought such a punishment on themselves by their insubordination and misconduct. There was one part to which he wished particularly to advert, which had been remarked upon rather sharply by his gallant friend opposite (Col. Davies); he meant the loss of life which took place in the pursuit. Now he would call upon his gallant friend (Col. Da-

vies) to say, (and he had had opportunities of judging,) whether, when troops are in pursuit of a broken and dispersed enemy, it is in the power of any individual officer, be his authority or power what it may, to control the conduct of every soldier. What happened in this case? The mutineers were drawn up in most perfect order: they had thrown out their advanced guard; and there was every reason to suppose they would have made a determined resistance; and there is reason, every reason to suppose, they would have made such a resistance, had the attack not been made as it was; but they were seized with a panic on the first shot, and fled in every direction: some, however, on reaching a wood, turned and fired on the Royals. The commander-in-chief felt the necessity of preventing the escape of the mutineers, fearing that they might, if they reached other regiments, spread the contagion; he, therefore, sent troops in every direction in pursuit. There could be no doubt, that a considerable sacrifice of life followed, but not to the extent that had been stated; but to whatever extent it might have been, from the moment the mutineers had placed themselves in the situation to make it necessary to fire upon them, which they had done by resisting every attempt to bring them back to their duty, or to make them lay down their arms; from that moment, the commander-in-chief could not be responsible even if every man had fallen in the conflict; and for the British regiments, who were called upon on this occasion, and also for the Native corps employed, be it said, that if they did persist in firing on the unfortunate and deluded men after all resistance on their part had ceased, it could be accounted for, not only by the circumstance of their having been fired at, but by the indignant feelings that must naturally be experienced by brave and loyal soldiers on finding their brethren in arms rise up against them, at the moment they were called on by their country to march against a common enemy. As to the cause of the mutiny (said Sir H. V.), never having served in India, he could not be supposed to be so conversant with the state of the Indian army as some of those gentlemen who probably wished to address the house; but, from all he could learn, he thought there could be no doubt that

the immediate cause was the great dislike the native troops had to the service in which they were about to be employed,—a dislike arising from various causes, but more especially from the extraordinary degree of superstition which appeared to have possessed them: they fancied they were to be opposed to enchanters and magicians, who had the power of rendering themselves invulnerable to their balls; and many fancies no less extraordinary. That some difficulty also had occurred in respect to baggage cattle, there could be no doubt; but, as far as the Com.-in-chief was concerned, no blame on this head could fall to him, for he had given an express order that the regiment was not to march until such cattle were supplied, and one hundred head had actually arrived in the camp on the very night before the mutiny was put down. There were, however, other circumstances, and those not unworthy of the attention of those in whose hands the affairs of India are entrusted, which had contributed most materially to diminish the power and influence of the British officers over the native troops. When he said this, he spoke not his own opinion, but that of friends high in rank, now serving in India. It was well known to all those acquainted with the history of India, that formerly the people were under petty military chiefs, to whom they looked up with the utmost respect and deference. When this country formed native regiments, the officers commanding, in a great degree, held the places of these petty sovereigns; they were every thing to the soldiers under their orders—their governors, their fathers, and their friends. By degrees civil authority crept in,—(and in saying this, as an Englishman, he was perfectly ready to acknowledge that the military should yield to the civil power);—but civil authority crept in, and no doubt considerably diminished the degree of respect in which the regimental officers were held: add to this, the small number of officers that were belonging to the native regiments; and the fact, that of this small number, a large proportion, and those the best and most intelligent, were detached on staff and other duties; and it would not be difficult to account for the diminished authority of the officers, and consequent readiness of the men to disobey. With respect to the produc-

tion of the papers for which the hon. member for Montrose had moved, he (Sir H. V.) begged to state, that as far as his gallant friend, Sir E. Paget, was concerned,—as far as every individual of his family was concerned,—nothing would be more satisfactory to them, than that a thorough investigation of what occurred should take place; but that which, for an individual, might be very desirable, might be very prejudicial to the public good; and as the circumstances to which these papers referred had occurred two years and a half since, and had until now lain dormant, it appeared by no means desirable to promulgate in the Indian army a detail of the occurrences, especially if such detail in any way reflected on those in authority, as the hon. member for Montrose appeared to understand. Sir H. V. then thanked the house for the indulgence with which they had heard him. The firm conviction, he said, on his mind was, that his gallant friend had done that only that his bounden duty to his country called on him to do; he had done that which he considered absolutely necessary to preserve the discipline of the army, well knowing that our army without discipline was more dangerous to its friends than to its enemies; he had done that which contributed most materially to uphold the power of this country, for some time longer at least, in India; and if, for his conduct at Vellore, the gallant officer to whom he had referred had deserved and obtained the credit of having saved India, his gallant friend, Sir Edward Paget, deserved it no less for his conduct at Barrackpoor (hear, hear, hear). During this speech the hon. member was frequently cheered by the house.

Col. *Lushington* in a few words defended the conduct of the Indian government.

Gen. *Duff* wished that the hon. member for Aberdeen would confine himself to subjects which he really understood, and not meddle with military matters, of which he was sure that he (Mr. Hume) knew very little, for the case which he had now attempted to make out was extremely frivolous. As to the conduct of Sir E. Paget, all he could say was, that he (Gen. Duff) would act in precisely the same manner a hundred times over, if it were necessary.

Mr. *Maberly* thought, that his hon.

friend (Mr. Hume) had made out at least a part of his case, and therefore he should have his vote. It had been admitted that many of the grievances which his hon. friend had mentioned did exist, because it had been said that they had been removed.

Sir J. Yorke said, that whenever he addressed that house, he used as much brevity as possible. He had heard a great many speeches, but he had in none of them heard any attack upon Sir E. Paget, who had only acted as every gallant officer would have acted under similar circumstances. The question was, whether certain papers should be laid upon the table: this was refused, because it was said that they would implicate other persons. He would ask what sort of hold they could have in India, when they were told that they must not look at this question? If the Government of India went farther, and exercised more power than was necessary for good government, and consistent with freedom, he hoped that the empire would be taken out of the hands in which it was placed in Leadenhall-street, and vested where it ought to be.

Mr. Forbes said, that he should vote for the production of the documents in question, because he thought it necessary that it should be ascertained if there was any occasion for that dreadful massacre.

Sir J. Beresford said, that some hon. members appeared to doubt whether any mutiny at all existed. He

had received a letter from an officer in India, which stated that Sir E. Paget had quelled a mutiny, for which he ought to receive the thanks of this country as well as of India; that he could compare it to nothing but to Lord St. Vincent quelling the mutiny at Cadiz; and that Sir E. Paget had behaved throughout the business like a soldier and a man.

Mr. Hume, in reply, contended, that certain grievances, of which the battalion that was ordered to march had complained, had been admitted to have existed: and the right hon. gent. had said that these had been removed. Thus far, then, his statement was substantiated. The right hon. gent. had said, that the persons who were employed to collect the bodies, could only find 180; but then the hon. gent. left entirely out of his calculation the 150 unfortunate persons who were driven into the water, and either drowned, or mercilessly killed like wild-fowl. The hon. member then complained of the conduct of Gen. Dalzell, who not understanding a word of Hindoostanee, made use of language of the lowest kind to the Sepoys, "damning their eyes," and abusing them in all sorts of ways. The conduct of this officer in other ways, was of such an extraordinary description, as to leave them to suppose him a little bewildered.

A division then took place.—Ayes, 44; noes, 176; majority against the motion, 132.

Parliamentary Papers.

(Continued from p. 316.)

ABSTRACT OF NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

From the 1st Jan. 1826, to the 1st Jan. 1827—154 Midshipmen were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; eleven of them into death vacancies, on foreign stations. Their services were as follow:—1806, 1; 1807, 2; 1808, 15; 1809, 15; 1810, 19; 1811, 21; 1812, 16; 1813, 14; 1814, 8; 1815, 7; 1816, 4; 1817, 11; 1818, 11; 1819, 10.—Total, 154.

The number of Lieutenants promoted to Commanders, within the same period, was 45; their services as follow:—1797, 1; 1801, 1; 1804, 1; 1805, 1; 1806, 1; 1807, 2; 1808, 1; 1809, 2; 1810, 1; 1811, 3; 1812, 1; 1813, 4; 1814, 6; 1815, 4; 1816, 6; 1818, 3; 1821, 4; 1822, 1; 1823, 1; 1824, 1.—Total, 45.

The number of Commanders pro-

moted to Captains was 19; the oldest having been made a Commander in 1813, the youngest, 20th April, 1825.

The Marine Officers promoted were as follow:—Five Majors to be Lieutenants, 13 Captains to be Majors, 41 Lieutenants to be Captains, 6 Gentils to first commissions as second Lieutenants.

Marine officers brought from half to full pay:—Five Captains, 42 First Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants.—Remaining on half-pay, 1st Jan. 1827: 1 Major, 102 Captains, 243 1st Lieutenants, 204 Second Lieutenants.—Total, 550.

The number of Officers in the Royal Navy, on the 1st of Jan. 1827, was as follows:—Admirals, 56, including two employed; Vice-Admirals, 68, six of them employed; Rear-

Admirals, 67, four employed; Captains, 808, 73 employed; Commanders, 847, 75 employed; Lieutenants, 3,712, 682 of whom employed.

BRITISH SHIPPING FOR THE YEAR
1826.

The returns ordered by the House of Commons shew that the number of ships built and registered in the British empire and plantations for the years ending the 5th January, for the last six years, were for the year

	Ships.	Tons.
1821....	872....	74,847
1822....	780....	67,144
1823....	847....	86,028
1824....	1,179....	143,741
1825....	1,539....	204,924
1826....	1,522....	179,020

Of these, for the last year 601 were above 100 tons, and their total tonnage was 134,488 tons, and a similar proportion as to the vessels above and below 100 tons prevails for the other years. It appears also that 178 vessels of above 100 tons, and measuring 49,040 tons, and 205 below 100 tons, and measuring 9,446 tons, were built in the British plantations.

The number of steam-vessels built in the United Kingdom was last year 72, measuring 8,638 tons, or about three times the number and tonnage built in any preceding year. The total number built since the year 1814, inclusive, is 228, measuring 26,198 tons.

The number of ships, their tonnage, and the number of men and boys navigating them, that belonged to the several ports of the British empire, were, in the year

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1824..	24,776..	2,559,587..	168,637
1825..	24,280..	2,553,682..	166,183
1826..	24,625..	2,635,644..	167,636

It would appear that since the commencement of the peace the number of ships has ranged from 25,864; which was their number in 1816, and greater than the number for any subsequent year, to 24,280, the number in 1825, and is the smallest number during this period. It is a remarkable fact, that the number of merchant ships belonging to the several ports of the British empire should, in a year of such excitement and speculation, have been smaller than in any other year since the peace. The total variation, however, during the last ten years, must be considered as very trifling, when the vast magnitude of our mercantile navy is taken into account, and not

more, certainly, than must always arise from natural and inevitable causes.

The total number of British ships that entered the ports of Great Britain, for the year 1826, was 11,623, measuring 1,796,250 tons, and navigated by 105,109 men; and the total number of foreign ships that entered during the same period, was 5,439, measuring 643,922 tons, and navigated by 37,137 men. The several countries from which these foreign ships entered, and the proportions which they severally obtained of this trade, will appear from the following table:

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Russia	85..	23,733..	1,173
Sweden	91..	13,909..	823
Norway	496..	78,953..	4,194
Denmark	762..	56,990..	3,623
Prussia.....	588..	112,765..	4,909
Germany	906..	81,572..	4,196
Belgium	840..	71,174..	3,464
France	1,194..	52,426..	7,873
Portugal	14..	1,696..	121
Spain	13..	1,223..	113
Italy	3..	886..	47
For. W. Indies	1..	139..	9
United States	440..	147,741..	6,547
For. Continental Colonies	3....	675....	45

Comparing this with the returns for the last year, it appears that there is a small increase in the tonnage of Denmark and Germany; that the falling off in the French tonnage is very trifling; that there is a total diminution of about 247,000 tons, of which about 50,000 belong to Norway, 60,000 to Prussia, 40,000 to Belgium, and 30,000 to the U. States.

A comparative Statement of British and Foreign Tonnage cleared outwards from the ports of Great Britain, distinguishing the several Countries, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1827.

	Brit. Ton.	For. Ton.
Russia	147,224..	15,333
Sweden	6,773..	7,458
The Baltic (not otherwise stated)	288..	41,893
Norway	8,377..	78,089
Denmark ...	53,278..	74,724
Prussia	53,619..	73,893
Germany.....	100,068..	68,730
Belgium.....	62,127..	58,091
France	85,099..	54,226
Portugal	50,909..	10,025
Spain	26,913..	4,690
Gibraltar	15,785..	548
Mediterranean (not otherwise stated)	260..	185

Italy	50,964..	1,597
Malta	4,883..	—
Ionian Islands.....	1,887..	—
Turkey and the Levant.....	13,250..	—
Foreign parts (not otherwise stated)	— ..	1,627

BRITISH ISLANDS.

Guernsey, Jersey, Man, and Alderney	84,265..	—
Asia	110,275..	2,038
Africa.....	26,720..	—
Greenland Fishery	30,103..	—
Southern Whale do.	10,429..	—
Brit. Northern Cols.	331,250..	—
British West India Islands.....	236,109..	—
U. States of America	53,947..	142,010
Foreign West India Islands	14,472..	4,474
Foreign Continental Colonies	41,119..	1,475

Total (Gt. Brit.) 1,620,393.. 641,106

A comparative Statement of British and Foreign Tonnage, cleared outwards from the ports of Ireland, distinguishing the several Countries, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1827.

	Brit. Ton.	For. Ton.
Russia.....	10,868..	429
Sweden.....	— ..	336
Norway	2,016..	15,999
Denmark	232..	—
Prussia.....	3,715..	7,330
Germany.....	518..	148
Belgium.....	— ..	622
France	1,629..	2,584
Portugal.....	1,836..	8,069
Spain	1,891..	1,279
Gibraltar	1,177..	1,269
Italy	364..	—
Malta	156..	—
Turkey and the Levant.....	145..	—

BRITISH ISLANDS.

Jersey and Isle of Man	960..	—
Africa	904..	—
Brit. Northern Cols.	66,508..	—
British West India Islands	15,743..	—
U. States of America	8,044..	13,269
Foreign Continental Colonies	296..	—

Total (Ireland)...117,032 51,334

BRITISH ARMY IN PORTUGAL.

Convention between His Majesty and Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, for providing for the Maintenance of a Corps of British Troops, sent to Portugal,

Dec. 1826; signed at Brighthelmston, Jan. 19, 1827.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal having, in consequence of aggressions committed against the Portuguese territory, claimed the fulfilment, by His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the ancient treaties of alliance and friendship which subsist between the two crowns; and His Britannic Majesty having thereupon resolved to send, and having actually sent, a body of troops to Portugal, the two high contracting parties think it necessary to agree upon certain arrangements for the maintenance of the said troops during their stay in Portugal, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, viz:—

His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. G. Canning, a member of His said Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, a member of Parliament, and His said Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—and Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord, Don Pedro de Souza e Holstein, Marquis of Palmella, a Peer of the Kingdom of Portugal, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of several other Orders, and Her Royal Highness's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles:—

Art. 1. Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, anxious that the body of troops which has been so promptly sent to Her Royal Highness's aid by His Britannic Majesty, should be treated with the hospitality becoming the relations of the two allied nations, engages to provide the necessary barracks and quarters, and buildings for hospitals, and for stores and magazines, and the necessary rations of provisions and forage, for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, and for the horses and cattle of the British auxiliary army, according to the re-

gulations of the British service. 2. The provisions and forage above specified are to be delivered to the British commissariat, at a distance not greater than six Portuguese leagues from the head-quarters of each British detachment to which they are supplied, unless in cases where a different arrangement shall be made, with the consent of the British Commissariat. 3. In order to obviate the difficulties which an immediate disbursement of funds for the purchase of the aforesaid provisions and forage might occasion, under the present circumstances, to the Government of Portugal, it is agreed that the British Commissary-general shall, for the present, provide those supplies for the British army, charging the cost thereof to the account of the Portuguese government. As, however, cases may arise, in which it may be more convenient to receive such supplies from Portuguese magazines, for the purpose of avoiding competition in the markets, the British Commissary-gen. shall, in the execution of this agreement, concert his proceedings from time to time with a person appointed for that end by the Government of Portugal. 4. The accounts of the British Commissariat being approved and signed by the Commander of the auxiliary army, shall be delivered every three months to the Portuguese Government, which, having verified the same, shall either pay the amount thereof forthwith to the British Commissary-gen., or carry it over to the credit of the British Government, as shall be judged most convenient by the two Governments. 5. The cost of provisions and forage for the British troops shall be placed to the account of the Portuguese Government, from the day of the landing of the said troops in Portugal, and shall cease to be placed to that account from the day of their departure, or of their passing the frontiers of Portugal. 6. Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent of Portugal, having consented that on this, as on former occasions, the forts of St. Julien and of Bugio shall be occupied by the British troops, it is agreed that the said occupation shall continue so long as the auxiliary army shall remain in Portugal. Those forts shall be, from time to time, duly provisioned by the Portuguese Government, or by the British Commissariat

on account of the Portuguese Government, in the same manner as is provided in the foregoing articles, with respect to the auxiliary army. Arrangements shall be made between the Government of Portugal and the Commander of the British army, for the carrying on of the service of the Pratique, of the police of the harbour, and of the customs, by the proper officers of the Portuguese government, usually employed for those purposes. A list of these officers shall be given to the British commanding officer, and they shall be strictly under his command in all that may relate to military service, and to the defence of the forts. 7. His Britannic Majesty requiring, on the part of his ally, only that which is indispensably necessary for ensuring the proper maintenance of his troops, and for the good of the common service, declares that he will not bring forward any pecuniary claims whatever against the Portuguese Government, on account of the assistance furnished by His Majesty on this occasion to Portugal, beyond what is specified in the preceding articles. 8. The stipulations of this convention shall remain in full force until the two high contracting parties shall mutually agree to make any change therein. 9. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London in the space of six weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Brighthelmston, Jan. 19, in the year of our Lord 1827.

(L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.

(L.S.) MARQUEZ DE PALMELLA.

Abstract of the Estimates of Army Services, for 1827.

Land forces; 86,803 officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men; horses, 5,834; 3,155,596l. 12s. 6d. Staff (exclusive of India,) 136,322l. 5s. 4d. Public departments, 111,655l. 7s. 1d. Medicines, 17,777l. 14s. 6d. Volunteer corps, 153,148l. 2s. Total, 3,574,500l. 1s. 5d.

Regiments in the East Indies; 25,539 officers, non commissioned officers, and private men. Horses, 2,804, 795,968l. 0s. 3d. Recruiting

troops and companies for do. 556, 32,159l. 9s. 4d. Total, 828,127l. 9s. 4d.

Royal Military College, 13,229l. 3s. 7d. Army pay of general officers, 148,226l. 7s. 6d. Garrisons, 36,272l. 1s. 7d. Full pay for retired officers, 118,000l. Half-pay and military allowances, 77,044l. 12s. 6d. Foreign half-pay, 104,100. In-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham hospitals, 48,326l. 4s. 9d. Out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, 1,312,917l. 10s. 11d. Royal Military Asylum, 28,046l. 17s. Widows' pensions, 135,868l. 16s. 8d. Compassionate list, bounty warrants, and pensions for wounds, 193,063l. 13s. 9d. Superannuation allowances, 54,193l. 12s. 2d. Exchequer fees, 33,000l. Total, 2,995,289l. 0s. 5d. Grand Total . . . £7,397,916 11 2 Deduct the regiments for service in India 795,968 0 3

Remains the charge
for the year 1827 6,601,948 10 11

MILITARY COMPASSIONATE LIST.

Annual Allowances, as of His Majesty's Royal Bounty, granted to Persons within the Years 1819 and 1826.

1819.—Burns, Mary, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Ensign and Adj. Hugh Burns, 27th foot, who was killed in action in the Pyrenees, 16th Aug. 1813.

Bennett, Amy, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Lieut. Jos. Bennett, 28th foot, who died of the wounds he received in action at Barrosa, 3d March, 1811.

Clarke, Cath. 20l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Lieut. Sam. Clarke, 1st foot, who was killed before St. Sebastian, in July, 1813.

De Danbrawa, Mary Ann Gordon Smith, Baroness, 30l. from 25th Dec. 1817, widow of the late E. Berynhof, Baron de Danbrawa, Lieut. on half-pay, 38th foot, who died in consequence of wounds received while serving as Major in the Portuguese service.

Duguid, Jean, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Lieut. W. Duguid, 29th foot, who was killed in action at Albuera, 16th May, 1811.

Duff, Mary Eliz. 30l. from 25th Dec. 1818, widow of Lieut. A. Duff, 71st foot, who was killed at the pass of Maya, 25th July, 1813.

Evans, Eliz. 36l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Lieut. E. Evans,

38th foot, who was killed at Badajos, 6th April, 1812.

Eley, Margaret Eliza, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1818, widow of Lieut. J. Eley, 69th foot, who was murdered during the mutiny at Vellore, 10th July, 1816.

Gordon, Janet, 70l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Maj. J. Gordon, 1st foot, who was killed at the storming of the Fort of Talmier, in the East Indies, 27th Feb. 1818.

Hackett, Anne, 36l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Ensign Isaac Hackett, 83rd foot, who died 30th March, 1812, of wounds received at Badajos.

Jarrett, Mary Ann, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1818, widow of Lieut. A. Hutchion, 22nd Light Dragoons, who was killed in action at Java, 26th August, 1811.

M'Leod, Isabella, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Lieut. D. M'Leod, 1st foot, who was killed near Maheidpoor, 21st Dec. 1817.

Macdougall, Isabella, 30l. from 25th Dec. 1818, widow of Lieut. N. Macdougall, 75th foot, who was killed in action at Castalla, in Spain, 12th Apr. 1813.

Parkinson, Cath. 36l. from 25th Dec. 1817, mother of Ensign J. Parkinson, 74th foot, who died of wounds received in action at Toulouse, 10th April, 814.

Reardon, Margery, 20l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Ens. E. Reardon, 4th foot, who died of wounds received at Corunna, on 16th Jan. 1809, when serving as a volunteer in the 38th foot.

Stewart, Jamesina Grant, late Campbell, 100l. from 18th June, 1818, widow of Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Campbell, 78th foot, who was killed in action at Java, in 1811.

Von Hemsbruch, Eleanore Amelia, 20l. from 25th Dec. 1818, mother of Lieut. H. Hemsbruch, 1st light batt. King's German legion, who died of wounds received before Bayonne, 13th Dec. 1813; and Lieut. G. Hemsbruch, of the same corps, who was drowned in retreating from Corunna, in Feb. 1809.

Watson, Ann, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1817, mother of Lieut. J. Watson, 42d foot, who was killed at Toulouse, in April, 1814.

1820.—Dundas, Harriet, 40l. widow of the late Brevet Lieut.-col. Teesdale Cochell, 2d royal veteran batt. Bounty discontinued on marriage, but since restored.

Hobart, Abig. 50l. widow of the late Brev.-maj. P. M. Hobart, 36th ft. Erroneously omitted last year upon a report of her death, now replaced.

Henderson, Marg. 40l. from 25th June, 1819, mother of the late Lt. J. Henderson, 81st foot, who was drowned on service in America in Aug. 1814.

Hill, Ann, 200l. from 1st Sept. 1819, widow of Col. C. Hill, 50th foot. Granted in consideration of his generous conduct, having on the 31st Aug. 1819, fallen a victim to the yellow fever at Jamaica, while attending the sick of the regiment he commanded, at a time when no other soldier of the corps could be persuaded to enter the hospital.

Harvey, Magdalen, 200l. widow of the late Lt.-col. Sir W. H. De Lancey, K.C.B. Qu.-mast.-gen. of the army in Flanders. Bounty discontinued on re-marriage, but since restored.

Higgins, Sarah, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1819, widow of the late Lt. T. Higgins, 5th foot, who died of wounds received at Vittoria on 21st June, 1813.

M'Gregor, Ann, 50l. mother of Ens. J. M'Gregor, 88th foot, and Lt. M'Gregor, 17th foot. Bounty suspended last year, but since restored.

M'Closkey, Spira, 36l. from 25th June, 1819, mother of Ensign Matt. M'Closkey, 44th foot, who was killed at New Orleans, on the 8th Jan. 1815.

Quinn, Ann, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1819, mother of Surg. C. Quinn, 71st ft. killed at Walcheren in July 1809.

Ross, Janet, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1819, mother of Lieut. W. Ross, 11th foot, who was lost on board the John and Jane transport, run down off Falmouth in Feb. 1811.

M'Laine, Marie, 20l. mother of Capt. M. M'Laine, 20th foot; and Maj. J. M'Laine, 73d foot. Bounty increased from 20l. to 40l.

1821.—Balfour, H. P. 100l. Omitted last year, upon an erroneous report that the allowance had not been claimed for the four preceding years.

Clarke, Cath. 20l. mother of Lieut. Clarke, 1st ft. Allowance increased from 20l. to 40l. per annum.

De Langworth, Fred. 50l. from 6th Aug. 1821, son of B.-Gen. Baron de Langworth, who was killed at Talavera.

Hodgson, Eliza, 60l. from 25th Dec. 1820, widow of Lieut. A. T. Hodgson, 43d foot, who died of wounds received at Badajoz. This allowance includes the pension of 40l. per annum to which she is entitled as a Lieutenant's widow.

Mathison, Jean, 36l. from 25th Dec. 1819, mother of Ens. J. Mathison, killed in action before the fort of Layak, in the Persian Gulf, 1st Dec. 1819.

Molesworth, Jane, 140l. from 5th Dec. 1819, widow of Major Byse Molesworth, 47th ft., who was killed when in command of the piquets in front of Ras-el-Kimah, on the 4th Dec. 1819. This allowance includes the pension of 70l. to which she is entitled as a Major's widow.

Shortt, James S. 40l. from 25th Dec. 1819, son of Bt. Lieut.-col. W. C. Shortt, 41st foot, who was killed in action in Upper Canada in 1813.

Walker, S. 36l. from 25 Dec. 1820, mother of Ens. G. Walker, 66th foot, died of wounds received at Albuera.

Williams, Eliza, 72l. from 25th Dec. 1820, widow of Cornet W. Williams, 11th light dragoons, who was mortally wounded at Salamanca. This allowance includes the pension of 36l. per annum, to which she is entitled as a Cornet's widow.

Blackall, Letitia, 50l. from 25th Dec. 1820, mother of Capt. A. Blackall, 53d foot, who died of wounds received at Salamanca.

1822.—Anderson, Martha, 36l. from 25th Dec. 1820, mother of Ensign W. Anderson, 1st foot, who was killed at Waterloo on the 18th June, 1815.

Day, Mary, 80l. from 25th Dec. 1821, widow of Lt. and Adj. Day, 34th foot, who died of wounds received in action in the Pyrenees, 25th July, 1813. This allowance includes the pension of 40l. per ann. to which she is entitled as a Lieutenant's widow.

Drummie, Eleanor, 70l. from 25th Dec. 1821, widow of Lieut. J. Drummie, 8th foot, who was killed in action with the Americans, 27th May, 1813. This allowance includes the pension of 40l. per annum, to which she is entitled as a Lieut.'s widow.

Meyer, Anna Eliz. 40l. from 25th Dec. 1820, mother of Lieut. C. V. Meyer, 1st line batt. King's German Legion, who died of wounds received before Burgos on 4th Oct. 1822, and of Lieut. G. Meyer, 2d line batt. King's German Legion, who was killed near Bayonne, on 27th Feb. 1814.

Rothwell, Eliz, 36l. from 25th Dec. 1821, mother of Ens. T. Rothwell, 48th ft. killed at Albuera 16th May, 1811.

1823.—Bradby, Sarah, 50l. from 25th Dec. 1822, mother of Bt. Maj. Bradby, Capt. 28th foot, who died of wounds received in action at St. Sebastian, on 28th July, 1813.

Brown, Harriet Jane, 40l. from 1st March, 1823, widow of Dep. Assist. Commis. Gen. Brown, who died on the coast of Africa.

Christie, Jane, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1822, mother of Lieut. A. Christie, 78th foot, who fell in action at El Hamet, in Egypt, in 1807.

Child, Charlotte, widow, and De Lancey Phila, 120l. from 13th July, 1822, sisters of Col. Sir W. H. De Lancey, K. C. B. who was killed at Waterloo, in June, 1815. This grant was made in 1815, but only took effect on the death of the Colonel's widow in July, 1822.

Garden, Jane, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1820, mother of Lt. James Garden, Rl. Newfoundland Fencibles, who fell in action on Lake Erie, 10th Sept. 1823.

Mac Laine, Betty, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1822, mother of Lieut. H. Mac Laine, 19th foot, who was massacred at Kandy on the 23d June, 1813.

Parvin, Anne, 36l. from 25th Dec. 1822, mother of Ensign J. H. Parvin, 68th foot, who was killed at Vittoria on the 21st June, 1813.

Stroud, Eliz. 60l. from 25th Dec. 1822, widow of Lieut. T. Stroud, 48th foot, who died of wounds received at Salamanca on 22d July, 1812. This bounty includes the pension of 40l. per annum as the widow of a Lieut.

Williams, Eliza Helen, 100l. from 25th Dec. 1822, daughter of Maj.-gen. A. Hay. Continuation of bounty formerly granted to her, which had ceased on the 25th Dec. 1822.

1824.—Baillie, Sarah, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1823, widow of Maj.-gen. H. M. Baillie, in addition to her pension of 80l. per annum, in order to place her on an equal income with the widows of other general officers.

St. Clair, Sarah, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1823, mother of Lieut. St. Clair, of the 5th foot, who died of wounds received on the 3d April, 1811.

White, Eliz. 50l. from 25th Dec. 1822, mother of Capt. W. White, 12th Portuguese infantry, who died of wounds received at Burgos in 1812.

1825.—Black, Jane, 60l. from 25th Dec. 1824, widow of Lieut. White, 40th foot, who died of wounds received at Monte Video, 3d Feb. 1807.

Champion, Eliz. Herries, 90l. from 14th Oct. 1824, widow of Maj. Champion, 21st foot, who was assassinated by a soldier when on duty in the island of St. Vincent, 13th Oct. 1824.

Downman, Deborah, 36l. from 25th Dec. 1823, mother of Ensign Down-

man, 97th regt. who died of wounds received at Badajoz 10th May, 1811.

Hawkins, Mary, 20l. from 25th Dec. 1824, widow of Purveyors Clerk Collard, who died of fever caught on duty at Abrantes, 9th Aug. 1812.

Macintosh, Grace, 10l. from 25th Dec. 1824, mother of Lieut. W. Macintosh, who was killed at Busaco, in addition to her former bounty of 30l. per annum, 40l. a year being the usual rate in like cases.

O'Shea, Eliza, 60l. from 2d Dec. 1824, widow of Lt. O'Shea, 13th foot, killed at Rangoon, 1st Dec. 1824.

Richardson, Susannah, 40l. from 25th Dec. 1824, mother of Lieut. Richardson, 11th foot, who was killed in the Pyrenees 31st Aug. 1813.

Sampson, Martha, 60l. from 25th Dec. 1823, widow of Lieut. Sampson, 59th foot, who died of wounds received in Java, 26th Aug. 1811.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Returns moved for by Mr. Hume.—

1. Of the No. of Midshipmen promoted to Lieuts. in the R.N. between 1st Jan. 1826 and 1st Jan. 1827; the name of each person so promoted, and date of entry into the service; distinguishing also, from the other, the promotions in the Navy on Foreign Stations to vacancies occasioned by death, or dismissal by courts martial.
- 2. The No. of Lieuts. promoted to Commanders in the R.N. do. do.—3. Of Commanders Captains, do. do.—4. Of Post Capts. to Rear Adms. of Rear Adms. to Vice Adms. and Vice Adms. to Adms. since 1st Jan. 1826 to 1st Jan. 1827.—5. Of Officers in the R.N. on 1st Jan. 1827; distinguishing the several ranks from Adm. to Lieut. inclusive, and No. of each rank employed afloat.—6. Of Gents. appointed to First Commissions, of the No. of promotions of Lieuts. to Capts., of Capts. to Majs., and of Majs. to Lt.-Cols. in the Rl. Marines, from 25th Jan. 1826 to 25th Jan. 1827.—7. Of Officers of the Rl. Marines who have been brought from Half to Full Pay, from 31st Dec. 1825 to 31st Dec. 1826; the No. of each rank; also the No. of Officers on Half Pay of the Rl. Marines on 1st Jan. 1827, and the No. of each rank.—8. Of all Officers of the Rl. Marines who have been allowed to sell their Full or Half Pay Commissions, since Apr. 1825; stating their names, rank, and when they obtained their first Commissions in the Service.

Fredenck
Commander in Chief

Memoir of the last Seven Months of the Life of His late R. H. the Duke of York. By SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, G. C. H.*

THE interest excited by the situation of the late Duke of York, and by every circumstance connected with his long, painful, and lingering illness, from its commencement until the fatal hour which closed his valuable existence, has been so great, and the general feeling which it produced has caused so many particulars to be circulated and received by the public as authentic, for which there either was no foundation, or at least very imperfect foundation, that I have, upon due consideration, been induced to draw up from minutes taken during this distressing and trying period of my attendance upon H. R. H., a statement, not of the progress of the disease, or of the treatment pursued, but of such circumstances and facts as will show the condition of H. R. H.'s mind under this awful visitation of Providence—will do justice to the exemplary resolution and pious resignation with which he met and submitted to it, and will satisfy his attached friends that H. R. H. was, in every point of view, deserving of the respect and the affection which have so strongly marked their sentiments towards him, and of the deep grief and regret which his death has occasioned in their minds, and in those of the respectable and well-thinking individuals of every class in this country.

The state of H. R. H.'s health had, for some time, appeared far from satisfactory, and had occasioned more or less uneasiness to those

about him; but the first indications of serious indisposition, such as to produce alarm, were upon H. R. H.'s return from Ascot to his residence in Audley-square, on the 9th June, 1826, and Mr. Macgregor, who then saw him, urged him immediately to send for Sir H. Hallford. From that period, H. R. H. continued more or less an invalid, and was occasionally confined to his house. Upon the 24th June H. R. H. removed for change of air to Brompton Park, the residence of Mr. Greenwood, who kindly lent it to him, and upon that day he sent for me, and told me that he had been unwell for some weeks, and that he did not think that he gained ground; that he did not feel alarmed, and that he had perfect confidence in the attention given to his case, and the skill of his medical advisers; but that he knew that they might entertain apprehensions, which they would consider it their professional duty not to communicate to their patients, and he might, therefore, remain ignorant of that which ought not to be concealed from him, and which he trusted he should learn without apprehension, although he did not deny that he should learn it with regret: that there were duties to be performed, and arrangements to be made, which ought not to be deferred to the last moment, and he felt that it was due to his character and station, to his comfort, and even to his feelings on this subject, that he should not be taken by surprise upon so serious an occasion. He considered it probable that the physicians would be less reserved with me than with him, and he charged me if I should learn from them directly, or should have reason to draw such inference from any expression that might drop from them, that his situation had become one of danger, not to withhold such knowledge from him. He appealed to me upon this occasion for an act of friendship, he would add, for the dis-

* We are induced to give this valuable document (from an authentic copy) a place in our present number, in order that the first volume of the Naval and Military Magazine may contain every thing that is of interest regarding the late illustrious Commander in Chief. We also present the United Services with an exact fac-simile of H. R. H.'s autograph, and an additional note of Sir Herbert Taylor's—see p. 611.

charge of a duty, which he claimed from the person who had been with him and enjoyed his confidence during so many years: he called upon me to promise that I would perform it whenever the period should arrive to which he alluded, and he desired that I would bear in mind that he wished me to deal by him as he was certain I should desire, under similar circumstances, to be dealt with.

I made the promise without hesitation, and it was received with a warm expression of thanks, and an affectionate pressure of the hand. This was repeated, in allusion to what had passed at a later period of the day, when he got into his carriage to go to Brompton; and he then said that he felt relieved from great uneasiness by the promise I had given him.

H. R. H. removed to Brighton on the 14th Aug., for the benefit of further change of air; and I learned from Mr. Macgregor, on the 17th of that month, that a change had taken place in his general state, and that symptoms had appeared which rendered his situation one of danger. This distressing information was confirmed to me from other quarters, and I determined immediately to go to Brighton, and to discharge my duty, but to be guided in the character and extent of the disclosure by such further communication as might be made to me by H. R. H.'s medical attendants of the nature and pressure of the danger. I pleaded business rendering personal communication necessary for my visit to H. R. H., and I went to Brighton on the 19th Aug. Upon my arrival I learned, from Mr. Macgregor, that a favourable change had taken place, that H. R. H. had gained strength, and that the most alarming symptoms had in great measure subsided; that H. R. H.'s situation might, therefore, be considered far more encouraging than when he wrote to me, but that it was impossible to consider it free from danger, although that danger had ceased to be immediate, and although there was reason to hope that the cause of alarm might be removed. He added, that, from observations which H. R. H. had made to himself, he was convinced I would find him prepared for any communication I might feel it my duty to make to him, and that, under all circumstances, I must exercise my discre-

tion. I then saw the Duke of York, who entered fully into his situation, and told me that, although much better then, and he believed going on well, he had reason to think, from the manner and looks of his medical attendants, that they had been alarmed, and felt much greater uneasiness than they had expressed, or might feel at liberty to express, and he wished to know what I had learnt. I did not disguise from him that, bearing in mind the engagement I had contracted, I had determined to go to Brighton in consequence of the accounts I had received on the 17th, which had alarmed me, but that I was happy to find on my arrival, that H. R. H.'s state had since been improving, and that much of the uneasiness which then prevailed had been removed; at the same time it was my duty to confirm the impression which he appeared himself to have received, that his complaint had assumed a more serious character, although great confidence appeared to be felt, that the extraordinary resources of his constitution, and the strength he had gained since his removal to Brighton, would enable him to struggle successfully with the disorder. "Then," said he, "I was not mistaken in my suspicions, and my case is not wholly free from danger; but I depend upon your honour, and you tell me there is more to hope than to fear." I assured him that such was decidedly the impression I had received from what Mr. Macgregor had said to me. He thanked me, and proceeded to look over and give directions upon some official papers with his usual attention and accuracy. He saw Mr. Macgregor the same evening, and questioned him; and he told me on the following day that Mr. Macgregor had answered him very fairly, and had confirmed what I had said to him, as did Sir M. Tierney later in the day. On that same day he told me that he felt stronger, that his mind was relieved by what had passed, as he knew he should not be deceived or left to form his own conjectures, and draw his own conclusions, from the looks and manner of his medical attendants and others about him; and that he had not for months slept so well as the preceding night. I repeated to him, that I had come to Brighton under considerable alarm, and that I should leave it very much relieved. H. R. H. was cheerful; and I heard from

Mr. Macgregor and others, that he continued so during the following days. Indeed, he wrote to me himself in very good spirits, and assured me of the comfort and relief he had derived from the proof afforded to him that he would be fairly dealt with.

H. R. H. returned from Brighton on the afternoon of the 26th Aug., to the Duke of Rutland's house, in Arlington-street, having come in five hours and a half. He did not seem much fatigued, looked well in the countenance, and conversed cheerfully with Sir H. Torrens and me, who were in waiting to receive him. He afterwards told me that his strength, sleep, and appetite had improved, but that the medicines he had taken had ceased to have the desired effect in checking the progress of the main disorder, and that he had therefore returned to town earlier than had been intended, in order, as he understood, to try some change of treatment, which he apprehended might be tapping. This was an unpleasant hearing, though it did not alarm him. He was determined to keep up his spirits; he knew his situation was a serious one, but he had no doubt, please God, he should recover, though he feared his recovery would be a work of time. In the course of the conversation I told him that I had understood Sir H. Halford would be in town on the following day, and did not mean to return to the country. He observed it was very kind of him, but immediately added, "by the bye, not a very good sign either." He then proceeded very quietly to official business, but Mr. Macgregor coming in, he, in the most calm and collected manner, questioned him before me, very closely as to his state, beginning by these words, "Tell me honestly, do you consider me in danger?" "Not in immediate danger," was the answer. "But," said H. R. H., "you do consider my situation to be one not free from danger?" Mr. Macgregor admitted it to be by no means free from danger, but proceeded to state the grounds which justified his medical attendants in indulging hopes that H. R. H. might look forward to a favourable issue. Mr. Macgregor's answer produced further questions, all put with a view to obtain positive and accurate information as to the extent of danger, and he concluded by thanking Mr. Macgregor for the

fair manner in which he had met them, and by saying, "I know now what I wished to know, and I shall be able to govern myself by that knowledge." During the whole of this conversation, which was of some length, his manner was firm and collected, though very serious; his voice free from agitation; his questions were put quietly, at intervals, as if well considered, by a man who was determined to ascertain his own situation, and his words were measured. He afterwards desired me to repeat what Mr. Macgregor had said, as I understood it, that he might be satisfied he had not mistaken him. I did so, and he observed that he also had so understood him, but that he did not augur from it that his case was hopeless, which impression I confirmed. He expressed an earnest hope that the symptoms of his disorder were not generally known or talked of.

I have been thus particular in the statement of what passed upon these three occasions, to show how anxious H. R. H. was not to be kept in the dark, how fearlessly he met the communication of the existence of danger, and above all to show that he was early apprized of his critical state, from the contemplation of which he at no time shrunk, although he was at all times anxious to conceal from the generality of those who approached him that he did not look forward with undiminished confidence to a favourable issue.

On the following day, Sunday, 27th Aug. H. R. H. again spoke to me very quietly, in regard to his situation, and told me, that, although not alarmed, and although he had heard nothing that should shake his hopes of ultimate recovery, he could not conceal from himself that his situation called for serious contemplation. Whatever might be the result, there would be time for certain arrangements and the settlement of his affairs, but there was one duty he did not wish to defer; he felt, indeed, that it ought not to be deferred until it should seem to be imposed by a conviction of immediate danger, and resorted to when hope had ceased to exist. He had, therefore, determined to take the Sacrament upon an early day, and to request his friend the Bishop of London to administer it to him; but he was anxious that this should not be known, as the alarm would be sounded, and various interpretations would

be put upon an act, which was one of duty, resorted to on principle, and not from apprehension or affectation: he therefore directed me to see the Bishop of London, and to request him to come to him on the following Tuesday, at twelve. He desired that I would explain to him his desire that the attendance should be quiet, and should not excite observation; that he wished the service to be simply that of the Communion, as he did not now apply to him for his attendance as upon a sick person. He also desired me to be present, and to take the Sacrament with him. He told me that he had well considered of this act. He was sure that under any circumstances, it would tend to his satisfaction, comfort, and relief, and that he ought not to postpone it. I went to the Bishop of London (at Fulham), who received the communication with great emotion, and spoke in the highest terms of the exemplary feeling which had dictated H. R. H.'s wish, and said that he would come quietly to Arlington-street on Tuesday, at twelve, without robes (as upon ordinary occasions), and without notice to any one, and I engaged to have all prepared. I returned to Arlington-street to inform H. R. H., and it was agreed that his servant Batchelor, should alone be apprized of the intention, and that I should take care to keep others out of the way. H. R. H. again said, that he should derive great comfort from thus early discharging his duty. He also gave me instructions to clear his drawers in Audley-square of papers, and to bring them away, and seal up those of a private nature. He said he should by degrees look them over and attend to other matters; but repeatedly assured me that all this was done and thought of, without any apprehension of a fatal issue of his disorder, and that he was confident he should recover. The Princess Sophia (who usually came every day about 2 o'clock) had been with him, and I asked him whether she was aware of his situation: he said he believed not, at least he had said nothing to alarm her; possibly, however, she might be to a certain extent, and he had therefore said nothing to undeceive her. When I saw Batchelor, I learnt from him (what I had never previously known) that H. R. H., when he did not go to church, never missed devoting some time to his prayers, which he read to himself, in general early, that he

might not be disturbed, but if disturbed in the morning, in the afternoon or evening; and that when travelling on Sunday, he always took a bible and prayer-book in the carriage, and was very particular as to their being placed within his immediate reach; and that although he did not object to a travelling companion on other days, nothing annoyed him more than any one proposing to be his companion on a Sunday.

H. R. H. saw Sir H. Halford on that day, and questioned him very closely as to his situation. Sir H. told me that he had answered his questions fairly, and that he had found H. R. H. in an excellent state of mind, and that he could not sufficiently admire the resolution and composure with which he sought for information, and dwelt upon the question of danger. He observed that there was no difficulty in dealing with such a patient. H. R. H. told me afterwards that Sir H. Halford's communication had confirmed the impression he had received from what Mr. Macgregor had said, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it. H. R. H. continued in good spirits, and in the same composed state of mind, on the 28th and 29th.

On the latter day the Bishop of London came at a little before twelve, and H. R. H. was alone with him for a short time, after which I was called in, and his Lordship administered the Sacrament to us. The Duke's deportment was serious, as became the occasion, but firm and quite free from agitation. He did not appear nervous or affected, although he must have perceived that neither the Bishop nor I were free from either feeling. The Bishop of London told me afterwards, that nothing could be more correct or satisfactory than all H. R. H. had said to him when they were alone, and that his state of mind was that in which he would wish, under such circumstances, to find that of any person in whose welfare he felt interested. When I returned to the Duke of York, he appeared more affected; and he assured me that he felt a comfort and relief which he could not describe, and that whatever might be the issue of his illness, he had done what he ought to do; that he could now attend to other matters with increased composure. In the afternoon, when I saw him again, he expressed to me how much he had been pleased with the Bishop of London's mild and encouraging discourse: that he had

stated to his Lordship unreservedly, that he knew his situation to be a very serious, though he trusted not a hopeless one; but that he did not choose to postpone a duty which he conceived ought to be performed while he was in the full possession of his faculties, which might yield to disease sooner than he was aware of: that he had in the course of his life faced death in various shapes, and was now doomed to view its approach in a slow and lingering form: that he did not deny that he should resign his existence with regret, though he felt no alarm; he admitted that his life had not been pure, that there had been much in his course he wished had been otherwise. He had not thought so seriously on some subjects as he might have done; still he had endeavoured to discharge his public duties correctly. He had forbore from injuring or deceiving any one, and he felt in peace and charity with all. Under these circumstances, he hoped he might look with confidence to mercy, through the merits of his Redeemer, and he had appealed to him (the Bishop) on this occasion, not only to receive the confession of his unworthiness, but to administer that comfort which his situation required. That his reliance and his faith in the Christian religion were firm and decided, and that his adherence to the pure doctrine professed and established by the Church of England, was unshaken, as it had ever been. That, as he had declared these sentiments in a political discussion of the Roman Catholic question, he was anxious that it should be understood; and that the Bishop of London should be enabled to state hereafter, if the occasion should call for it, that those sentiments were not professed in a political sense, and from prejudice and party feelings; but that they were firmly fixed in his mind, and were the result of due consideration and conviction, and produced by an earnest solicitude for the continued welfare of his country. After saying this, H. R. H. told me that he felt very comfortable, and that if it should please God to restore him to health, he was sure he should be a better man ever after. He considered this trial as a mercy for which he ought to feel grateful—it afforded him time for serious reflection, and he trusted that the time would not be ill applied. He then entered into some questions of military business with great composure.

H. R. H. underwent the operation of tapping on the afternoon of the 3d Sept. It was performed by Mr. Macgregor, and it was borne by H. R. H. with the same resolution and quiet composure which had marked his conduct under every stage of his illness. Col. Stephenson and I saw him soon after. We found him a little exhausted, but cheerful, and quite free from nervous agitation.

About this period, he received the communication of the death of Sir H. Calvert, by which he was much affected, and he observed that he had deeply to deplore the loss of an old and attached friend, and a religious and good man.

For some days after the operation he was very weak, and his left leg was in a state which occasioned serious uneasiness; nor was the appearance of the other leg satisfactory. On the 10th, he examined the contents of some private boxes, and desired that they might be left in his room, but considered as consigned to my charge. His situation gave his medical attendants serious uneasiness, and H. R. H. was perfectly sensible of it, nor indeed did I disguise it from him, when he questioned me. Between the 12th and 18th, H. R. H. gained strength, and his appetite and sleep improved, but the state of his legs continued unsatisfactory. On the 19th he began again to take his airings, but the improvement had not been such as to induce his medical attendants to consider his state otherwise than very critical. He continued to take daily airings until the 16th Oct. During this interval he rallied occasionally, and his general health appeared at times to be improving, notwithstanding the state of the legs, which became gradually more unsatisfactory, and often occasioned excruciating pain throughout great part of the day. H. R. H. frequently spoke to me of his own situation and feelings; more especially on the 22d Sept., when he told me he did his best to submit with patience and resignation: that he tried to keep up his spirits, he met his friends cheerfully; endeavoured to go correctly through what he had to do, and to occupy himself at other times with reading; but when left to his own thoughts, when he went to bed and lay awake, the situation was not agreeable; the contemplation of one's end, not to be met at once, nor within a short given period, but protracted possibly for months, required

a struggle, and tried one's resolution. But, after all, he did not know that he regretted it, or that he regretted that time was given to him which had turned his mind to serious reflection, and which he was certain had been very beneficial to him. If it should please God that he should recover, he would become a better man; if he did not recover, he would have to thank God for the time afforded for reflection. I have noticed what passed on this day, to show that his feelings had undergone no change.

On the 16th of October, Mr. Macgregor desired that I should convey to H. R. H. his wish that he would allow him to call in Sir A. Cooper; that I would state that he had no reason to doubt H. R. H.'s confidence, but that a heavy responsibility was thrown upon him, and that it might be satisfactory to H. R. H., as it doubtless would be to himself, to resort to further aid and advice, as the state of the legs had unfortunately formed so prominent a feature of the case; at the same time he was persuaded, that Sir A. Cooper would concur in all that he had done. When I mentioned it to H. R. H., he objected, and assured me that he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Macgregor's skill and his attention, and that he would not, upon any account, appear to show a doubt which he had never felt, nor hurt Mr. Macgregor's feelings. I assured him that Mr. Macgregor was perfectly sensible of this: but that he owed it to his own feelings and to his character, as a professional man, to make this request. H. R. H. then objected to the effect it might produce upon the public, to its getting into the newspapers, &c. I observed, that measures might be taken to prevent this; and he finally agreed to Mr. Macgregor speaking to Sir H. Halford, and settling it with him. Sir A. Cooper attended accordingly on the 17th, and continued to do so during the remainder of H. R. H.'s illness. Notwithstanding every precaution, it was impossible to prevent it being soon noticed in the papers, and when H. R. H. learnt this, he observed, that his chief motive for wishing it concealed was, the apprehension that it might excite unnecessary alarm, which, as connected with his station and situation, might embarrass the government, and possibly influence the public funds. It could not affect him personally.

H. R. H.'s state fluctuated again

between this period and the 6th Nov. when there was a marked improvement in the condition of the legs, which continued until the 20th, when they again assumed an unfavourable appearance; which was the more to be lamented, as H. R. H.'s strength and constitutional powers had been giving way, his appetite and sleep began to fail, and the increasing evil was therefore to be met by impaired resources. Towards the beginning of Dec. H. R. H. again rallied, so far as the legs were concerned; but his frame and his constitution had evidently become weaker, and H. R. H. himself expressed his apprehensions, that his strength would not carry him through the protracted struggle. Between the 8th and 17th Dec. there was again a sensible improvement in the legs, which might have raised the hopes of H. R. H.'s attendants, if the return of strength had kept pace with it; but he was visibly losing strength and substance, and on the 20th the legs resumed the appearance of mortification to an alarming extent, and the medical attendants agreed, that his situation had become very critical. Their apprehensions were still further excited on the 22d; his appetite had totally failed him, and other symptoms were equally unfavourable. Still he kept up his spirits, and although my language was any thing but encouraging, he appeared to feel sanguine of recovery. This impression was not justified by the opinion of the medical attendants, and I became very anxious that H. R. H. should be made aware of the increased danger of his situation. I urged this point with Sir H. Halford and Sir A. Cooper; assured them that they mistook H. R. H.'s character, if they apprehended any ill effect from the disclosure, and represented that it was due to his character, and to his wish to discharge the duties which he still had to perform. In the course of the day, they yielded to my representations, and authorized me to avail myself of any opening which H. R. H. might give me, to make him sensible of the increased anxiety and alarm which I had observed in his physicians. I was to use my discretion as to the mode, the nature, and the extent of the disclosure; it would probably produce reference to them, and they would then confirm the impression conveyed by me. I saw H. R. H. at five o'clock, when I took my official papers to him. He gave me the

desired opportunity at once, by asking what the doctors said of him. His servant being in the room, I gave no immediate answer, and he waited quietly until he had left the room, and then repeated the question. I spoke to him as had been agreed with Sir H. Halford, adding, that my own anxiety and the uneasiness I had already expressed to him, had led me to watch the physicians, and to endeavour to extract from them what their real opinion was, but that they were cautious, and were evidently unwilling to authorize me to express their alarm. I could not, however, forget H. R. H.'s appeal to me in Audley-Square, nor the pledge I had given him; that I knew H. R. H. did not wish to be taken by surprise; that I felt he ought not to be taken by surprise; and therefore I considered it my duty to disclose to him the uneasiness I felt. He listened with composure, and without betraying any agitation, but asked me whether the danger was immediate? whether it was a question of *days*? I repeated, that I was not authorised to say so, and I trusted it was not. He said, "God's will be done; I am not afraid of dying, I trust I have done my duty; I have endeavoured to do so. I know that my faults have been many, but God is merciful; his ways are inscrutable; I bow with submission to his will. I have, at least, not to reproach myself with not having done all I could to avert this crisis; but I own it has come upon me by surprise. I knew that my case had not ceased to be free from danger; I have always been told so; but I did not suspect *immediate* danger, and had I been a timid or a nervous man, the effect might have been trying. I trust I have received this communication with becoming resolution." I observed, that I had not for many days seen H. R. H. more free from nervous agitation, and that I had not been disappointed in my expectation, that he would bear this communication as he did that which I had been called upon to make to him at Brighton. He desired me to feel his pulse, which was low, but even and steady. He then put various questions to me, with a view to ascertain the causes of what he considered so sudden a change in his state. I accounted for it by what I had learned from the physicians; and ended by repeating, that I had felt it my duty, however painful, to speak

out. He thanked me, gave me his hand, and said I had acted as I ought, and as he expected; but he pressed me again to state what was the extent of the danger, and whether *immediate*? I repeated, that I had been assured it was not immediate. "Whether his case was without hope of recovery?" I gave no decided answer, but said, that I could not extract from the physicians any positive opinion; but that their language was not encouraging. He said, "I understand you; I may go on for a short time, but I may end rapidly: God's will be done; I am resigned." He then called for his official papers, and transacted his business with composure and his usual attention. He afterwards resumed the previous painful subject. I spoke to him about his private papers, and he confirmed some of the directions previously given to me upon that subject. He then spoke most kindly, took me again by the hand, and said, "Thank you; God bless you!" I had hitherto succeeded in controlling my feelings, but I could do so no longer, and I left the room.

I learnt from his servant, Batchelor, that after I left H. R. H. he had desired him to collect and pay some small bills; that he began to write some memoranda, and appeared very serious, but quite free from agitation. H. R. H. afterwards had some serious conversation with Sir H. Halford, who did not disguise from him the uneasiness he felt, but did not admit that his case had become hopeless. He had found him perfectly calm and composed.

H. R. H. sent for me again, and repeated to me very correctly what Sir H. Halford had said to him. He afterwards saw Col. Stevenson, who told me that he had conversed with him very quietly upon indifferent subjects, and that, from his manner, he could not have suspected that any thing could have occurred to disturb him.

He passed a good night, and appeared better on the following day. He saw the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General early, and gave his directions to them with his usual accuracy. I saw him soon after, and he told me, that he had passed a good night, had rather more appetite, and was more free from pain; that this was satisfactory for the moment, but whether of any ultimate avail, a higher Power would decide.

The physicians told me there was no improvement in his situation. In the course of the day, I submitted to him the official papers, and took his pleasure upon some general military arrangements, into which he entered with interest; but in the afternoon, he became very languid and nervous, though he rallied again towards the evening. On the following day, the 24th Dec., he appeared better, and in good spirits, though incapable of much exertion. On the 25th, he was weaker, having had a very indifferent night. He saw the Duke of Wellington early in the day. The physicians told me, that H. R. H.'s state was becoming daily more critical, and that it was desirable that I should avail myself of any opportunity which might offer, of drawing H. R. H.'s attention to the necessity of settling his affairs. I embraced it that very day, and proposed to him to send for his solicitor, Mr. Parkinson, to which he agreed, and I appointed him at 10 o'clock on the following day. He afterwards went through his official business very quietly. H. R. H. saw Mr. Parkinson on the 26th, and signed his will, after which he shook hands with him, as if taking final leave of him. He afterwards saw the Bishop of London, who had at all times free admission to H. R. H., and had had frequent conversations with him in the course of his illness; and the result of *this* interview was, that H. R. H. should take the sacrament on the 28th, which H. R. H. mentioned to me afterwards, adding, that he meant to ask the Princess Sophia to take it with him. I saw him again in the evening, and he appeared very cheerful. On the 27th, he appeared better early in the day, but became more weak and languid afterwards. He saw Mr. Peel, who told me he had been much shocked by H. R. H.'s altered appearance. The Duke, however, spoke to me of himself in a more sanguine tone than usual.

His Majesty came to H. R. H. in the afternoon, and found him very weak and languid; but he rallied in the evening, and looked over his official papers.

On the morning of the 28th, H. R. H. appeared very weak, and had some attacks of nervous faintness, which, together with other unfavourable symptoms, satisfied the physicians that the danger was becoming more imminent. The Bishop of London came at twelve, and desired that

three persons should assist at the holy ceremony, and proposed that Sir H. Halford and I should be added to the Princess Sophia, which was mentioned to H. R. H. who readily agreed. Upon this occasion he came publicly, and put on his robes; H. R. H. was quite composed, and nothing could exceed his pious attention and calm devotion throughout the solemn ceremony. He repeated the prayers, and made the responses, in a firm voice. Part of the prayers for the sick were read; but the service was, at the suggestion of Sir H. Halford, the short service. The Bishop was very much affected, particularly when pronouncing the concluding blessing. The Princess Sophia supported herself wonderfully throughout the trying scene, and the Duke was quite free from agitation. After the service was over, he kissed his sister, and shook hands most affectionately with the Bishop, Sir H. Halford, and me, thanking us, and as if taking leave of us all. H. R. H. sent for me again in the afternoon, and went through some official business, to which he appeared quite equal. He expressed great satisfaction at having taken the Sacrament, and told me that the Princess Sophia had stayed with him, and borne up to the last moment. He then asked me whether his physicians thought much worse of him; he really felt better. I replied, they considered his situation as having become more doubtful than it had been, but that they had not at any time authorized me to say his case was hopeless. He observed, that he thought it was wrong to abandon hope, or to despair; but setting aside that feeling, he was resigned to God's will. He asked whether I had any more papers requiring consideration, as he felt quite as equal to business as he had been for two or three months past, and he wished none to be interrupted or suspended. He afterwards saw Mr. Greville, who found him very cheerful. He sent for me again between eight and nine, and I stayed with him until ten. He appeared weak and uncomfortable, though not positively in pain. At ten, he said he should like to go to bed; but the usual hour had not arrived, and he would wait for Sir H. Halford. I persuaded him to go to bed at once. This was the first night that he had anticipated the usual hour, and the medical attendants ascribed it to increasing weakness, against which he

had hitherto contended. All agreed that he might linger on a few days, unless an attack of nervous faintness should carry him off suddenly. On the following day, the 29th, H. R. H. after passing a tolerable night, appeared better. He had taken some nourishment, and his pulse was steady. He sent for me soon after ten, and spoke very seriously of his situation, but without alarm or agitation. He appeared very desirous of extracting very direct and unreserved answers; often fixed his eye upon me, as if to search my thoughts, and made me change my position, that he might see me better. I appeared not to notice this, but kept up the conversation for an hour and a half, on various subjects of business, &c. This succeeded, and he gradually became more at his ease. He was quite equal to any exertion of mind. When Sir H. Halford came, he announced to H. R. H. the King's intention to pay him a visit on that day, and H. R. H. dressed and shaved himself, which he had not been able to do on the preceding day. The physicians told me that the state of the legs had become more unfavourable. H. R. H. saw the Adjut.-Gen. and Quarter-Master-General, and transacted business with them as usual. His Majesty came at two, and stayed an hour with H. R. H. His Majesty thought him looking better and stronger than on the 27th, but this was the last time he saw him, his Majesty's own indisposition having disappointed his anxious wish to have come again to him. H. R. H. sent for me at five, and went through his usual official business with me, after which he appeared tired and exhausted, and indeed he had previously retired to his bed-room. He afterwards saw Col. Stephenson, who found him in the same weak and exhausted state. Towards nine he sent for me again, and I found him much oppressed, and breathing short, and in general unable to rouse himself. He dismissed me after a short time, wishing me good night; but between ten and eleven he sent for me again. I found him dozing, and when he roused himself, he complained of inward pain, asked me how late I should stay in the house, (he was not aware that I had slept in it for several nights), and again wished me good night. He had called for Sir H. Halford, Mr. Macgregor, and Mr. Simpson, repeatedly in the same manner, and after wish-

ing them good night. Some time after, he again sent for Mr. Macgregor, who found him in one of his attacks of nervous faintness. Mr. Macgregor gave him some laudanum, and after some time he became more composed, and fell asleep.

I learnt early in the morning of the 30th, from Mr. Macgregor, that H. R. H. had had some sleep at intervals, but that he appeared much weaker, and that there were other indications of increasing danger. His R. H. had determined not to quit his bed-room. He sent for me at half-past ten, and I remained with him for more than an hour, until Sir H. Halford came. I was extremely shocked at the extraordinary change which had taken place in one night, or rather since the preceding morning at the same hour. He appeared extremely feeble and under great uneasiness from pain, but otherwise composed; and, although suffering so much, he uttered no complaint. He asked me when I had come, and I told him I had slept in the house. He did not seem surprised or displeased, but said he concluded he was considered much worse, for Mr. Macgregor had been three times to see him in the night, but that he felt quite equal to business. I therefore brought forward a few subjects, and received his very clear instructions, though his voice had become so feeble that I could with difficulty hear him. H. R. H. saw the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and Sir W. Knighton, who was going to Windsor, and through whom he sent an affectionate message to the King. To the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex he spoke cheerfully on the state of Portugal, and other matters of public interest. The Princess Sophia was also with him for a considerable time. Between nine and ten he expressed a wish to see Col. Stephenson and me, and we went to him, but he said little, and wished us good night.

He passed a restless night, and appeared much weaker on the following morning (the 31st Dec.), but continued perfectly sensible, took nourishment when offered to him, but showed no inclination to speak, unless spoken to. His medical attendants apprehended, from the increased weakness, the rapid approach of dissolution. I went to him, by desire of the physicians, between one and two. He took my hand, and received me most kindly. He said,

"Here I am; I feel weaker, but not worse, and I do not suffer pain" He moved his lips occasionally, but I could not distinguish what he said; he appeared quite sensible, very composed, and twice looked at me, the first time seriously, the second time with a placid, almost a cheerful smile, and I came away perfectly satisfied that his mind was free from anxiety and uneasiness. The Princess Sophia came in, and the manner in which he roused himself when she was announced was very striking. Her R. H. staid with him about twenty minutes. He continued very quiet throughout the rest of the day, and at half-past seven desired Sir A. Cooper, who was going to Windsor, to give his affectionate duty to the King, and to tell him he was very comfortable.

On 1st Jan. I learnt that H. R. H. had passed a very quiet night, with four hours' good sleep, and that no material change had taken place in his state; that he continued perfectly sensible, took sufficient nourishment, and spoke whenever roused; nor were the legs in a worse state; on the contrary, their appearance had become more favourable. Upon the whole, the physicians thought he might linger on longer than they had expected, such was the extraordinary resistance which his constitution opposed to the progress of the disease. The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex again saw him, and he received them affectionately, but did not speak, and they left him immediately. The Princess Sophia then went to him; he kissed her, and said—"God bless you! my dear love—to-morrow, to-morrow," and she left him. He continued in the same quiet and composed state throughout the day, and occasionally told his medical attendants that he felt no pain, and was very comfortable. I did not see him.

The report on the following morning, the 2d Jan. was, that the night had been quiet, and that he continued free from pain, and perfectly sensible, though he seldom spoke. Soon after nine he had a shivering attack, which was very alarming, and his pulse was hardly perceptible, but he rallied. He had been moved nearer to the window, was quite himself, and asked whether the day was not a frost, which was the case. He became slightly delirious at twenty minutes past one, and other symptoms had become more alarming. Still he

was quite sensible at intervals. The Princess Sophia was with him for a short time, and he knew her.

The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, who came in the afternoon, did not see him. H. R. H. continued nearly in the same state, except that his pulse had been gradually lowering, and his breathing becoming very short, and his situation appeared so critical, that I and other attendants in the house determined not to take off our clothes. The street was crowded with people throughout the day, not apparently assembled from curiosity, but from anxiety, extremely quiet, and hardly speaking, except to inquire, in a subdued voice, what was the state of H. R. H. I learnt at six o'clock on the following morning (the 3d), from Mr. Macgregor, that, notwithstanding a restless and uncomfortable night, H. R. H. had rallied, and appeared then stronger, more inclined to talk, and to take nourishment, than he had been on the preceding day, and that it was impossible to calculate when the crisis would arrive. His pulse also had become more steady. The other medical attendants confirmed this at a late hour, and observed that H. R. H.'s extraordinary powers of constitution and tenacity of life defied all calculation. The Princess Sophia, being unwell, could not come this day; the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex came at twelve, and stayed until six, but did not see their brother. Sir W. Knighton, having come from Windsor, and been named to H. R. H., he desired to see him, that he might inquire after the King, and requested him to assure his Majesty of his affectionate duty. Towards the evening H. R. H. showed symptoms of returning strength, and the physicians reported to his Majesty that he continued in the same state, without appearance of immediate dissolution, but without hope. Between eleven and twelve, he was very quiet, and inclined to sleep. The assemblage of people in Arlington-street was the same as on the preceding day; there was the same propriety of conduct, the same manifestation of affectionate interest, free from curiosity.

H. R. H. passed a very restless night, with occasional attacks of faintness and spasm. His breathing had become more difficult, his pulse more feeble and irregular, but yet there were no symptoms of rapidly approaching dissolution. Sir A.

Cooper had sat up with him to relieve Mr. Macgregor; and when the latter went to his Royal Highness, he desired him to thank him, and say he was very kind. Shortly after, he saw some one near him, and Mr. Macgregor told him it was Mr. Simpson; and H. R. H. said, "Mr. Simpson is a good man." He took some slight nourishment occasionally, and towards ten o'clock he had a serious attack of faintness, during which his pulse was hardly perceptible, but he rallied again. Sir W. Knighton saw H. R. H. but he did not speak to him. Between one and two Mr. Macgregor came to tell me that H. R. H. had named me frequently, and at last made them understand that he wished to see me. I immediately went to him. I found him dreadfully changed, very feeble, much oppressed, and evidently unable to distinguish objects clearly. Batchelor named me to him, and I sat down close by his right side. He looked at me with a kind smile, took me by the hand, and I told him I had not left the house since I had last seen him. He asked me with difficulty, and in a faint though steady voice, whether Col. Stephenson was in the house. I said he was, and asked whether he wished to see him; he nodded assent, and I immediately sent for him. Col. Stephenson went to his left side; but as H. R. H. could not see him, I beckoned to him to come to the right side, and I moved back, so as to enable him to come close up, while I supported H. R. H. by placing my hand against the pillow, behind his back. He then gave his hand to Col. Stephenson. After some interval, during which H. R. H. breathed with great difficulty, and was very faint, and during which Batchelor bathed his temples with Cologne water, he collected his strength, and said in a steady, firm tone of voice, but so low as to be hardly audible to Col. Stephenson, whose head was further removed than mine, "I am now dying." After this he dropped his head, and his lips moved for about a minute, as if in prayer. He then looked at us again, and appeared to wish to speak, but an attack of faintness came on, and his respiration was so difficult, and he seemed so weak and exhausted, that I thought he was dying, and expressed that apprehension to Col. Stephenson, who partook of it. Batchelor bathed his temples again, and he rallied, after which he again took

Col. Stephenson's hand, and nodded to Batchelor, who told us he meant we should leave him. The scene was most affecting and trying, but yet in some respects satisfactory, as it showed that he was perfectly aware of his situation, and we concluded he had seen us together, as being his executors, and meant to take leave of us. I heard afterwards that he had appeared much exhausted by the effort, but subsequently took some chicken broth and became composed, without having any return of faintness. Towards the evening he rallied again, and had some sound and comfortable sleep, and his attendants separated under the impression that H. R. H.'s life would be prolonged at least another night. In the course of the night he had so serious an attack of faintness that Mr. Macgregor thought he would not have recovered from it; but he rallied again towards the morning of the 5th, and had taken some nourishment. The breathing had, however, become extremely difficult. About eleven, Mr. Simpson came to me to say that the symptoms of approaching death had come on, and that the medical attendants wished me to be in the room adjoining to that in which H. R. H. lay. I brought in the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and Col. Stephenson, and we continued in the room, expecting every moment to be called in by the medical attendants (who were all with H. R. H.) to witness his death. Sir H. Hallford came to us occasionally, and stated that H. R. H.'s pulse was hardly perceptible, his extremities were cold, he was speechless, and had with difficulty swallowed a little milk and rum, but nevertheless appeared to retain his senses. Of this, indeed, he gave proof at twelve, for Mr. Macgregor came in to say that H. R. H. had insisted on having his legs dressed (which they naturally wished to avoid at such a period), for he had looked at him several times, had pointed at the clock, then at his legs, and had pushed off the covering, thus showing his determination to go through all that was required to the last moment. When he found that he was understood, and that Mr. Macgregor was preparing for the dressing, he signified his thanks to him with a kind smile, threw back his head, and hardly noticed any thing afterwards. The pulse became more feeble, the attacks of faintness more frequent, but H. R. H. struggled on, and between

eight and nine this state appeared so likely to last for some hours, that the Duke of Clarence was persuaded to go home, and I returned to my room to answer some inquiries. At twenty minutes past nine, Col. Stephenson called me out, and told me he was in the last agonies. I hastened down, but my dear master had expired before I could reach his room, and I had the comfort of learning that he had expired without any struggle or apparent pain. His countenance, indeed, confirmed this; it was as calm as possible, and quite free from any distortion; indeed it almost looked as if he had died with a smile upon it. The medical attendants, the Duke of Sussex, Batchelor, and another servant, were in the room, looking at him in silence, and with countenances strongly expressive of their feelings.

Such was the end of this amiable, kind, and excellent man, after a long and painful struggle, borne with exemplary resolution and resignation; and I am confident that the details into which I have entered, of the last circumstances of that struggle, will not prove uninteresting to those who were sincerely attached to him. I feel that I owe it to H. R. H.'s character, to add some general observations, which may serve to place it in its true light, and to confirm the opinion of those who view his loss as a national calamity.

It may be necessary to premise, that from the moment that I had received the alarming report from Brighton, I ceased to entertain any sanguine hopes of H. R. H.'s recovery, and that my expectation of it became gradually more faint, although they varied occasionally, as the symptoms of the disorder fluctuated. This impression led to my keeping the minutes, from which I have extracted the foregoing statement; my object in so doing being that I might be better able, from such accurate source, to do justice to H. R. H.'s character and sentiments. The 30th Dec. was the last day on which I submitted any papers, and he was then quite equal to any business; for although his state varied in the course of the day, yet there were hours when physical causes, or the effect of medicine, did not interfere with the clear application of the powers of the mind. It has been already shown by the details I have produced, that almost to the latest hour H. R. H. was anxious to dis-

charge his official duties, and the interest he took in them was at no time weakened by the pressure of bodily disease or pain. In further proof of this, I may state, that on Saturday, the 9th Dec., I received from Lord Bathurst at his office, secret instructions respecting the force to be prepared for embarkation for Portugal, and that I communicated them in the same evening to H. R. H. He was then in great pain, but he became indifferent to bodily suffering, and immediately drew up the heads of the military arrangement (which paper, in his own writing, I now possess) from which were framed the detailed instructions approved by him on the following day, and issued on Monday the 11th Dec. This measure naturally produced the necessity of other arrangements connected with home service, and the Adj.-General and Qu.-Mast-General will bear me out in the assertion that these were entered into and directed by him with the same intelligence and attention which he had manifested on previous occasions, when we are bound to state that every arrangement was made by him, and that the execution of the details was alone left to us. It may not be irrelevant here to observe, that this had at all times been the case; H. R. H. had been at the head of the army more than 32 years: during that period various officers were successively employed by him in the situations of military secretary, and at the heads of departments at the Horse Guards; and they possessed his confidence and exerted themselves zealously. But the merit of rescuing the army from its impaired condition, of improving, establishing, and maintaining its system, of introducing that administration of it, in principle and in every detail, which has raised the character of the British service, and promoted its efficiency, belongs exclusively to H. late R. H. The work was progressive, but his attention to it, his able superintendence of it, were constant. He guided and directed the labours of those subordinate to him: their task was executive. He gave an impulse to the whole machinery, and kept the wheels in motion, and to him, I repeat it, the credit was due. An arrangement for the promotion of the old subalterns of the army had long been the object of his solicitude, but it was one of difficult accomplishment, as it was understood that no measure en-

tailing extraordinary charge on the public would be admitted. Hence the delay in bringing it forward; but H. R. H. entered into every detail of it on the 26th Dec. and the King having paid him a visit on the 27th, he ordered me to submit it to His Majesty on that day, when it obtained the royal signature; and the communication of His Majesty's gracious approbation of this arrangement was received by H. R. H. with a warm expression of satisfaction. Of the resolution and resignation with which H. R. H. submitted to protracted confinement and a painful disorder, my statement offers ample proof; but I have not stated that during all this period, during this serious trial, his excellent temper and kind disposition to all who approached him continued unimpaired. I appeal to his medical attendants, I appeal to his servants, to those who transacted business with him, official or personal, whether at any time he betrayed a symptom of irritability, whether a sharp word escaped him, whether a murmur or complaint was uttered. Every attention, from whatever quarter, was kindly received, and gratefully acknowledged. Great anxiety was shown by him to avoid giving trouble; and at the later periods of his illness, that which seemed to distress him most was, his being reduced to the necessity of requesting others to do for him that which he had ceased to be able to do for himself. Of the kind attention of his medical attendants, and their anxiety to afford to him the utmost benefit of their skill, he expressed himself most sensible. And it is due to them to say, that if he had been their nearest and dearest relative, they could not have devoted their time, care, and attention to him with more affectionate zeal than they*

* These were Sir Henry Halford and Dr. M'Michal, Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Macgregor, and Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Brande, the apothecary. Sir H. Halford, as has been stated in an early part of this paper, came from his residence in the country with a view of devoting himself to the care of H. R. H. He sacrificed for this object the usual period of relaxation from his arduous professional engagements, and nothing could exceed the anxious care, and the affectionate solicitude, with which he attended H. R. H., watched every stage of his

did. Nor did he ever betray any want of confidence in their skill, or the least desire to resort to other advice. I must add, that I can positively state, having been admitted freely to their consultations, that no difference of opinion prevailed among them: they acted together cordially, and their only object seemed to be the welfare of their illustrious patient.

During the progress of his illness, H. R. H. received the most endearing and affectionate attention from the King, and from his brothers and sisters; and they never failed to be acknowledged with satisfaction and with gratitude: the Princess Sophia especially, whose near residence admitted of more frequent intercourse, never missed coming to him in the course of the day, unless prevented by indisposition; and I have already stated that her Royal Highness, by his desire, took the Sacrament with him on the 28th Dec.

The visits of H. R. H.'s numerous and attached friends were frequent, and they were invariably received with satisfaction, and with an expression of his sense of their attention. Upon these occasions he exerted himself to meet them cheerfully, and to suppress the expression of pain or bodily uneasiness, and they often left him with the belief that he was free from both, although this had by no means been the case.

Nor did H. R. H.'s bodily suffering, or the contemplation of his critical state, diminish in any degree the interest which he had ever taken in the state of public affairs, and in the welfare and prosperity of his country. These were at all times uppermost in his mind, and I am convinced that they often engaged it in a much greater degree than did his own situation.

H. TAYLOR.

illness, and administered to his comfort. Dr. M'Michal's visits were occasional, but latterly he took his full share of the close attendance, and with equal zeal and affection. Mr. Macgregor slept in his room, and was with H. R. H. early and late, and at all times within call. Mr. Simpson occasionally relieved him in the close attendance, and latterly, when H. R. H.'s situation required that one of the surgeons should be constantly within immediate reach, and should sit up in the adjoining room, Mr. Brande took a share in that duty. H. T.

Naval Trials—(continued from p. 275.)

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

The King v. Long.

This was an information *in rem*, filed by the Attorney General, to try whether the ship *Adelaide*, the property of the defendant, had been employed in conveying contraband goods to the Southampton coast. The circumstances of the case, as appeared in evidence, were as follow:—On the 3d Oct. last, Capt. Butcher, of the preventive service, on the Christchurch station, observing a vessel about five leagues out at sea, sent a revenue cutter to search her, and as it approached her, the crew of the vessel, consisting of four persons, perceiving their inability to make a successful resistance, unshipped the cargo, consisting of tubs of spirits, into a boat which they had with them, the revenue-cutter came up alongside the vessel, and succeeded in getting three of the smugglers on board, of whom the defendant was one. While the excisemen were engaged in securing their prey, the other smuggler succeeded in detaching the vessel from the boat, and wind and night being in his favour, he effected his escape. The revenue cutter pursued him for a considerable time to no purpose. At an early hour on the following morning, the ship *Adelaide* was observed, by a lieutenant in the preventive service, passing through the Needles, and making towards Hurst Castle, in the Southampton-waters, which is about 12 miles distant from the place where the scuffle took place. On searching her, several articles of apparel were found, part of which was identified as the property of the defendant, and some of the articles were marked with the initials of the names of the other smugglers, who were apprehended along with him; and a circumstance which was still more striking, there was only one person on board—the men belonging to the preventive service, who first came in contact with the vessel, and apprehended the smugglers, could not identify him, it being dark at the time.

The evidence on behalf of the Crown was to the above effect.

Mr. *Jervis* addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. He admitted that his client had been engaged in

smuggling on the night in question, but contended that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the *Adelaide* was the ship which was employed on that occasion.

No witness being called on the part of the defendant,

The Lord Chief Baron briefly summed up, and the jury without hesitation returned a verdict for the Crown.

ADMIRALTY COURT,

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Zephyr.—Salvage.

In this case the vessel salvaged sailed in company with the *Rosalind* and *Sarah*, from Honduras to London. The latter parted company, and soon after, whilst the two remaining vessels were in the Gulf of Florida, the *Zephyr* was run down, in the night of the 9th Nov., by an American ship, called the *Russell*, and sustained considerable damage. The *Rosalind* rendered assistance, and continued with the *Zephyr* some days on her way to Nassau, New Providence, where the cargo, consisting chiefly of mahogany and logwood, was transhipped into other vessels, and the *Zephyr* was sold, being not seaworthy. The owners of the *Rosalind* now claimed an allowance for salvage, on the ground of the assistance rendered, but especially on account of the delay and deviation in her course to accompany the *Zephyr* to New Providence, which it was alleged had forfeited her policy of insurance. On the part of the owners of the *Zephyr*, it was contended, that the aid rendered was merely that which one vessel in company owed another, and moreover that an agreement had been entered into by the masters of the three vessels, whereby they engaged mutually to assist each other in emergency.

Lord *Stowell* stopped the argument on behalf of the *Zephyr's* owners, observing, that the two Trinity Masters, by whom his Lordship was assisted, concurred with him in opinion that there was no ground for a claim of salvage in this case; the assistance was not only rendered by one consort to another, but according to a special agreement for mutual defence against a common danger. It was very possible that such a contract, which promised benefit to both parties, might

turn out injurious to one; but they took it for better or worse. The vessel which rendered assistance might have sustained inconvenience, but she derived a benefit from the assurance that she would have received the same aid had she been in equal need of it. The gentleman beside him (his Lordship said) stated that these compacts were customary in that part of the world where the occurrence took place, and were considered productive of great benefit and convenience. Putting the matter of assistance out of the case, the delay afforded no ground for the demand. He had, therefore, no doubt whatever in dismissing the demand; there was not a single point upon which it could possibly be sustained. With respect to costs, the matter had been conducted more expensively than it ought to have been. Two or three suits had been brought, and loaded with unnecessary expenses. He should, therefore, not give costs.

THE ATLAS.

This very important case has stood over for some time for the opinion of the Court as to the validity of a bottomry bond executed in the East Indies, and consequently as to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Lord Stowell stated, that he had seen the opinions of two law authorities, for whom he entertained the highest respect, but they had not divested his mind of doubt as to this Court's jurisdiction. On the next court-day he would state his reasons for retaining his opinion, and the cause might go before the High Court of Delegates, if his opinion as to the want of jurisdiction was appealed from. If that court thought differently, they might retain the cause for consideration; or, if they remitted it to this court, he (Lord Stowell) would proceed with it to the best of his ability. He should not give the grounds of his sentence to-day, but it was to be understood that he decided there was a want of jurisdiction. (See 27th Feb.)

HEAD MONEY.—SLAVES.

The *King's Advocate*, agreeably to the notice given last court-day, brought before his Lordship the subject of the slaves captured at the Isle of Diego de Garcias, a dependency of the Mauritius, in 1810, by Captains Edgill and Harris, under the orders of Admiral Drury; which slaves

were conveyed to Ceylon, and enrolled and embodied in the Ceylon regiment, by direction of Sir T. Maitland, the Governor.

The Court held the slaves to have been the property of the French Government, and decreed a monition for their condemnation as prize.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

The Atlas.

Lord Stowell pronounced his final sentence in this important case. His Lordship commenced by stating, that the decision he had come to after mature deliberation was founded upon the want of jurisdiction in this Court to entertain the suit, and upon the difficult and complicated nature of the facts. The instrument in this case, though denominated an hypothecation bond, was not so in fact. Such bonds as were so considered by this Court were known to the Roman civil law, which defined their nature. They were bonds entered into in places where the borrower had no personal credit, and he pledged his ship to answer the amount of the sum raised for repairs, or for the expenses of the voyage. The transaction was of the nature of a wager; and the party advancing the money took upon himself the risk of any casualty that might befall the ship; and this risk authorised the large interest, as *pretium periculi*, which the bonds bore. His Lordship never recollected a case in which such a bond had been independent of casualty. But in the present case, whether the ship should sink or swim, the lender was entitled to be repaid. The borrower had hypothecated not only his ship, but even the whole of his personal property. In this respect, the bond was substantially distinguished from those contemplated by the Roman law as bottomry bonds. In the time of his Lordship's predecessor (about 1786 or 1787) there had been a case which found its way into the common law courts, and was reported in 2 East, 649, under the title of "*Ladbroke against Cricket*," in which a sum had been raised by hypothecating the ship; and upon a writ issuing from this court to recover the money, the party contended that by the terms of the bond the condition was not dependent upon the ship, but absolute. The learned judge, however, suffered the writ to go to execution; where-

upon a prohibition was moved for in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Kenyon, and Justices Ashurst, Buller, and Grose. That Court held that, as no prohibition had been moved for during the proceedings, they could not enter into the question of the legality of the bond. Nothing, then, had been determined as to jurisdiction. No similar case had occurred during his Lordship's experience in this Court, where the nature of the bond had been pointed out to the notice of the Court. As the question had been undecided by this court, and by other judicatures competent to correct the proceedings of the civil courts, his Lordship had wished to obtain the opinions of eminent lawyers: he had procured two from persons for whom he entertained the highest respect. But the difficulty on his mind had not been so stated as to draw the attention of these persons. A court of common law could not reach the justice of this case; but it did not, therefore, follow that a civil law court should take up the case. Neither could this court assume a jurisdiction, because there was a defect in the general law of the country. In one of the opinions he had referred to, it stated, that a court of common law would not prohibit this court from entertaining the suit; but his Lordship (with submission) was not prepared to accede to that proposition. Although a common law court might have no jurisdiction of its own, yet it was competent to restrain a court of civil law from usurping a jurisdiction. His lordship now came to the second consideration—the merits of the case. It had been said, that as both parties in this suit were consentient to the jurisdiction of the court, the suit might go on; but the court could not find a jurisdiction, and the facts of the case were so important, that it was highly improper for this court to proceed without the sanction of higher authority, lest he (Lord Stowell) should be committing a trespass where he expected to be doing his duty. The magnitude of the sum in question was another serious consideration, in a case of doubtful jurisdiction. Neither was it merely a question of law, but one of mercantile practice, according to oriental ideas, which differed from ours. How was this court to proceed in cases of this kind? A court of common law could resort to a jury of

merchants acquainted with commercial subjects, and connected with the eastern world; but this court must take the office of deciding upon itself, walking upon burning ploughshares. Counsel themselves could not be expected to be versed in the *lex mercatoria*. "Why," his lordship asked, "was not his suggestion adopted, and the question referred to a body of merchants to dispose of?" If the expense was objected to, he thought it bad economy to incur the costs of an appeal, with revision and subsequent references, on the question being carried before the High Court of Delegates. His lordship, in conclusion, said, he must dismiss the defendant from the suit, on the grounds of a defect of jurisdiction, and the difficulty, the complication, and the magnitude of the case.

Defendant dismissed, but without costs.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

The Goodluck.

This case is stated in p. 275 of this volume.

Dr. *Lushington*, for the claimants, now appeared merely to pray restitution; he consented to nothing, but offered no opposition to the payment of the captors' expenses, if any thing was recovered.

Lord *Stowell* granted the monition, expressing at the same time a hope, that he might not be thereby carried into the court of Chancery.

Dr. *Lushington* thought he might assure his lordship of experiencing favour there.

Lord *Stowell*.—I don't know that.

THE ORESTES.

This was a question as to the right of participation in the capture of a Spanish brigantine, with 265 slaves on board, under the acts of parliament and treaties with foreign powers for the abolition of the slave-trade. The facts of the case were as follow:—His Majesty's ships *Union*, commanded by Lieut. Low (a party in the suit), and *Lion*, commanded by Lieut. Smith, were dispatched by Adm. Halsted, commanding on the Jamaica station, towards Cuba, in order to check piracy and slave-trading, under the orders of Capt. Hobson, of H. M. sloop *Ferret*. In Feb. 1826, they fell in with the brigantine *Orestes*, which they chased, in company for a day or two, in the

gulf of Providence, till the Lion was lost sight of; when the Union continued the pursuit until she had the misfortune to run upon a shoal in the gulf, which obliged her to proceed to Nassau, New Providence, for repair. Upon reporting the circumstance to his commander (Capt. Hobson), Lieut. Low stated his belief, that the brigantine had run up to the top of the gulf, and gone on shore. Capt. Hobson directed the Union, after being repaired, to accompany the Lion, which was leaky, to Jamaica, and ordered the Speedwell, Lieut. Bennett, (the other party in the suit) to go in search of the slaver, taking instructions from Lieut. Low as to his course. The Speedwell proceeding according to those instructions, found the Orestes had run upon the Grass Key, at the head of the gulf, and took possession of her and the cargo, which was condemned by the mixed Commission Court at the Havannah. The question was, whether the Union was, under these circumstances, entitled to share as joint captor.

Dr. Lushington and Dr. Dodson contended that, but for the exertions of the Union, the brigantine would not have been captured; she had driven her into a *cul de sac*, where she lay defenceless; that there was no abandonment of the chase in respect to the *animus persequendi*; and that the Union would have returned and completed the capture, had she not been detached on another duty.

Dr. Jenner and Dr. Phillimore, on behalf of the Speedwell, opposed the claim on principle. It was admitted that the services of the Union were beneficial; but there was no precedent for allowing a vessel to share as joint captor which had not been in sight at the time of the capture, or did not continue in pursuit of the vessel. The Speedwell was the actual captor: there had been no *deditio* in respect to the Union.

Lord Stowell said, he would look into the cases upon the point. Under his present impression, he conceived that the party setting up a joint capture, could not establish their claim.

RAMBLER FISHING-SMACK: FLOGGING.—An inquest was held at Barking, Essex, on Wednesday, 21st March, on the body of John Jones, apprentice, of the Rambler fishing-smack. A jury was first summoned for Tuesday, to inquire into the cir-

cumstances attendant on the death of John Jones, a lad of thirteen years of age, whose untimely fate was attributed to cruel treatment received from W. Bowers, the captain of the Rambler fishing-smack, on board of which the deceased served as an apprentice. After being empanelled, they proceeded to view the corpse, and it, indeed, presented strong *prima facie* evidence of the most unjustifiable severity. The back and loins were streaked with stripes of a livid gangrenous hue, as if occasioned by heavy flogging, and the breast and other parts of the frame exhibited several indications of serious external violence. On their return to the inquest-room, at the Queen's Head, a doubt arose, whether the deceased, having expired off the coast of Holland, it did or did not fall within the coroner's province to go on with the inquiry; and until this was solved, he declined proceeding any further. To remove this, he thought it necessary to apply to the Lords of the Admiralty, and having discharged the jury, a letter was dispatched for their lordships' opinion. An answer arrived in due course, that he was fully competent to hold the inquest, which being communicated to him at Chelmsford, he returned to the Queen's Head at one o'clock on Wednesday, and a fresh jury being sworn in, the inquiry commenced. The evidence was to the following effect:—

Joseph M'Quay examined.—I am mate on board the Rambler. About a fortnight since we sailed from the port of London with 8 hands on board, consisting of the captain (W. Bowers), 3 men besides myself, and 3 boys, including the deceased. On the 14th inst., we were on the Dutch coast, all our hands were then in perfect health: about 2 o'clock, while at dinner in the cabin, I heard the deceased crying on deck; and on going up in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, I found him lashed to the windlass, with his hands and feet tied, and the back of his person exposed. Shortly afterwards, one of his fellow-apprentices loosened him, and he attempted to go into the cabin, but was prevented, and was sent back to the stern of the vessel, as I understand, by order of the captain. I remained on deck from half-past 2 till 8 o'clock; during which time the deceased remained in the same situation. He had his jacket, stockings, and trousers on, and I gave him his cap and

mittins; but the latter were taken from him by the captain's directions. The deceased asked me to go below, and I said I had no objection; but the captain would not permit it. About 8 o'clock he was brought down in a state of insensibility. The captain then placed him near the fire and rubbed him, and said he thought he was dead. I replied, "I hope not," and got out of my bed, and assisted in rubbing him. At this we continued 2 hours; but without effect, as life was quite extinguished.

In answer to the jurors, this witness further stated, that the cause of his master beating the deceased was his soiling his shirt. He had the marks of punishment on his back, which appeared as if inflicted by a cod-line. The deceased was in perfect health up to the morning of the 14th, and he thought that his death was occasioned by his being exposed to the weather. The vessel was lying to all Wednesday; it blew a stiff breeze, but did not rain. The vessel did not take in any water; he could not tell whether his clothes were wet at the time.

R. Walsh said, that he was on deck on the day before mentioned, when the captain first roped the deceased round the vessel, and then tied him hands and feet to the windlass, where he gave him several stripes with the

cat; he could not tell how many tails it had, but he thought the captain did not give him more than nine or ten strokes. When he was about half an hour on the windlass, witness went to him and untied him; he then complained of being weak, and unable to walk. He mentioned this to the captain, but he only laughed at it. The captain would not allow him to go into the cabin; the witness brought him something to eat near 8 o'clock, and he then said he was perished. He assisted in taking him down to the cabin, but he could neither speak or scarcely move at the time.

Five other witnesses spoke to the same facts, adding, that the captain refused to give him a shirt in consequence of his soiling himself three times, and that he had no shirt on while on deck.

Two medical men said, they had examined the body, and that the marks on the back arose from punishment, and those on the chest, as they thought, from friction. Neither of them, however, was mortal. The body was in a healthy state, with the exception of a slight inflammation in the bowels, and they were of opinion that death was produced by exposure to the weather.

After a considerable interval, the jury returned a verdict of—"Died from exposure to the weather."

Naval and Military Miscellany.

COL. PURDON.—On the 15th Feb. between 10 and 11 o'clock, this officer arrived at the Colonial-office, having landed on the coast of Cornwall, bringing despatches, with an account of the decease of the King of the Ashantees, in consequence of the four wounds his Majesty received in the celebrated battle in which Col. Purdon distinguished himself as commander of the British forces. The King was accompanied to the field of battle by 29 of his wives. The King's great Chief has also died since the battle. Soon after the battle was over, the surrounding native troops took possession of the bodies of the slain Ashantees, cut off their heads, and were very expert in separating the jaw-bones, to take home with them as proofs of their victory. When Gen. McCarthy was taken, the King of the Ashantees had his head taken off, and worshipped it in a libation of rum. Col. Purdon has since got possession of it. During the conflict, the Colonel was wounded in the thigh.

No less than three attempts were made to poison him. On his voyage home, he was nearly shipwrecked off the Rocks of Scilly. He left England about three years ago, with the rank of Major, and was promoted to Lieut. Colonel of the Royal African Corps 18th Oct. 1824. It is a satisfaction to add, that the services of this gallant officer have been justly appreciated at head-quarters.

CAPTAIN COOK.—On the death of this celebrated navigator, his late Majesty settled a pension of 200l. per annum on his widow, and 25l. per annum on each of his children, of whom he had several. Captain Cook stood godfather for his wife, and at the very time she was christened declared that he had determined on the union which afterwards took place between them. The lady is now living in the full enjoyment of her faculties at Clapham.

DESERTER.—As a party of carbiniers stationed at Nottingham, were escorting a deserter to Loughborough, in the vicinity of the Trent bridge, a

young shoemaker prevailed upon them to stop, that he might partake of a glass of ale with the prisoner, whom he recognised to be an old friend. At parting, the deserter told the corporal that the shoemaker was a deserter from the same regiment. The corporal attempted to take him, but the shoemaker extricated himself from the party, and ran through a field next the river, into which he dashed, and swam boldly, notwithstanding the rapidity of the current, towards the opposite bank. Three of the soldiers ran along the bridge towards Nottingham, but observing he was gaining the opposite bank, and that they had very little chance of intercepting him, they fired their carbines in succession at the unfortunate man. Two of the balls missed him altogether; the third struck him in the fleshy part of the arm, and he was observed to turn upon his back. By dint of exerting himself, however, he gained the opposite bank, and landed upon the wharf. Three men who were at work upon the wharf advanced to seize him, when a liberator arrived in the person of his shopmate, who knocked down the three men one after the other. The two shoemakers then jumped into the canal, and crossed into Sneinton meadow, and succeeded in escaping into the town.

AMERICAN CANALS.—In the four states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Jersey, canals of the aggregate length of at least 400 miles are at this time in progress, the expense of which will not fall short of two millions sterling; and others involving an outlay of as much more are projected. The Great Northern Canal pays most magnificently. The entire cost of it and the Lake Champlain Canal, (the one 362 and the other 22 miles long,) was 1,780,000l.; and though only finished twelve or eighteen months ago, the produce of the tolls and other dues amounted, in 1826, to 225,000l. or 12½ per cent. on the capital. The trade upon it threatens soon to be greater than its dimensions admit of being conveniently carried on, and a new canal running parallel to it, but through a different district, is already talked of.

MR. CROKER.—The following anecdote appeared in the Morning Chronicle.—We regard it as a good 'Joke,' and believe the Secretary of the Admiralty must have enjoyed the reading of it as much as any other person.—At a dinner lately given in Ports-

mouth, to Lord Melville and John Wilson Croker, Esq., who had been inspecting the fortifications, naval stores, &c. of that arsenal, by the Admiral and other officers of the station, Mr. Croker, with his usual tact, and desire to shew his inferiors on what familiar footing he stands with the Peerage, took an opportunity in the course of the entertainment, to hail the First Lord with the familiar exclamation of, 'Melville, some wine.' The naval Gentlemen looked, some of them surprised at Mr. Croker's familiarity, and others deeply impressed with the sense of his importance—the great *Land-Lord's* brow lowered a little at being thus cavalierly addressed by a mere Secretary, and swallowed his wine with as much *hau-tour* as possible. But his revenge was to come. A young Midshipman, who had escorted Mr. Croker over the works, very much tickled by this hail-fellow well-met style of doing business, after waiting for about a minute, and before the surprise had yet subsided, exclaimed with the utmost pitch of his voice from the bottom of the table—'Croker, some wine,' and on the Secretary very reluctantly complying with the request, by pouring the smallest quantity possible in his glass, added—'No skylights, my lad,—*Secs* and *Middies* always take bumpers here.'—In the laugh that followed none joined more heartily than Lord Melville."

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP OF WAR.—About half an hour before day-light of the 18th Feb. it was discovered that one of the men-of-war lying up Portsmouth harbour, in a state of ordinary, was on fire. The Victory made the signal for assistance, and fired several guns to alarm the officers of the dock-yard, as well as the people in the other ships near her. In the course of a quarter of an hour, every person was at his post; and all the boats belonging to the guard-ship, as well as those belonging to the ordinary and dock yard, were at the spot, and rendering every assistance, but unfortunately of no avail, as the wind was blowing strong from the eastward. The destructive element soon gained such an ascendancy over the united efforts of several hundred men, as to baffle all possibility of getting it under. By this accident, the country has lost one of its finest frigates, the Diamond having lately returned from South America, under the command of Lord Napier: she had

gone through a partial repair, and was placed in ordinary, as fit for immediate service. The boats in attendance were under the command of Capt. Inglis, of the *Victory*, and Capt. Clavell, of the *Ordinary*, who were very active in getting the fire under, as well as having the ships nearest removed out of danger. The accident is supposed to have been caused by raking out the gallery fire the night before, when some of the cinders must have got under the grate, and communicated to the deck. Fortunately all the warrant officers and men, together with their families, got safe out of the ship.

VIRGIN MARY.—A Marine Insurance Company at Cadiz once took the *Virgin Mary* into formal partnership, covenanting to set aside her portion of profits for the enrichment of her shrine in that city. Not doubting that she would protect every vessel in which she had such a manifest interest, they underwrote ships of all sorts, at such reduced rates, that in a few months the infatuated partners were all declared bankrupts.

ELSINEUR.—The following was posted at Lloyd's:—"To the Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General in London.—At Hoganos, near Elsineur-sound, a brick-kiln has been erected, from which, when the fire is strong, the flame may be seen issuing out of the top of the chimney, the height of which is thirty feet above the level of the sea. This brick-kiln is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ German mile S. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ (6 on the compass) from the Koll-light.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—When he got old, he usually passed the evening in a room which looks upon one of the courts of Blenheim-house. I know the room from long habits, because it was that which was appropriated to be my bedchamber, after the death of the old Duchess of Bedford, whenever I came to Blenheim. In that room he played regularly every evening at Chess. When he was beat, the old man sometimes shed tears: "Every one," he sobbed out, "every one can beat me now."

NAVAL HEROISM.—About 2 o'clock on the 24th Feb. a lad of 15 or 16 years of age fell into the Liffey, close to the *Hibernia* steam ship. After some fruitless attempts to throw a rope to him, he was in the act of sinking, when Mr. Digges, of the Royal Navy, who was fortunately passing, in company with Mr. Keown, of Dominick-street, rushed through the

crowd, plunged into the river, and succeeded in swimming with the boy to the paddle-box of the steam vessel, where he was received by the cheers of every person present. The gallant sailor was offered dry clothes, which he declined. This is not a solitary instance of this gentleman's good feeling. When midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Liverpool*, in Simon's bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Digges, during a heavy gale of wind, saved the life of Mr. Batt, a brother officer, now residing in the King's county.

LA PEROUSE.—It would appear from the following extract of a letter, dated Port Louis (Isle of France), Dec. 19, that some intelligence has at length been obtained of the fate of this unfortunate navigator:—"We have advices here of the celebrated navigator Monsieur La Peyrouse's sword having been found by the commander of a ship who touched at one of the Molucca Isles. The inhabitants say that she was driven on shore in a tempest; and, in consequence of some misunderstanding, they fired a broadside on shore, and in return they all were murdered, at least the greater part of them. It appears his name is very distinct on the sword."

GENERAL ENGLAND was a very tall man, and proportionately broad, with no little abdominal protuberance; in short, one of the largest of the male species. On his return from abroad, he attended the Duke of York's levee; as soon as he turned his back, and was out of hearing, H. R. H. observed, "England! Great Britain, by G—."

MARCHIONESS OF CHAVES.—Letters from Oporto of a recent date, give us some amusing details on the conduct and appearance of the rebel chiefs, and particularly of their female leader. This lady has accompanied the insurgents in all their movements, and supported their courage amid all their difficulties. She holds the commission of captain in the 7th *Caçadores*, and gallantly appears at the head of her company both in the camp and the field. Much of the success of the rebel cause has arisen from the boldness of her counsels, and the intrepidity which she inspires into the ignorant peasants, who have been misled by their loyalty or their superstition. It will be remembered, that on the advance of her troops from the north, detachments of two constitutional regiments,

under Zagallo, were defeated and dispersed. The colours of these regiments were carried to the Marchioness, who has made them into a dress, which she intends to wear on gala-days and festivals.

THE WRECKER: A CORNISH LEGEND.—Towards the close of the sixteenth century, a horrid custom prevailed on the coast of Cornwall, of luring vessels to their destruction in stormy weather, by fastening a lantern to a horse's head, and leading it about on the top of the cliffs, in order that the bewildered mariner, mistaking it for the light of a vessel, might be induced to shape his course towards it. This atrocious expedient was often successful. The devoted crew dreamed not of their danger until warned of it, too late, by the foaming breakers that burst upon them from the shore; and the vessel speedily became the prey of a set of ruthless barbarians, who, to secure themselves impunity in their plunder, often murdered those who escaped drowning, and then called their booty a *God-send*.

In a small hovel, on the craggy shore of a deep and dangerous bay on the coast of Cornwall, dwelt one of these wretches—an old and hardened desperado, who united in himself the fisherman, the smuggler, and the wrecker, but the last was his favourite occupation; and such was the confidence of his companions in his experience in this capacity, that he was usually appointed their leader, and rarely failed in his office. His wife, too, encouraged him, and not unfrequently aided him in his iniquitous exploits. Disgusted with the wickedness of his parents, their only son left his home in early life, and sought to obtain an honourable subsistence as the mate of a West Indian trader.

It was at a period when a long and profitless summer and autumn had nearly passed away, that Terloggan, like the vulture, ever watchful for his prey, was more than usually observant of the signs of the heavens; nor was any one more capable than himself of discovering the most distant indications of a tempest. Nature had for several months worn a placid and most encouraging aspect. The soft and azure sky seemed to rest upon the transparent sea, and the slowly-expanding waves swept with slow murmurings along the shining sands of the deep bay with a wild

and monotonous plashing, that seemed to strike like the voice of a prophecy upon the ear. Not more hateful were the glorious beams of the orb of day to the fallen Lucifer, as described by our great poet, than was the quiescent state of nature to the dark mind of Terloggan. In his impatience he cursed the protracted season of tranquillity, and hailed the approaching period of storms as more congenial not only to the "gloomy temper of his soul," but to his interests. At length he saw, with a smile of savage satisfaction, the sun sink in angry red beneath the dim and cloudy horizon; heard with secret exultation the hollow murmuring of the winds, and beheld the blackening waves rising into fury, and lashing the lofty rocks with their ascending spray. As the night advanced in chaotic darkness, the horrors of the tempest increased; and the long and loud blast of the contending elements rung out upon the ear like the death-knell of a departed soul. "Now's thy time," ejaculated the old hag, his wife; "go thy ways out upon the cliffs, there's death in the wind." Terloggan speedily equipped himself, and ascended the steep promontory at the entrance of the bay. The usual expedient was resorted to; and he soon observed a light at sea as if in answer to his signal. His prey seemed already in his grasp. The light evidently approached nearer; and before an hour had elapsed, the white close-reefed sails of the vessel could be dimly discovered through the darkness, and the appalling cry of the seamen at the discovery of their danger distinctly heard. Signal-guns of distress were immediately fired, and the loud commands, "*All hands on deck*," and "*About ship*," were vociferated in wild despair. Every exertion was made to wear the vessel from the shore; but the redeeming moment was passed, the ship was completely embayed, and neither strength nor skill were of any avail in averting her impending fate. In a few minutes a tremendous crash, and a heart-rending, but fruitless cry for help, announced the horrid catastrophe; and the last flashing signal-gun revealed for a moment a scene too terrible to be described. The stranded vessel, hurled repeatedly against the jagged rocks of the bay, soon parted; the waves dashed over her shattered hull with relentless

fury, bearing to the shore the scattered cargo, broken pieces of the wreck, and the tattered rigging; while the mingled shrieks of the drowning, blended with the roar of the conflicting elements, rose upon the ear like the despairing cries of an army of dying Titans.

There was one, however, in whose eyes such a scene was joyous—in whose ears such sounds were melody—and that being was Terloggan. He waited impatiently until the storm had somewhat abated, and when silence began to indicate that the work of death was well nigh over, he descended the well-known cliffs to dart upon his prey. Unmoved by the horrid spectacle (for the moon had broken from the clouds by which she had before been concealed,) he stood awhile gazing upon the scene of desolation around him, as if at a loss where first to begin his work of rapine. But to his surprise and momentary dismay, there was yet one living soul on board, who, should he survive, would interpose between him and his hard-earned booty, and who was even now loudly supplicating his assistance. To dispatch this unhappy creature in his exhausted and helpless condition was a resolution no sooner formed than executed. Whilst he was appearing to aid his escape from the jaws of death, one stroke of his hanger laid him a livid and mutilated corse upon the sands before him. Terloggan then rifled the pockets of his victim, took a ring from his finger, and, laden with the most portable articles of plunder, retraced his footsteps to his hut.—“What luck?” exclaimed his fiend-like helpmate, as he crossed the threshold of the door. “Never better,” rejoined Terloggan, pointing to his booty. He then described the success of his hellish stratagem without even concealing the particulars of the murder; after which he displayed some pieces of foreign gold coin, and the ring which he had taken from the finger of the stranger. “Give me the light, Meg,” said the hoary villain. The hag obeyed. But no sooner had he examined the ring than he recognised its form and certain marks upon it. His countenance changed, and, with a groan of agony, he quickly handed it to his wife. She knew too well from whose hand it must have been taken, and, after glancing at it for a moment, yelled out with supernatural energy, “Oh, my son, my poor son!” and fell

senseless at the feet of her husband. Terloggan endeavoured to master his feelings until the fact could be ascertained. He arose with the dawn, and hastened to the spot where he had left the murdered corse. It was indeed his son. The stroke of retribution had been complete. Overwhelmed by despair, and stung by remorse, to which his heart had ever before been impervious, he determined on self-destruction. A few days afterwards his mangled body was found among the rocks, and was interred on the spot where he had perpetrated his last deed of blood. The chief incidents of his terrible story are still narrated in the neighbourhood which was the scene of its hero's manifold atrocities. His wretched wife perished a few weeks afterwards by the fall of her hut, occasioned by one of those dreadful storms which she and her savage helpmate had so frequently invoked.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.—A new kind of punishment has been inflicted in Lisbon upon an English soldier. Wishing to have his fill of port-wine, and his finances being rather in a low state, he sold a pair of breeches, to obtain the means of quenching his thirst. This fact having been reported to his superiors, the soldier was compelled to stand sentinel two hours at the door of the barracks in full uniform, but without his breeches.—*French paper.*

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—In a letter from Mr. Douglas, the botanist, to Dr. Hooker, dated from the Great Falls, on the Colombia river, 24th March, 1826, there is the following curious paragraph respecting the North-West Passage:—“There is here a Mr. Macleod, who spent the last five years at Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river. He informs me, that if the natives, with whom he is perfectly acquainted, are worthy of credit, there must be a North-West Passage. They describe a very large river that runs parallel with the Mackenzie, and falls into the open sea near Icy Cape, at the mouth of which there is an establishment on an island, where ships come to trade. They assert that the people there are very wicked, having hanged several of the natives to the rigging: they wear their beards long. Some reliance, I should think, may be laid on their statements, as Macleod shewed us some Russian coins, combs, and several articles of hardware,

very different from those furnished by the British Company. Mr. Macleod caused the natives to assemble last summer, for the purpose of accompanying him in his departure from Hudson's Bay. The sea is said to open after July. This gentleman's conduct affords a striking example of the effects of perseverance. In the short space of eleven months he visited the Polar sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, undergoing such hardships and dangers as, perhaps, were never experienced by any other individual."

THE SAILOR'S FUNERAL;—extracted from the Journal of a Sailor, who served on board H. M.'s frigate *Crescent*, but died lately at Ravenna:—"We had cruized for six days off Cape Formosa, and death had begun his ravages. A sickly languor prevailed among our men; their usual lightness of heart and vivacity seemed to have fled them: they sat in groups on the fore-castle, smoking in silence, or listening to the narrative of deaths on board of the other vessels, which had been on the same station. We endeavoured to divert their melancholy by different amusements, but it would not do; the number of our sick list was increasing, and the low-muttered inquiries after the dying, were always accompanied by an involuntary shudder. We committed, in one night, two to the waves; but as they had been ill ever since we had left Ascension, we paid not so much attention. The gun-room had always been healthy, but on Sabbath morning (it was our first Sabbath on the coast of Africa) poor Bury complained of headach and dizziness, his fair face had already turned *sallow*; and when he expressed his determination of retiring to his hammock, there was a settled gloom on every countenance. I remember, as the event of yesterday, when he came on board at Portsmouth. He had just completed his eighteenth year—his heart was light, and his hopes were high; and when he stepped on the quarter-deck in his uniform, I am sure there was not a finer fellow in all his Majesty's service. How affectionately his aged father bade him farewell—the tears stood in the old man's eyes, as he said, 'James, I know that you will not forget your duty to man, forget not your duty to God.' They will never meet! I went to ask him how he felt, but he knew me not; his eyes were wild—his reason was eclipsed:

the sun was setting, and the night had a most ominous appearance. I went to see him again, but his eyes were closed—the struggle was over—his spirit had fled to God who gave it! Few preparations can be made for a funeral on board of a ship. The bell tolled; and there was not a sailor who was not on deck, save those who heard the sound as the warning that the same bell would soon toll to assemble their comrades to commit to sea their remains. The night was dark and lowering; yet the lightning, which flashed vividly across the vessel, showed every object most clearly; a paleness and stillness were seated on the faces of the crew, and many a wistful look was cast towards the gangway, in mournful anticipation of the corpse. 'I am the resurrection and the life!'—there was a thrill went through every heart as these words were uttered; a shuddering hysterical sort of sigh was the response. Inclosed in his hammock, his corpse was laid on the grating. The thunder burst loud over our heads, yet seemed as if it had not been heard. The service proceeded—I heard a splash in the waters!—I could contain myself no longer. I rushed into the gun-room.—There is a moment when this world seems little, and its joys transitory baubles; there is a moment when the soul feels itself affianced to objects more sublime than nature can afford; there is a moment when all the treasured sophistry of the past life, and all the infidel cavillings which have hampered our energies, vanish like cobwebs before the breath of the wind, and the soul asserts its claim to a nobler sphere; and that moment is when we retire from the world and follow a dear departed friend—not to the untrodden floor of the ocean—not to the darkness of the grave—but whither? ay—to the glories of heaven! And the heart beats highest, yet soundest, when we feel assured, that, ransomed by a Saviour's blood, 'he walks in white robes, and celebrates in never-dying strains, the praises of his redeemer, God.'"

HOPE SCHOONER, Thomas Whitford, master.—This ill-fated vessel, from the coast of Cornwall, laden with stone, struck on the South Sand Head of the Goodwin, about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 6th March. At day-light, by the aid of glasses, she was seen from the shore, and boats immediately put off

to her assistance; but, in consequence of the heavy surf running on the sand, and the density of the atmosphere, the first efforts to approach her were ineffectual; a second attempt was made in the afternoon of the same day, which from the same cause proved unsuccessful, and it was fearfully apprehended that the crew had perished. Early the following morning, however, the boatmen were again on the alert, and the tempest having somewhat lulled, the *Mariner* lugger got sufficiently near to observe four poor fellows clustered in the main rigging. The surf was still running high, but Deal boatmen do not employ much time in deliberation. Six of the crew immediately volunteered to man the small boat, exclaiming, "Well, my boys, if the worst comes, here's off jacket for a swim." Thus determined, they backed the punt through the surf, head to sea, and soon were enabled to rescue the sufferers from the dreadful fate that awaited them. In returning to the lugger they encountered much difficulty, frequently shipping seas, and it was only by skilful management that the boat was kept afloat. They landed safely on the beach about 12 o'clock at noon, when every comfort was promptly administered to the unfortunate men. The captain's narrative is truly afflicting. When the vessel struck, he and another took to the fore-rigging, and three to the main; the sea breaking over them fore and aft, and every wave threatening destruction. With the dawn a gleam of hope shone upon them; but they had scarcely beheld the boats approaching, when they saw them incapable of giving relief, and obliged to return to the shore. The individual who was with the captain, we lament to say, soon became the victim of horror and distraction, at the thought of being severed for ever from his family. Bereft of reason and strength, the captain lashed him to the mast; but the unhappy man was soon a corpse, and washed to his grave in the deep. The captain joined the three in the main rigging, and their horror through the night may be better imagined than described. Much to the honour of the officers of the dépôts at Deal, a subscription has been promptly entered into for the men. While we rejoice in their relief, we cannot but express our hope that some special

token will be granted of the approbation that must be felt of the boatmen's conduct. Their bravery is proverbial; and never was it more remarkable, and more nobly allied to humane and disinterested feelings, than on the present occasion.

SIERRA LEONE.—The following is an extract from a letter received from a correspondent at Sierra Leone, by the *Cadmus* sloop of war, on the 11th March:—

"January 19.—Sir Neil Campbell has returned from the Gold Coast, where he made numerous alterations and reductions. He had gone up the rivers about this part of the continent in the steam ship *African*. He contracted the dreadful fever which so awfully distinguishes this cursed climate, and must have died if he had not happened to be a man of most temperate and cautious habits, and of peculiarly strong nerves. He has been confined for the last six weeks. He had a relapse, too, and was considered for some days in a hopeless condition, but nature has at length prevailed. His recovery is now certain. He will, however, have to wait for many a long day before he is himself again. The *Cadmus* brought despatches for the General on the 10th of January, and we learned that there was every probability of a war, which might release the poor half-dead English from exile. Bad as a state of warfare is, it is a blessed state compared to the condition of the military here. Hope is completely shut out from four-fifths of us. No more than one-fifth can well expect to return. The report of a war shed some comfort upon us, but we fear that the news is too good to be true. If we are to have war, God send that we may be in the thick of it before the rains commence. What they call the unhealthy season—the killing season—is now over, and we may look forward to fine weather until June. We have had a few lamentable losses here this month. Mr. Alfred Yeakle, a fine able young fellow, a volunteer, died of four days' illness on the 10th instant. Capt. Kelly died at the Gambia on the 20th of November, of 30 days' illness; he was a promising officer, and a very great loss to the service in this country. Those two gentlemen came in the *Lively* a few months ago. Fourteen of the men in a detachment in the corps have died out of 38 rank

and file, so that you see the accounts of this diabolical place have not been exaggerated. Mr. Hamilton, the chief justice, also died about three weeks ago; so that there is opened for some unfortunate victim an independence to the day of his death by this inevitable calamity. The salary is 3000*l.* a-year. It ought to be 30,000*l.* All the officers of the garrison attended the funeral. The *Joseph Green* transport is expected here every day. She brings out a number of officers and volunteers. What those aspirants after fame, who will, in all probability, die ingloriously, mean to do, I cannot imagine; there are no situations vacant for them, and unless they have the means of supporting themselves, what will become of them? But they will be unprovided for. The idea of speculating upon this yawning grave is the most extraordinary that ever entered the mind of afflicted man. We lead a most monotonous life. Every day like the preceding. Our barracks are very fine, perhaps equal in every respect to any you have ever seen in England,—in fact, all the materials, even to the common lath, are sent out from England; so that you may form some notion of the immense expense of such an undertaking for the accommodation of 500 men and their officers. The march up to the barracks by an indisposed man is almost always fatal. There is one infernal arrangement here. The Medical Board has not the power to send home any unfortunate military man, although he may be pronounced absolutely in a dying state, in consequence of the pestilent climate.”

DIVING BELLS.—In a late list of patents is one by J. Sheele, Esq. M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, for some very important improvements in the use and construction of the diving-bell. The improvement particularly relates to the descent of an engineer, who may remain at any depth beneath the water; and, unaccommodated by the pressure of condensed air, may work with increased safety and effect, maintaining uninterrupted communication with those above by means of conversation. Mr. S. has likewise constructed an optical instrument for illuminating objects under water; and has contrived an improved method of detaching men from the bell.

MARINE SOCIETY.—The anniver-

sary dinner of this society (instituted for the Equipment and Instruction of Distressed Boys for the Royal Navy, the East India Company and Merchants' service, and the Fisheries) took place on the 22d March, at the City of London Tavern. H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence was in the chair, supported by Sir G. Cockburn, Capt. Hall, R. N., the Hon. W. Fraser, and several gentlemen of the Trinity-house, and officers of the navy. The attendance altogether was numerous and respectable, although there were not so many individuals of rank present as might have been expected, considering the interest and importance attached to the objects of the institution. The Earl of Romney was detained by indisposition, but his Lordship accompanied his apology by a donation of 100*l.* The Royal Chairman addressed the society repeatedly in the course of the evening, when proposing the several toasts, and pointed out the peculiar claims for support which a society that supplied the navy with ready-formed seamen, had upon a commercial and maritime country like this. H. R. H. also entered into some of the details of the benefits conferred by the charity, from which it appeared, that the total number of men and boys provided for by it, from its first commencement down to December 1826, amounted to 75,759. A very fine set of boys belonging to the institution marched round the apartment, bearing the red, white, and blue ensigns, and after giving three hearty cheers, at the sound of the boatswain's whistle, withdrew from the room, leaving a most favourable impression behind them of the effects of the charity from their fine manly and orderly appearance. The Treasurer's report announced donations to the amount of 754*l.* Amongst the names of the contributors were those of His Majesty, 100 guineas; the Duke of Clarence, 20 guineas; the Duchess of Clarence, 10 guineas; the Earl of Romney, 100*l.*; Lieut. Shaw, 50*l.*; the East India Company, 100*l.*; the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, 100*l.*; and a long list of others.

NAVIGATION OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.—The importance of our possessions, and the ascendancy which the late treaty has given us in these straits, render any information which may prove beneficial to the naviga-

tion of them highly useful and interesting; and we have much pleasure in publishing the following remarks and directions regarding the passage from Malacca to this port. These are from the notes of Captain Rous, and the officers of his Majesty's ship *Rainbow*, and may be relied on as correct.—“In beating up against a southerly wind, it is recommended to commanders of ships to stand further in shore on the Malay coast than Mr. Horsburgh approves of. In his chart, he delineates an extensive bank from Formosa Point to Pulo Pisang, running parallel to the shore at the distance of four or five miles, and directs ships not to approach the Malay peninsula under 12 fathoms. The line of approximation here appears to be quite erroneous, and ships may stand in with perfect safety within two miles of the beach, any where to the north of Pulo Pisang. By this means advantage is taken of the tide, which is weak and irregular in the common track of ships. On reaching Singapore Straits, if a vessel is unable to weather Barn Island, with the wind from the southward, she should bear up for the passage through Selat Sinki, or New Harbour. This will be found safe and expeditious for vessels under 600 tons burthen, but for ships of a larger size it is too narrow and confined. The entrance of the passage bears E. N. E. from Sultan's Shoal, and is bold on either side, the only danger being a two-fathom bank on the south side. After clearing the narrows, and opening Singapore Harbour, steer along Trumba Trumbaya bay or reef, a cable's length off, and when well to the southward, edge away for the anchorage. The passage above described was effected with success by H. M. S. *Rainbow*, the first vessel that has ever come through intentionally. The *William Parker* (a free trader) passed through by mistake some time ago, and it was generally considered a very dangerous experiment. The enterprize of Captain Rous has, however, established its practicability; and these notes and observations, which were taken with great care, will render the passage easy and safe for future navigators. In these operations, we understand, that Capt. Rous was ably assisted by Mr. Bernard, agent to Lloyd's, who came in the *Rainbow* from Malacca, and whose practical knowledge of

the straits and islands, made his suggestions and information highly useful in exploring this unfrequented track.

CONVICT SHIPS.—From returns ordered to be laid before the House of Commons, by Mr. Capper, superintendent of the Convict Hulk Establishment, it appears that it consists of ten ships, stationed at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford, together with two ships stationed at Bermuda. For the half year ending the 31st of December, 1826, it appears that the total number of convicts employed on board these ships was about 3700, that the expense of the establishment was 44,328*l.*, that the earnings of the ships were 32,551*l.*; and consequently, the clear cost to the country was about three guineas for each convict. This is exclusive of the establishment at Bermuda, where there are 700 convicts, and where the average expenses and earnings are in about the same proportion as at the home establishments. The convicts are employed in the royal dock-yards, and in the construction of public works, with the exception of the boys in the *Euryalus* hulk at Chatham, who are employed in making clothes and other articles for the prisoners. It appears, that on one or two occasions these boys have been very refractory, in consequence of the ship being too small to effect a due classification,—a measure which Mr. Capper states to be absolutely necessary to keep them in a proper state of discipline.

CAPTAIN MANBY.—The successful application of this officer's apparatus for saving lives from shipwreck has been again proved at Yarmouth. Seventeen persons were lately saved from the *Brothers* schooner, stranded near the old jetty, Great Yarmouth, by Capt. M.'s apparatus, kept at the pier, in charge of the custom-house officers. The sea was running so high, and breaking over the vessel with such fury, that no boat could approach, and every instant it was expected that the persons on board would perish from the vessel going to pieces; but by the prompt exertions of the tide-waiter, his crew and a preventive man, a communication was soon effected, and by it a warp raised to the mast-head, on which in a sling the number above stated were all safely landed; when it was admitted by all present that no other

means could possibly have rescued them from inevitable death.

THE PATENT STAY-SAILS, invented by Sir Henry Heathcote, appear likely to come into general use in the navy, the commanders of those ships in which they have been used, having reported favourably of them to the naval authorities. They are represented to be greatly superior to the common stay-sails, both in efficiency and convenience. In the meantime the Americans have adopted them, after a trial in the frigate *Brandywine*, and they have been taken by the frigates built at New York for the Greek, Brazilian, and Colombian governments. This opinion is opposed to that of the author of the "*Naval Sketch Book*," (see p. 218 of this vol.) We shall be happy to congratulate Sir Henry on the complete success of his invention.

MERSEY TUNNEL.—A tunnel under the river Mersey, from Liverpool to the Cheshire shore, upwards of one mile in length, is contemplated. This will far exceed in extent the one now excavating under the Thames; and if it be completed, the carriage road from Liverpool to Chester will not exceed sixteen miles. The expense will probably be 200,000*l*.

PORT OF CALLAO.—Extract of a letter from Messrs. Gibbs, Crawley, and Co. agents to Lloyd's at Lima, dated Nov. 22, 1826:—

"We have the pleasure of sending you the enclosed directions for passing through the Boqueron, or windward entrance into Callao; and to render accidents nearly impossible, Captain Maling, of his Majesty's ship *Cambridge*, and ourselves, have gone to the expense and trouble of laying down buoys in the Channel. We have forwarded copies to Chili.

"Bring the Haradada Rock (which has a hole through it) on with the dark point of the Moro Solar, bearing S. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. keep them in one, which will bring you to the south-east buoy, in the fair way of the passage, which you keep close to on your starboard hand, and steer N. W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. with the above marks on, which will bring you to the second buoy, in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, which you leave on your right hand; there are only four fathoms a very short distance to the eastward of this buoy, and ten fathoms half a ship's length to the westward of it. From this buoy you must not steer directly for the next buoy, on

the N. W. point of Callao Shoal, because it elbows out towards the island between them, but keep rather in for Lorenzo until you have passed a remarkable round head, with a reddish appearance, and you may then run for the N. W. buoy, and steer for the anchorage. The cross-bearings for rounding this buoy, are the "*Casas Mates*," on with the hill of San Cristoval, E. N. E. The buoys lie with the following marks and bearings:—the S. E. buoy in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; the Haradada, on with the outer end of the dark point of Moro Solar, E. S. E. a little southerly; Castles of Callao, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. the point marked A in Arrowsmith's chart, W. N. W.; S. E. point of the island of Trouton, S. S. E.; point of Callao Beach, north; the Boqueron Rock, S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; breakers on the Callao Shoal, N. N. W. A pinnacle rock, near the south-west point of Lorenzo, just open of the island, and a remarkable notch on the ridge of Trouton, just open of another ridge on the same island, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The middle buoy, in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, lies with the Haradada, the same as the S. E. buoy, and bear from each other, E. S. E. and W. N. W.; Castles of Callao, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; point of Callao Beach, N. E.; breakers on Callao Shoal, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; Boqueron Rock, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. S. E.; end of Trouton, S. E.; the point marked A in Arrowsmith's chart, W. N. W.; the N. W. buoy, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. The water shoals to the eastward of this buoy very suddenly, and must be kept on the starboard hand. N. B. This buoy has a *blue* flag, all the others *red*. The buoy on the N. W. point of Callao Shoal is in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, the Castles of Callao bearing E. N. E.; the Casas Mates on with the middle of the Hill of San Cristoval; the Boqueron Rock on with the highest part of the cliff, on the N. W. end of Trouton, S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; and the N. W. end of San Lorenzo, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

"All the above bearings are by compass.

(Signed) "T. J. MALING, Capt.

"W. CARR, Master.

"H. B. M. S. *Cambridge*, Callao,

"1st Nov. 1826."

LIEUT. CLARKE, R. N.—The officers of the Preventive service have been particularly successful in saving lives and property wrecked on the coast during the gales. Lieut. Clarke, stationed at Birling Gap, saved the crew and passengers of the *Abeona*,

Cubitt, bound from Cadiz to London, wrecked near Eastbourne, at the imminent risk of his life, going among the rocks, and carrying in his arms alternately a lady and two Spanish officers. Also the whole of the crew of the Lord Cranstoun, wrecked on her voyage from Jamaica to London.

SHIPPING INTEREST.—A final answer has been given by the Board of Trade to the applications of the Ship-owners' Societies, who state in their memorials several plans, by which the shipping interests, in their opinion, could be relieved. We believe, among the suggestions were the reduction of the duty on timber from British North America, and a provision that all supplies for his Majesty's dock-yards should be brought by British ships; a reduction of duty on sea-policy, stamps, &c. &c. The answer from the Board is quite clear and decisive. The suggestions are peremptorily rejected.

MONTROSE HARBOUR.—In consequence of the great increase of shipping at Montrose, the magistrates and council have found it necessary to enlarge the quays. Mr. Buchanan, civil engineer, from Edinburgh, has surveyed the beach to the eastward of the harbour, and has reported that such an undertaking is practicable. There are also some improvements to be made at the west end of the harbour. The probable expense is estimated at 3,000*l*.

The *DRYAD* frigate, the hon. Capt. Crofton, has captured several English smugglers on the Spanish coast. The contraband goods found on board one of these vessels amounted, it is said, to 40,000 dollars.

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—The general Government of the United States, having under consideration the propriety of establishing a military post, at some point within our territorial limits, on the coast of the Pacific, the present is, perhaps, the most appropriate time to communicate any information which may in the least tend to facilitate the consummation of a measure, in our opinion of so much national importance. Heretofore, those great barriers of nature, the rocky mountains, have been called up in judgment against the practicability of establishing a communication between this point and the Pacific Ocean. But the great author of nature, in his wisdom, has prepared

and individual enterprise discovered, that so "broad and easy is the way" that thousands may travel it in safety, without meeting with any obstruction deserving the name of a mountain. The route proposed, after leaving St. Louis, and passing generally on the north side of the Missouri river, strikes the river Plate, a short distance above its junction with the Missouri; then pursues the waters of the Plate to their sources, and, in continuation, crosses the head waters of what General Ashley believes to be the Rio Colorado of the west, and strikes, for the first time, a ridge, or single connecting chain of mountains, running from north to south. This, however, presents no difficulty, as a wide gap is found, apparently prepared for the purpose of a passage. After passing this gap, the route proposed falls directly on a river, called by General Ashley the Buenaventura, and runs from that river to the Pacific Ocean. *The face of the country* in general, is a continuation of high, rugged, and barren mountains; the summits of which are either timbered with pine, quaking asp, or cedar, or, in fact, almost entirely destitute of vegetation. Other parts are hilly and undulating; and the valleys and table lands, (except on the borders of water courses, which are more or less timbered with cotton wood and willows,) are destitute of wood; but this indispensable article is substituted by an herb, called by the hunters wild sage, which grows from one to five feet high, and is found in great abundance, and in most parts of the country. *Soil.*—The sterility of the country, generally, is almost incredible: that part of it, however, bounded by the three ranges of mountains, and watered by the sources of the supposed Buenaventura, is less sterile; yet, the proportion of arable land, even within those limits, is comparatively small; and no district of the country visited by General Ashley or of which he obtained satisfactory information, offers inducements to civilised people, sufficient to justify an expectation of permanent settlement. *Rivers.*—The river visited by General Ashley, and which he believes to be the Rio Colorado of the west, is, at about fifty miles from its most northern source, eighty yards wide. At this point General A. embarked, and descended the river, which gradually increased in width to 180 yards.

In passing through the mountains the channel is contracted to 50 or 60 yards, and so much obstructed by rocks as to make its descent extremely dangerous, and its ascent impracticable. After descending this river about 400 miles, General A. shaped his course northwardly, and fell upon what he supposed to be the sources of the Buenaventura; and represents those branches as bold streams, from 20 to 50 yards wide, forming a junction a few miles below where he crossed them, and then empties into a lake, (called Grand Lake), represented by the Indians as being 40 or 50 miles wide, and 60 or 70 miles long. This information is strengthened by that of the white hunters, who have explored parts of the lake. The Indians represent, that at the extreme west end of this lake, a large river flows out, and runs in a western direction. General A. when on those waters, at first thought it probable they were the sources of Multnomah: but the account given by the Indians, supported by the opinion of some men belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, confirms him in the belief, that they are the head waters of the river represented as the Buenaventura. To the north and north-west from Grand Lake, the country is represented as abounding in salt. The Indians west of the mountains are remarkably well disposed towards the citizens of the United States; the Entaws and Flatheads are particularly so, and express a great wish that the Americans should visit them frequently.—*United States Paper.*

NAUROPOMETER.—One of the students of naval architecture (Mr. Chatfield) appointed to accompany the experimental squadron on a cruise of observation, has invented a "Nauropometer," an instrument to measure a ship's inclination, which exhibits the angles of pitching and rolling at one view. It consists of two semicircles, placed at right angles to each other; the upper edge of one, when a ship has a rotatory motion, constantly works against the lower edge of the other, and both arcs are graduated sufficiently to meet the most extreme cases of a ship's oscillation. The smallest semicircle is delicately suspended on gimbles, similarly to the mariner's compass, so that the plane of this semicircle will always hang in a vertical position. The larger semicircle forms part of the frame of the

instrument, and, being fixed in some convenient part of the ship, partakes of the ship's movement; consequently, when a vessel rolls, the outer semicircle traverses over the balanced one, which, as it is graduated, shows the degrees of rolling. Should the vessel have a pitching motion, the larger semicircle will move over the smaller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the degrees marked on its lower edge will indicate the angle of pitching.

RESULTS OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—Dr. Jamieson has observed, that the four Arctic expeditions, *viz.* that under Capt. Ross, and the three under Capt. Parry, afford the following general facts and inferences:—
1. That the regions explored abound in primitive and transition rocks; and that, although the secondary rocks occupy considerable tracts, still their extent is more limited than that of the older formations; that the alluvial deposits are not extensive; that true or modern volcanic rocks were nowhere met with; and that the only traces of tertiary strata were found in the sandstones and clays connected with the secondary traps of Baffin's Bay. 2. That the primitive and transition islands were, in all probability, at one time connected together, and formed a continuous mass with the continental parts of America; and that in the plains and hollows of this land were deposited the secondary limestones, sandstones, gypsum, and coal, and upon these again the tertiary rocks. 3. That, after the deposition of these secondary and tertiary rocks, the land appears to have been broken up, and reduced either suddenly or by degrees, or partly by sudden and violent action, and partly by the long continued agency of the atmosphere and the ocean, into its present insular and peninsular form; and that, consequently, the secondary and tertiary formations were formerly, in those regions, more extensively distributed than they are at present. 4. That, previously to the deposition of the coal formation, as that of Melville Island, the transition and primitive hills and plains supported a rich and luxuriant vegetation, principally of cryptogamous plants, especially tree ferns, the prototypes of which are now met with only in the tropical regions of the earth. The fossil corals of the secondary limestones also intimate that, before, during, and after

the deposition of the coal formation, the waters of the ocean were so constituted as to support polyparia closely resembling those of the present equatorial seas. 5. That previously to and during the deposition of the tertiary strata, these now frozen regions supported forests of discotyledonous trees, as is shewn by the fossil discotyledonous woods met with in connexion with these strata in Baffin's Bay, and by the fossil wood of Melville Island, Cape York, and Byam Martin Island.—6. That the boulders or rolled blocks met with in different quarters, and in tracts distant from the original localities, afford evidence of the passage of water across them, and at a period subsequent to the deposition of the newest solid strata, namely, those of the tertiary class.—7. That nowhere are there any discoverable traces of the agency of modern volcanoes: and we may add, that in the Arctic regions the only known appearances of this kind are those in Jan Mayen's Island, described by Scoresby.—8. That the only intimations of older volcanic action are those afforded by the presence of secondary trap rocks, such as basalt, greenstone, traptufa, and amygdaloid.—9. That the black bituminous coal, the coal of the oldest coal formation, which some speculators maintained to be confined to the more temperate and warmer regions of the earth, is now proved, by its discovery in Melville Island, far to the west, and in Jameson's land, far to the east, in Old Greenland, to form an interesting and important feature in the geognostical constitution of Arctic countries.—10. That the red sandstone of Possession Bay, &c. renders it probable that rock-salt may occur in that quarter.—11. That, although no new metalliferous compounds have occurred to gratify the curiosity of the mineralogist, yet the regions explored by Capt. Parry have afforded various interesting and highly useful ores, such as octahedral, or magnetic iron ore; rhomboidal, or red iron ore; prismatic, or brown iron ore; and prismatic chrome ore, or chromate of iron; also the common ore of copper, or copper pyrites; molybdæna glance, or sulphuret of molybdæna; ore of titanium; and that interesting and valuable mineral graphite, or black lead.—12. That the gems, the most valued and most beautiful of

mineral substances, are not wanting in the arctic regions visited by the expeditions, is proved by the great abundance of the precious garnet, which we doubt not will be found, on more particular examination of the primitive rocks, to present all the beautiful colours and elegant forms for which it is so much admired. Rock-crystal, another of the gems, was met with; and also beryl and zircon.—13. That these newly-discovered lands exhibit the same general geognostical arrangement as occur in all other extensive tracts of country hitherto examined by the naturalist; a fact which strengthens that opinion which maintains that the grand features of nature, in the mineral kingdom, are every where similar; and, consequently, that the same general agencies must have prevailed generally during the formation of the solid mass of the earth.—14. Lastly, that the apparent irregularities which at first sight present themselves to our attention, in the grand arrangements in the mineral kingdom, are the offspring of our own feeble powers of observation, and disappear when the phenomena are examined in all their relations. It is then, indeed, that the mind obtains those enduring and sublime views of the power of the Deity, which, in geology, reward the patient observer, raise one of the most beautiful and interesting departments of natural science to its true rank, and prove that its relations connect, as it were, in the scale of magnitude, the phenomena of the earth, with those more extensive arrangements presented to our intelligence in the planetary system, and in the grand framework of the universe itself.

DISCOVERY SHIP.—His Majesty's ship *Hecla*, Capt. Parry, bound on a voyage of discovery to West Spitzbergen, and the North Pole. The *Hecla* sails on the present occasion alone, unaccompanied by either transport, or other ship of war. Her burden is about 400 tons, and though a post ship, she only carries two six-pounders, and a complement of 64 men, namely:—

Three lieutenants—First lieutenant, Mr. Ross; second ditto, Mr. Foster, who acts likewise as astronomer and surveying officer; third do. Mr. Crosier; master, Mr. Crawford, a gentleman well acquainted with the Greenland navigation and trade,

who has made four voyages in the *Hecla* before; master's mate, Mr. Ware, lately returned from Africa; surgeon, Mr. Beaverley; assistant-surgeon, Mr. M'Cormick; three midshipmen: in all, 20 officers and warrant-officers, seven marines, and the rest a fine crew of seamen.

The ship is about twelve years old, the expedition to Algiers, in 1816, having been her very first trip. She carries nineteen months' provisions, 45 chaldrons of coals, and her water in bulk, or, more properly speaking, in tanks, instead of water casks, which constitutes a great saving in stowage; an object of great importance in long voyages.

The greatest attention has been paid to the victualling department of the ship. Preserved meat, beef, pork, veal, and mutton, and vegetables, are carried out in tin canisters, besides 2,000lb. weight of pemmican, a concentrated essence of meat dried by a fire of oak and elm wood, 6lb. of the best beef being reduced to 1lb., the contrivance of a Mr. Holmes, a surgeon, and late resident at Hudson's-bay. Samples of this quintessence of animal food are shown on board, having the appearance, and somewhat the flavour, of German sausages, with that difference, however, that the expense of it is said to be 17s. per pound. This is intended to be used in the boats after leaving the ship at Spitzbergen, as well as the biscuit powder.

The strength of rum is rectified to 55 per cent. above proof.

The ship herself is secured by strong iron knees, both fore and aft. She is lined all over with a coating of cork, in layers of three inches thick, to protect the men against cold and damp. Iron flues, of a semi-cylindrical shape, convey heated air to all parts of the ship, from a stove below the lower deck, as well as from the caboose between decks, subject to the regulation of a thermometer. From 60 to 70 dead-lights, in various parts of the deck, convey light to not only all the officers' and warrant-officers' cabins, but likewise to the crew. They are so arranged that they may be taken out, and ventilators screwed in their places to air the ship. The boards of the upper deck are not laid longitudinally, as usual, but diagonally, for the sake of the greater strength. A patent capstan, by Phillips, in a

perpendicular position, with three multiplying wheels, is placed between the main and mizen-mast; besides a horizontal one aft of the fore-mast; the former being of a new construction. In comforts for the crew, the *Hecla* far exceeds any ship of her size, the sleeping places, tables, &c. being arranged with great judiciousness. Every two men have a large box like an arm-chest assigned to them, duly numbered, which serves for a seat. The tables are covered with green baize. Light, airiness, elegance, and salubrity, characterize every part between decks. Two arm-chests, four pumps, three compasses, one of them on an elevated stand, and five boats, are upon deck, and three ice-boats have arrived from Woolwich, but are for the present deposited in the King's yard. Round the main-mast is an assemblage of boarding pikes to keep the bears off, or any such intrusive visitors.

Capt. Parry's great cabin contains a library of a considerable number of miscellaneous works; and, besides the usual conveniences, a large assortment of clothing, furs, and other equipments, calculated for the climate he proposes to revisit. Fur jackets, coats, or rather tunics, of Esquimaux manufacture, trowsers, and fur boots, in great variety, some lined with seal skins, others with wolf, racoon, or bear skins; some for wear in the day-time, others to sleep in on the ice, with caps attached to them; some lined with skins of the black and red footed diver, others with those of eider ducks, extremely soft, warm, and beautiful; some sewed with sinews by Esquimaux ladies, others by London furriers; snow shoes (Canadian) four feet long, with net-work of catgut, extremely light and appropriate for the object; eye preservers of gauze wire, shaped like spectacles, but convex, and some two inches broad, to go round the temples and cheek bones, but leaving the nostrils and mouth uncovered, as the breath, if confined, would be soon condensed to one mass of ice. The small clothes and pantaloons are provided with straps and buckles in lieu of buttons.

On the starboard side of the main cabin hangs an engraving of Lord Radstock and another of Capt. Franklin. On the larboard side that of his Majesty. In Capt. Parry's

bed-room hangs a picture of his lady, and a likeness of his mother is suspended immediately under the portrait of Mrs. Parry.

The gun-room and officers' cabins are fitted up with every convenience the size of the ship admits of, which, owing to the preparation for departure, and the consequent bustle, cannot be seen to advantage.

The ice-anchors differ materially from the common anchor, having but one flook, or rather only a hook, the other at the top, being compressed somewhat like a Roman S.

The ice-boats themselves are provided with large wheels of the same circumference as coach-wheels at the stern, and a pole projecting four foot a-head, to be drawn by reindeer, or in default thereof, by the crew, when on the ice, and when in the water are rowed by ten or twelve oars; the iron keels, ornamented below, are perforated with holes, to admit ropes, for their being hauled off either way; the bottom is painted black, a white streak on each side, and the inner part green. They are of considerable length.

The Hecla herself is abundantly found in every thing necessary, has two sets of sails, and new cloth to make one more; plenty of spare masts, spars, and yards, cordage, ropes, tackle, apparel, and furniture of every kind and description; instruments, both astronomical, optical, and nautical, time-pieces, &c., but neither her construction, nor additional strengthenings, can make her sail well, for her greatest velocity never exceeded eight knots, under the most favourable circumstances, during their last voyage.

On Sunday morning, the 25th March, at about 10 o'clock, the Hecla took her departure from the Dock-yard, Deptford. At an early hour every thing was ready, and at the time above-mentioned, having on board all her officers and men, she was towed out of the dock by the steam-boat Lightning, amidst the cheers of a vast number of persons who had arrived to witness her departure. The crew appeared in high spirits, who, with their gallant and enterprising commander, returned the compliment paid them. The Hecla was towed down to Northfleet. On the 1st April she arrived at Chatham, and on the 4th sailed from the Nore with a fair wind at S. W.

We publish, as a very curious and interesting document, the official letter of Capt. Parry to the first Lord of the Admiralty, detailing his plans.

Admiralty, 13th April, 1826.

"My Lord,—Among the enterprises which yet remain unaccomplished, and of which the object is to complete our knowledge of the surface of the globe, it appears to me that there is none more desirable to be undertaken, and (considering the nature of such enterprises) few so easily practicable, as an attempt to reach the North Pole of the earth. Having long been in the habit of contemplating such an enterprise, and being confirmed in my own opinion of its practicability by a written plan of Capt. Franklin, now in my possession, I beg leave to lay before your Lordship my views on this interesting subject.

"There can be no doubt of the practicability of reaching, in any year (as is the annual custom of the whalers) that part of Spitzbergen, called 'Cloven Cliff,' lying in latitude 79. 52., about the middle or towards the close of May; so that the party might set off to the northward on the 1st of June. The distance of Cloven Cliff from the Pole is 600 miles. The method which I consider a practicable one of accomplishing the proposed object, is by means of boats having 'runners' attached to them in the manner of sledges, so as to admit of their being hauled over the ice when no open water presented itself, and again launched at pleasure. The frame of these boats, which I propose should be two in number, should consist of larch or hickory, so as to be at once light, tough, and rather flexible. The principal fastenings to be of copper, of the least brittle kind, and the rest to be lashings of thong, so as to render the whole as yielding and elastic as possible, consistently with sufficient strength and stiffness. This frame being covered with leather, or some such material, (to be determined on by experiment), a boat would thus be formed, resembling the Russian *baidar*, in which long coasting voyages are performed, or the surf-boats at Madras, and in every respect suited to the intended purpose.

"The number of individuals I should propose to be employed on this service is 24—namely, two officers and ten men to constitute each boat's crew. Annexed to this letter

is a list of the articles required on such an expedition; also an estimate of the weight of each, together with a further explanation of some of the details, to which I beg to refer your Lordship. In this estimate, provision has been made for 72 days, at a full and ample allowance, of every article which is known by experience to be required on such an occasion during a polar summer. This interval of time would make it necessary to traverse $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles per day, in order to effect the proposed object, which (unless favoured by considerable extents of open water) is perhaps too much to expect to accomplish. But having, on repeated trials, found that seven days such allowance may, without any privation whatever, be extended to nine days, I feel confident that the supply mentioned in the estimate, aided by birds, seals, &c., would be found quite sufficient for 92 days, reducing the daily distance to 13 miles.

"An oilskin cover, completely over the boats, answering also the purpose of a sail when required, would make the people comfortable during the times of rest, each man being provided with his blanket-bag, and a suit of extra clothing as a dry shift.

"From my knowledge of the qualities of the Esquimaux dogs, I am inclined to think, that the object might be materially assisted by employing from 12 to 20 of these useful animals for draught*: a portion of food might be taken for them, and more would probably be procured as the party advanced; but even in case of the failure of their provisions, the flesh of the dogs themselves would furnish no inconsiderable addition to that of the men.

"In case either of meeting with an island, or of finding ice which appears to be perpetually fixed, or firmly grounded, an obvious part of the plan would be, to leave there a considerable portion of the baggage on the outward passage, to be taken up on the return, so as to be enabled to push on more rapidly. It is more than probable that the party would find some such mode of disincumbering themselves of a part of their baggage; be

sides the certain *daily* diminution of weight (amounting to *sixty pounds*), occasioned by the expenditure of provisions, fuel, &c.

"To enable the party to take advantage of the season, it would be necessary for a ship to leave England with them about the beginning of April, so as to reach Smeerenburgh towards the first week in May. By the middle of that month, the whalers usually advance as far as Cloven Cliff. As it would be proper for the ship to be somewhat strengthened for resisting the ice, I beg to suggest that the *Hecla* would, in every respect, be well adapted to this service, from 20 to 30 men, including officers, being added to the 24 forming the party intended to go to the Pole.

"Immediately on arriving at a proper station, the ship might be permanently and securely moored in any small and sheltered cove, of which there is no want in that neighbourhood. The expedition would then set off about the 1st of June, directly to the northward, being accompanied for the first hundred miles by about twelve extra men, for the purpose of assisting in the transport of the baggage, so as to make a rapid progress for the first few days.

"This extra party would then return to the ship, directions being given to the commanding officer immediately to employ them in transporting to the northernmost of the Seven Islands marked in the chart, a small quantity of provisions, &c. as a supply for the expedition on its return, that station being 50 miles nearer the Pole than Cloven Cliff, and consequently the best to steer for in coming back.

"It may here be suggested, that as regards the stay of the ship at the northern part of Spitzbergen during the three best months of the summer, the plan now proposed might be made subservient to the interests of science, by sending out some duly qualified person to employ himself during that interval, in conducting a series of experiments on the pendulum, in making a variety of interesting magnetic observations, in attending to the various meteorological phenomena, and in collecting specimens of natural history. At the same time, the party proposed above to be sent to the Seven Islands might afterwards be engaged in exploring and survey-

* Capt. Parry has since been compelled so far to alter this part of his plan as to employ Lapland rein-deer instead of Esquimaux dogs.

ing the eastern coast of Spitzbergen, of which we are at present wholly ignorant, and which it would be a matter of no ordinary interest to examine. I mention these collateral objects to shew, that during the absence of the party sent towards the Pole, the rest of the expedition might be constantly and beneficially employed.

"The practicability of thus reaching the North Pole appears to me to turn wholly on the question of resources. This being the case, it would very soon become a matter of simple calculation, whether or not the object was within the reach of the resources with which the party was furnished, so that they might at any time proceed or return, according to circumstances. In other respects, I can perceive nothing whatever that should make it an enterprise of extraordinary risk. The summer temperature of the Polar regions is by no means uncomfortable; the sun would be constantly above the horizon, and our men have always enjoyed remarkably robust health during excursions of this nature. If open water should frequently occur, it is *always sure to be smooth*, and even if it were otherwise, a boat hauled up on a floe of ice is as secure as on shore. In fact, the more open water is found, the more easy would be the accomplishment of the enterprise; and taking the chance of such occasional assistance, I cannot but entertain a confident hope, that the whole might be completed by the end of August, and the expedition again in England before the middle of September.

"With respect to the nature of the ice on which, in case of little open water, the boats would require to be hauled, the testimony of every individual who has visited these parts is highly satisfactory, affording a confident hope that the travelling over it would be easy and expeditious. Phipps, Buchan, Franklin, and Scoresby, all describe it as remarkable flat, and, within the sea margin, consisting for the most part of large, level, closely-jointed floes. Scoresby, indeed, expressly remarks, that a coach and four might drive along it for miles without interruption. Much of the ice which I have myself met with has been of that description; and the probability is, that in higher latitudes, where it may have been less

disturbed, this will be found the case in a still greater degree. On this account it might perhaps be desirable to have the means of putting the boats on wheels, thus furnishing a third mode of conveyance, which might occasionally be resorted to, if found convenient on trial.

"Such, my Lord, is the brief outline of the plan by which I consider it practicable to reach the North Pole, and on which a variety of improvements would suggest themselves, in the course of an equipment having that object in view. The enterprise itself is of so interesting a nature, and is connected with so many subjects of various scientific inquiry, that its accomplishment could not fail to be highly creditable to the country which undertakes it; while the expense would be very trifling, the risk by no means extraordinary, and the whole question solved in the short space of six months.

"I have thus early submitted my plan to your Lordship, because, in case of its adoption, I consider it essential to success, that various trials should be made, in the course of the present autumn, as to the best materials and construction for the boats and other articles of equipment. It would also be of importance to procure this summer from Greenland, by way of Copenhagen, the necessary number of dogs, as well as of their excellent waterproof boots for travelling. It would moreover be desirable that the officers and men should be selected, and trained to their respective duties, in the course of the ensuing autumn, so as to be ready for proceeding to Spitzbergen early in the next spring.

"I need scarcely add that, should your Lordship think favourably of the plan now submitted, I shall feel honoured in being intrusted with its execution; confidently entertaining the proud, and I trust not unreasonable hope, of planting under your Lordship's auspices, the British flag upon the North Pole of the earth. (Signed) "W. E. PARRY, Capt. R. N."

Estimate for each of the two Boats.

	Weight,
Boat (for 12 persons).....	1,025lbs.
Paddles, 12	82
Mast to be made of paddles,	
yard to be made of pikes	8
Oil-skin or duck covering	
(to be used as a sail)....	23

Small iron-grate for cooking (10lbs.) for each boat....	5
Coals (310lbs.) for each boat	155
Wood (some covered with brimstone)	35*
Bread (at 1lb. per man a day)	864*
Meat, or Pemmican (at two-thirds of a pound per day)	576*
Proof spirits (at half a pint per man a day)	300*
Cocoa paste (sweetened) ..	60*
Medicine	20
Ammunition	30
Tobacco (for eight men using it)	40*
Fowling-pieces, three, (21lb.) and tomahawks, two, (10lb.)	31
Boarding-pikes, 4 (with boat-hooks at the other end) ..	25
Spare clothes for men	120
Pannikin, knife, fork, spoon, pepper, and salt	16
Leadline (using shot for lead)	20
Blanket-bag (12)	55
Packages of provisions, including cooking-pot	80*
Citric acid, crystalized	5*
Materials of wood, canvass, thong, hammer, nails, &c. for repairing boat	15
Soap, twine, needles, thread, shoemakers' tools, books, pencils, pens, ink, India-rubber	8
Pocket-telescopes (two) for each boat	2
Three sextants, three artificial horizons, 2lb. of mercury	4
A small transit instrument, 3 Kater's compasses	0
Six pocket chronometers, 6 thermometers, 2 pocket compasses	1
	<hr/>
	3,600lbs.

N.B. The articles marked * will be daily reduced in weight, to the amount of 30lb. in each boat.

AMERICAN POLAR EXPEDITION.—The following Report was lately made to the House of Representatives, Washington.

“*Report.*—The select committee to whom were referred the memorials of sundry citizens of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio, proposing that, ‘under the patronage of the United States, an expedition should be fitted out to acquire more perfect know-

ledge of the northern parts of our own continent; or, if possible, to enter the more interesting and extensive field for enterprise, in the southern hemisphere,’ beg leave to report—That from the number and respectability of the memorialists, and the character of the proposed expedition, the memorialists are entitled to the most respectful consideration; but your committee, waving the discussion of any present advantage to be derived from a more ‘perfect knowledge of the northern parts of our own continent,’ or the utility or feasibility of making further discoveries in the Polar regions of the South, deem it inexpedient at this time to make any appropriation of money to set on foot the expedition contemplated by the memorialists; but they, nevertheless, recommend that the said memorials be referred to the Secretary of the Navy.”

The report was concurred in by the house.

DUMBARTON CASTLE.—The garrison consists, at present, of seventeen men, under the command of one officer, besides the governor, and the other regular subordinates of the place, such as the gunner, barrack-master, &c. As severe duty at such a place is by no means required, the men feel perfectly happy amid the cliffs and chasms of the barren rock which they inhabit; and, as every thing is kept by them in excellent order, they display a readiness to gratify strangers with a sight of their wild abode, which commands the praise of every one. The cannon are all planted opposite to their respective ports along the wall; their muzzles carefully stopt, their touch-holes covered with broad plates of lead, and their barrels and carriages in the most perfect state of cleanliness and repair, while at different stations are piled heaps of balls, ready to be used upon any emergency. On the highest pinnacle of the rock stands the flag-staff, covered with the names of a thousand visitors, and overlooking a vast expanse of country in every direction, with the broad-bosomed Clyde rolling beneath, and stretching away, until lost amidst the haze to seaward. The stranger who, on first climbing the rock of Dumbarton—on viewing from this airy pinnacle the scenery around him, and on calling to mind the many historical associa-

tions connected with the spot—does not feel his spirit kindling into enthusiasm, is by no means worthy of ever standing so high in the world. The clod of the valley is his proper pedestal. Within the castle, at a high altitude above the river, are two wells, in one of which is a fish—apparently of the burn-trout species—that, from long residence, has become perfectly tame. It generally, however much and closely gazed at, lies perfectly still; its dark colour boldly contrasting with the crystalline purity of the water in which it lives. This fish is the successor of one which lived for a great many years in the same well, and was well known to, and a great favourite with, the numerous visitors who are constantly interrupting the solitude of Dumbarton rock.

In the armoury, which contains fifteen hundred stand of arms, belonging to the militia and yeomanry cavalry of Dumbartonshire, is kept the sword of Scotland's patriot, Sir Wm. Wallace, measuring in length, from the two extremities of point and hilt, about four feet eight inches. Many years ago, nine and a half additional inches were broken from the point of it by a lady, who, in rather a masculine frolic, endeavoured to shew her dexterity and strength in lifting it horizontally from the ground by the point. Long previous to that occurrence, and probably by Wallace himself, the blade had been broken exactly in the middle, where the rude welding of the two parts is yet distinctly visible. The hilt has recently been repaired, by a new wooden haft and a few crimson tassels being put upon it, and the blade still retains a degree of the brightness which it received when furbished in the Tower of London. The enormous weapon lies upon the floor, sheathed in a slender bag of green cloth, and inclosed in a coarse wooden box, the same in which it was returned from London. Little care seems to be paid to this national relic, for rust is again creeping over its blade, and its whole appearance is by no means creditable to those who have it in keeping. We trust that this cause of complaint will be speedily rectified.

SHIP BUILDING COMPETITION.—On the 5th April Rear-Adm. Sir T. Hardy put to sea, from St. Helen's, in the *Pyramus* frigate, Capt. Geo. Rose Sartorius, with the seven sail of

experimental ships, viz. the *Tyne*, 28, Capt. K. White; *Acorn*, 18, Capt. Alex. Ellice; and *Satellite*, 18, Capt. J. M. Laws—built by Sir R. Seppings; *Challenger*, 28, Capt. John Hayes, C.B. and *Wolf*, 18, Capt. Geo. Hayes—built by Capt. Hayes; *Sapphire*, 28, Capt. Henry Dundas—built by Professor Inman; and the *Columbine*, 18, Capt. W. Symonds—built by that officer. They were joined off Plymouth by the *Trinculo* brig. The ships sailed with the wind from the southward, but it was so light and variable, that they were more under the influence of the tide than of it, during the whole of the day. The ships will continue the cruise until Sir T. Hardy has satisfied himself, and convinced the respective commanders, which among them is the best ship of war, and in what degree the others ought to be relatively classed. For this purpose, we understand, the discriminating and experienced commander of the squadron will shift his flag to the fastest vessel on any point of sailing, and give the disputant competitors opportunity of again trying their skill and the rate of their ships.—They have been sent to sea with the utmost fairness toward the several scientific builders, and the Com-in-Chief appointed to ascertain their merits, is universally acknowledged to combine with his other great professional merits, qualifications peculiar to such a service.—The trial is considered of national importance.

On the 12th April, the *Sapphire*, 28, Capt. H. Dundas, came into Devonport from the experimental squadron, in consequence of the metal lids to her air scuttles being leaky. The lids fitted on this principle have been for some time complained of in the service; it is to be hoped, therefore, that this additional proof of their not being effectual in keeping out the water will be an inducement for the Navy Board to adopt some of the several very excellent plans already before them. The *Tyne* has three or four scuttles fitted on a plan proposed by Lieut. Robertson, R. N. which were found completely tight, while the common scuttle lids were leaky. The *Sapphire* had been found to answer extremely well, and is considered a fine man of war of her class. When she left the squadron there had not been any order from the Admiral to try their rate of sail-

ing, though they had been doing their best; but, from the wind being in general light and variable, little judgment could be formed as to the relative qualities of the experimental ships. On the first two days they were sailing by the wind, with light breezes, when it was considered that the Sapphire, Challenger, and Columbine, were equal: the order of the others was—Wolf, Acorn, Satellite, and Tyne. On the third day, when they had a strong breeze and some sea, sailing a point free, the Sapphire had considerably the advantage of the whole squadron, and the others were nearly in the same relative position as on the other two days. All the ships sail better than the Pyramus. The Sapphire is to rejoin the squadron immediately in Bantry Bay.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—We are happy to give publicity to the prospectus of the projector.

"It continues to be a matter of general complaint that while only field officers are admissible to the United Service Club, all those below that rank have no similar establishment to which they may resort. I am therefore induced to submit the following propositions, convinced that the subject is worthy the serious consideration of the naval and military authorities.

"That a club be established, called the Junior United Service Club. That the patronage of general officers, admirals, &c. be solicited for the same. That a committee be formed of officers in his Majesty's army and navy, and of the hon. East India Company's service, to conduct the affairs of the club; the appointment of which committee to be subject to the approval of the patrons. That a house director be appointed, who will have the entire charge of the house, &c. and be responsible to the committee for the proper discharge of his duty. That a treasurer be appointed by the patrons. Patronage to be equally divided in the committee; a recommendation from any patron being always duly attended to. That each subscriber pay an entrance fee of ten guineas; and four guineas per annum; and also subject himself to the strict observance of the rules and regulations of the club.

"Each subscriber will have the privilege of having his papers, and to the club. These will be taken in; all periodical

and a library formed in the reading rooms.—Billiards and other amusements of course. A *table d'hôte* will be provided daily.—Separate dinners, if desired, breakfasts, &c. on the most economical plan. The wines will be imported expressly for the club, and it is expected they will be admitted, duty free.

"The above are the principal details of the proposed establishment: one which cannot fail to be highly desirable to a numerous class of naval and military officers, who have hitherto been deprived of that social intercourse which prevails among those of higher rank, and which is so beneficial to the service at large. Considered as a measure of economy, the club has peculiar claims to attention. If once established it would induce many officers to return from the continent, who from their scanty means cannot now afford to live in England, and that money would be spent at home which now goes into the pockets of strangers. Moreover, in a political and moral point of view, the expediency of such an institution is still more strongly enforced. A long residence in a foreign land necessarily subjects the parties to the influence of foreign habits, than which, perhaps, nothing can be more exceptionable in the character of a British officer. As every rational amusement will be provided, it is presumed that the club will have the effect of preventing young and inexperienced men from resorting to those haunts of excess and dissipation, of which so many have been the deluded victims.

"J. E. JOHNSON.

"London, 16th Feb. 1827."

30th REGIMENT.—In prosecution of its march to Madras, from Hyderabad, this corps suffered severely from the commencement of it to the Kistnah river, by the inclemency of the weather. At Mulkaipoor, on the 28th Aug. a storm, accompanied by torrents of rain, thunder, and lightning, set in with a violence seldom witnessed even in those parts; by which all in camp were drenched. This was followed up by another storm, if possible more severe, at Narrainpore, which commenced in the evening of the 29th, and about two o'clock on the morning of the 30th the lightning struck a tent in which two officers were sleeping, split the pole into several pieces from top to bottom, reducing some parts

of it to shreds, without the slightest marks of fire appearing upon it, while the cloth of the tent was much scorched. A sword was partly melted, and other articles inside the tent bore evidence of fire. The matter which struck the pole burst, making an explosion similar to the report of a 13-inch shell. The shock was felt by the whole regiment, who, on repairing to the spot where were the remains of the tent, were astonished to find the two gentlemen uninjured: they, of course, received hearty congratulations on their remarkable escape.

CORPORAL BERRIDGE.—On the 5th April, A. Berridge, a corporal in the 2d dragoon guards, jumped overboard from the Earl of Roden steam-vessel, in the inner Brunswick-basin, Liverpool, and was drowned. The deceased had lost his canteen overboard from the steam vessel; and, after expressing his determination to "have a swim for it," he stripped off his clothes, and, giving his watch to a comrade, said "If I come back, thou'lt give it me again; and if I do not, thou'lt keep it for thyself;" he then plunged overboard, in the sight of several of his comrades who were on the deck of the vessel; and after swimming about for a minute or two, they observed him to go down head foremost, and not seeing him come up again, they gave an alarm, and the dock watchmen, running to the spot, began immediately to search for the body; but a considerable time elapsed before they were enabled to secure it with the grappling iron, owing probably to the want of his clothing. When the body was found, the usual methods of restoring suspended animation were tried, but in vain. The deceased was 27 years of age, and had been nine years in the regiment, and bore a most excellent character.

SHIP-BUILDING.—We are glad to observe the activity which now prevails in the dock-yard at Bombay, where, in addition to the ships building for H.M.'s and the E. I. C.'s service, and those undergoing repairs, a new ship of 600 tons, intended for the trade between London and Calcutta, was commenced on the 1st of July last.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.—It has been stated that the office of Lord High Admiral has been in commission ever since the time of James Duke of York; but this is not the

fact. Prince George of Denmark was Lord High Admiral from Queen Anne's accession till his death; and Lord Pembroke afterwards held the same office for some years. Since Lord Pembroke's time the office has always been in commission.

The powers delegated to His Royal Highness are extraordinarily great and extensive. In him is solely vested the appointment of all Naval Officers. It is the exercise of this part of his privileges that the public will watch with the most jealous eye; and if the Duke of Clarence, unconnected as he is with politics, should allow the claims of service to be the principal and sure road to promotion and employment, H.R.H. may rest assured, that the applause of the nation and popularity with the service over which he presides, will most certainly be his reward. H.R.H. has intimated, that he does not wish naval officers to come to London to pay their respects to him, as such a journey would lead them to expense, and, perhaps unavoidably on his part, to disappointment; but that he shortly intends visiting the sea-ports, when he shall be happy to receive officers resident in the respective neighbourhoods at levees which he will then hold, and that he will receive them in undress uniforms. This notification is dictated by much condescending kindness and consideration.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.—Extract of a letter from an officer of the East India Company's cruiser Antelope, dated Penang, 12th Sept. 1826:—"We arrived here on the 8th inst. from Bombay, which we left 9th ult. and Columbo (27th), when we landed Sir H. Lowe and suite. On our arrival here we were boarded by H. M.'s ship Rainbow's first Lieutenant, who was sent by his commander (Hon. Capt. Rous) to know by what authority we hoisted a pendant; in reply to which our commander, Lieut. Eluon, went on board the Rainbow, and waited on the Hon. Capt. Rous, to whom he stated, that the Company's cruisers had long been accustomed to wear pendants, and that, too, in company with H.M.'s ships, some of which carried admirals, one in particular (Adm. his Grace). Lieut. Eluon shewed from the R.Y.'s commission (derived ther explanation) and entered into further explanation; and as Capt. Rous was not

satisfied, and being resolved that no vessel should bear a pendant except the King's, according to the instructions lately received from the Admiralty, he requested us to haul down our pendant, which we refused; and thus perceiving our just but determined obstinacy, he sent his first Lieutenant with a boat's crew for that purpose, which was effected by them without opposition. We appealed to the Hon. Mr. Fullarton, governor, for redress, but did not meet with that satisfaction naturally due on such an occasion: he stated he could be of no avail, but would forward to the Admiral of the station, and the Governor in Council at Bombay, the whole proceedings."

SHAKESPEARIAN BRIDGE OVER THE ARRAS.—Letters from Persia mention, that it is in contemplation to throw a Shakespearian bridge over the Arras; the Araxes of antiquity, which maintains to the present day its classical characteristic, and still disdains a bridge. The Arras is a very narrow and rapid stream, being pent in between lofty rocks, by fragments of which it is more or less obstructed; and, consequently, pursues a very winding, turbulent, and dangerous course. It is also subject to sudden rises and falls; and, in winter, it is partially choaked up with blocks of ice, so that no bridge of piles or boats can be constructed across the stream. The frequency of earthquakes is fatal to the permanence of any bridge of masonry, thrown from rock to rock. But one bridge of this kind has lasted for any time, and that is built on a ridge of rocks; it is termed by the Persians, Khoda Aferid. We cannot doubt, therefore, that the Shakespearian bridges will be found well suited to the valley of the Arras; and still more so, to the Caucasian mountains, where no structure has been yet contrived capable of resisting the violence of the mountain torrents. Facility of access throughout this chain, is one of the means best calculated to promote the civilization or subjugation of the ferocious and predatory tribes who tenant its caves, and will, no doubt, be highly acceptable to the local Russian authorities.

MUTINY. — SARAH, INDIAMAN.—The boatswain of this vessel having used highly insubordinate and insolent language, was put in irons, and, agreeably to the unanimous opinion

of the officers and passengers, the captain, Tucker, determined, 12th Nov., to flog him. The crew threatened a rescue, and the passengers came armed on deck to support the captain's authority. On the first lash being inflicted, the crew made a rush towards the officers and passengers. Capt. T. drew a line, and warned the crew not to pass it on pain of being fired upon. The men, however, passed the line, became decidedly mutinous, disregarded firing over their heads, and at length assaulted the passengers; when several pistols were fired, by which one man was killed and three others wounded. The ship then stood for Rio Janeiro, where the British naval commander furnished a guard of marines to accompany the ship to Bombay.

LORD MELVILLE.—The Naval Club, on the 25th April, gave a grand dinner to Lord Melville, which was numerously and honourably attended. His Lordship's health was drank twice, Vice Admiral Sir B. Martin in the chair. His lordship, upon Sir Byam's motion, was elected an honorary member of the club for life. The Duke of Clarence has accepted the invitation of the club to dine with the members at the Thatched House, on the 16th May, on his entering upon his office of lord high admiral.

NEW APPLICATION OF THE COMPASS.—M. Lebailly has communicated to the French Academy an improvement in the construction of the magnetic needle, which enables him to detect the smallest quantity of iron in metallic alloys. The sensibility of his instrument is such, that the very small quantity of iron employed in coining is sufficient to cause a variation in the needle of 7 or 8 degrees. It is in contemplation to apply this instrument to the purpose of detecting (which has never been done hitherto with accuracy) the alloy of iron used by the Russians in casting their cannon, which are much more solid than those of the French.

THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE.—The construction of the new bridge across the Thames is proceeding with great rapidity. Recollecting that scarcely a year has passed since the first stone was laid, it is scarcely credible that so much work should have been already done. The foundations of four out of five arches have been laid. The piers of the two arches on the Surrey side have been raised consi-

derably above high-water mark; the wood work is also completed, and the masons are beginning to turn the arches with stone. On the city side, the foundation for the abutment only remains to be sunk, the piers of two of the other arches being completed, and that of the last arch in a very forward state. The wood work for the third arch is nearly ready, and will shortly be brought from the Isle of Dogs, where it is formed, and where also nearly the whole of the stones used are hewn to their proper dimensions. On the works there are employed from 100 to 150 men, and in the Isle of Dogs from 200 to 250 in addition. In order to widen the water-way at the old bridge, and to lessen the fall, which was much increased by the obstruction occasioned by the coffer-dams for the new bridge, on each side of the old bridge, two arches have been thrown into one. From the great labour required to demolish the stone work necessary for the above object, it would seem that the bridge would have withstood the ravages of time for another century at least. The large masses of stone in the piers were so firmly cemented together, that it was with the greatest difficulty they were separated. It is expected that the new bridge will be completed within the period first stated (five years, we believe), such is the activity displayed.

HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP PELICAN.—The following extract from a letter from an officer of this ship, relates to a gallant attack made on a Turkish pirate, in which Lieuts. N. Smith and D. F. Grant (son of T. Grant, Esq. of Portsmouth), were unfortunately wounded. But we are happy to hear that letters of 10 days more recent date, state that Lieut. Grant was doing well:—"March 8.—On the 2d of this month, while cruising after a noted pirate of the name of Chepriotti, we fell in with a vessel, armed, and full of men, off the Island of Ithaca, and at nine in the morning, being calm, we sent away two boats, manned and armed, and kept them in sight for some time, when a breeze springing up, we made all sail after the vessel, and about twelve at noon, got her within range of our great guns, when Lieut. Grant manned and armed the large cutter, and went in chase, the water getting too shoal for the ship to approach nearer the shore. The vessel commenced a heavy fire of round and grape on our three

boats; we, in return, commenced firing on board the ship to cover the boats. There was now a running fight with the vessel and our boats for two hours each, going at the rate of four miles an hour. We in the ship covered our boats with round shot from our great guns: at about three p. m. the boats got hold of the stern boat of the enemy; the breeze then sprung up, and the vessel got more head way, when we found our boats drop, and the enemy run on shore. The boats returned with the first lieutenant wounded in the hand dangerously; second lieutenant wounded in the shoulder, and his collar-bone broke through; the shots in both cases remain, as they cannot be got at. The carpenter, Mr. Case, was shot through the fleshy part of his right arm; two marines and two seamen killed; two dangerously wounded, and not expected to live, and others slightly. We then found that the vessel had barricaded herself so with planks, &c. that we could do nothing further with the boats. We came to an anchor, and fired at her for a mark, and after amusing them in that way for about ten minutes, they made signs for us to send our boats. We did so, well manned and armed on all points. Our boats boarded her, and found her to be a Turkish man-of-war of four guns, and 50 men. We had killed the captain and six men before we had got alongside. After heaving the dead overboard, we took the Turks on board our boats, and set fire to the vessel, as she was shot to pieces, and unable to float. We then made for the harbour: the Turks, 16 in number, are now on board the Pelican, and we expect to take them to Smyrna, to be given up to the Turkish government."

Lt.-col. W. Gosset, C.B. Commanding R. Engineer at Portsmouth, is appointed Secretary to the Marquess of Anglesey, Master-gen. of the Ordnance. Col. G. has made many excellent improvements in the garrison, during his command, and blending as he does, in all his official intercourse, the gentleman with the officer, his present advancement has given universal satisfaction.

NAVAL REGATTAS.—The officers of our squadron in India, now the war is happily over, are, we are pleased to see, amusing themselves at Trincomalee with that rational and appropriate recreation, naval Regattas, in humble imitation, as

they observe, of those interesting naval spectacles at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The first "Trincomalee Regatta" took place on the 24th Nov. last. Among the subscribers were Rear-Admiral Gage, Captains Hon. J. G. Rous, Furneaux, and Thornton, Lieutenants Talbot, Stow, Stroud, and Hall; Messrs. Broadhead, Brock, Holman, Lowe, Curzenwan, and O'Neil, with their cutters, luggers, bermudians, schooners, sliding-gunners, and fancies, named *Captain Rock*, *Centipede*, *Quix*, *Iris*, *Pet*, *Fawn*, *Do It*, *Dongella*, *Flirt*, *Snow Ball*, *Black Joke*, &c. The first prize was won by the Hon. Capt. Rous' *Centipede*, beating Capt. Thornton's *Pet*. The silver cup (given by the Hon. Capt. Rous) was won by Lieut. Talbot's *Iris*. The third prize was won by Capt. Rous's *Dongella*. The day, we are informed, was heavenly, and a prettier sight was never witnessed.

QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, STEAM VESSEL.—The launch of this vessel took place, at Aberdeen, on the 12th April. Her length is that of a 36-gun frigate; she has a spar deck and poop, with two splendid cabins, separate from the sleeping apartments, which are ranged along the sides of the ship, and all entering from the main deck. These births have removing stanchions, which, if necessary, would enable her to carry 15 guns on a side. She will be propelled by two engines of 75 horse-power each, and is calculated to carry, besides her machinery, fuel, &c. 300 tons.

Capt. Basil Hall, the well-known author of the popular voyages, sailed from Liverpool, by the Florida packet, for New York, on the 24th April. As Capt. H., we believe, intends to remain one or two years in North America, and to visit all the most important parts of the Union, we may expect an interesting account of the country on his return.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINIATURE FRIGATE.—A miniature frigate, which does not much exceed in length a Thames wherry, has been taken into the Royal Dock-yard at Deptford, to be painted, gilt, and refitted, preparatory to her being launched for the summer excursions on Virginia water. She is a perfect model of her kind, and was originally built by a captain in the navy for his own use.

THE NORTHERN SURVEY.—On the 24th April, H. M. brig the *Investigator*, attended by the *Woodlark* cutter, left their moorings opposite the Royal Dock-yard, Deptford, and sailed with a favourable wind, to resume the survey of the northern coast. During the last summer they were principally employed off the Scottish shores, and among the Orkney and Shetland islands. It is presumed that this season will finish their labours, which, under the direction of the Master, Mr. Thomas, have been already very successful, and led to the correction of several errors in the old charts. The survey has been undertaken by the express command of the Admiralty.

Quarterly List of Naval and Military Works.

Southey's History of the War in Spain and Portugal, 4to. 2d vol.

The Guards, 3 vols. post 8vo.

The Military Sketch Book, 2 vols. post 8vo.

Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland, 12mo.

Personal Narrative of Adventures in the Peninsula in 1812 and 1813, by an Officer late in the Staff Corps of Cavalry, post 8vo.

Hints on the Impressment of Seamen, by a Commander of the Royal Navy, 8vo.

British Code of Duel, 12mo.

Journal of an Officer of the King's German Legion, post 8vo.

The Life, Voyages, and Adventures of Naufragus, 8vo.

A Practical Treatise on Naval Book Keeping, by E. Lawes, R.N. 8vo.

Lectures of Count Bismark on Cavalry Tactics, illustrated with diagrams explanatory of the various movements. By Major Frederick Johnston.

Naval and Military Works preparing for Publication.

Memoirs of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood.

The Hon. F. De Roos' R.N. Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States, with Remarks on the State of the American Maritime Resources.

Journal of the Voyage round the World, in the years 1824-6, by the Thetis frigate and Esperance brig, under the command of the Baron de Bougainville.

Courts Martial (continued from page 251.)

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS BERNARD,
38th REGIMENT.

Horse Guards, 16th March, 1827.

At a general court martial, held at Fort William, Bengal, on the 26th Nov. 1825. and subsequent days, Lieut. Francis Bernard, of his Majesty's 38th regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz.:—1st. For disputing and censuring the orders of Capt. Green, commanding officer of the detachment on board the ship "Bussorah Merchant," at sea, on or about the 9th of July, 1825, thereby setting an example of insubordination to several young officers on board, and acting expressly contrary to the King's regulations for the conduct of officers on board ship.—2d. For openly and violently censuring the measures adopted by Capt. Greene, in removing the drill muskets from the gun deck, on or about Sunday, the 9th of October, 1825, thereby tending to excite in the young officers on board, a disregard of Capt. Greene's authority.—3d. For calling Capt. Greene "an ass" and "a coward," and using other imperate and improper language, on or about Sunday, the 9th of Oct. 1825, thereby attempting to lessen him in the estimation of the officers of the detachment, and exhibiting a most dangerous example of insubordination, in aspersing the character of his commanding officer.—4th. For making use of inflammatory language to the Captain of the ship "Bussorah Merchant," in the presence of nearly the whole of the troops on board, on or about the 24th of October, 1825; such conduct being subversive of discipline, and a direct disobedience of detachment orders of the 10th of October, 1825.—5th. For exciting and encouraging Ensign Bullen, of his Majesty's 38th Regiment, to use personal violence towards Gentleman Cadet Marsh, of the Honorable Company's Service, in the cuddy of the ship "Bussorah Merchant," on or about the evening of the 21st of October, 1825, instead of suppressing every tendency to irregularity, as ordered to do by Capt. Greene.—The whole of such conduct being totally subversive of discipline, and a flagrant breach of the King's regulations for the conduct of officers on board ship.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

The court, having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of

opinion, that Lieut. Francis Bernard, of his Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the first charge; guilty of the second charge, excepting the words "and violently;" guilty of the third charge; not guilty of the fourth charge; not guilty of the fifth charge.

The court having found Lieut. F. Bernard, of his Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, guilty of the first and third charges, and of such part of the second charge, do sentence him to be severely reprimanded, placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in his regiment, and to be deprived of two years army rank.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court; but, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it appeared to his Majesty, that Lieut. Bernard had, in the first place, been guilty of long-continued and systematic insubordination during the voyage, when, from the peculiar circumstances of the situation of the detachment, deference to authority was most important, and when he, as second in command, himself an officer of many years standing, and with several very young officers under him, was peculiarly bound to shew an example of obedience; and had, in the next place, very much aggravated his offence by converting his own defence into grave and wholly unfounded accusation of his commanding officer; by which conduct, he, Lieut. Bernard, had shewn himself to be unfit to continue to hold a commission in his Majesty's service. His Majesty has accordingly been pleased to command, that for the sake of example, and more peculiarly to mark his Majesty's displeasure at any breach of harmony or discipline committed on board ship, Lieut. Bernard shall be removed from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

His Grace the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charges preferred against Lieut. Bernard, together with the finding and sentence of the court, and his Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant-General,

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK KERR,
62d REGIMENT.

Horse Guards, 10th April, 1827.

At a general court martial, held at Dublin, on the 1st Feb. 1827, Lieut. Frederick Kerr, of the 62d Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz. :—

For having absented himself without leave, on or about the 25th of Dec. 1826, from a detachment of the 62d Regiment under his command at Virginia, and having remained absent until about the 14th of Jan. 1827; such conduct being in dereliction of his duty as an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

The court, having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, as also the plea of confession put in by the prisoner to the charge exhibited against him, are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

The court having thus found Lieut. Frederick Kerr guilty, do sentence and adjudge him, the said Lieut. F. Kerr, to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in the 62d Regt.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court, whereby Lieut. F. Kerr, of the 62d Regiment, is adjudged to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in that corps.

His Grace the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charge preferred against Lieut. F. Kerr, together with the finding and sentence of the court, and his Majesty's approval thereof, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regt. in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant-General.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN FLOYD PATERSON,
13th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

At a general court-martial, held at Bangalore, on the 3rd April, 1826, and continued by adjournment to the 24th of the same month, Major J. F. Paterson, of H. M.'s 13th light dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges; viz.

For highly unofficer-like and disrespectful conduct towards me, his senior officer, in the following instances;

1st. In stating, on or about the 16th

instant, with a view to the breach of a regimental order, that he had directed the assembly of a regimental court martial for the trial of private John Brown, of H. M.'s 13th light dragoons, in consequence of information obtained from Adjutant Rosser; whereas the order for the assembly of the said court was issued before the information (falsely said to have occasioned it) had been communicated to him; or words to the same effect.

2d. In evading repeated applications made by me for an explanation of the apparent contradiction expressed in the first charge.

(Signed) S. BOYSE, Lt.-col.

H. M. 13th drag. com. Bangalore.
Bangalore, 20th Feb. 1826.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decisions :—

[Lieut.-Col. Paterson's promotion to his present rank was officially announced, subsequently to these charges being preferred.]

The court find the prisoner, Lieut.-col. Paterson, H. M.'s 13th light drag. guilty of the first charge, with exception of the word "falsely;" the misstatement appearing to have been inadvertently, not wilfully, made; nor was it made with a view to justify the breach of a regimental order.

The court find the prisoner guilty of the second charge; viz. in evading repeated applications made by Lieut.-col. Boyse, C. B. for an explanation of the apparent contradiction expressed in the first charge; such conduct being unofficer-like and disrespectful.

The court having found the prisoner, Lieut.-col. Paterson, H. M.'s 13th light drags. guilty, as above stated, which being in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, the said Lieut.-col. Paterson, to be reprimanded, in such manner as his Ex. the Com.-in-chief may deem fit.

The court re-assembles, in obedience to orders from his Ex. the Com.-in-chief, as conveyed in a letter from the Dep. Adj. Gen. of H. M.'s force, to revise their former sentence.

Revised opinion.—The court having taken into mature deliberation the preceding letter of his Ex. the Com.-in-chief, feel themselves bound to adhere to their former opinion.

On the reasons assigned by the court, I confirm the finding and the sentence.

(Signed) G. T. WALKER, Lt.-gen.

The reprimand which it is the Lt.-gen. Sir George Walker's duty here to communicate to Lieut.-col. Pater-

son, will, he hopes, admonish him to be more particular in future in all explanations required by his senior officer, and to bear always in mind, that however severe the terms in which they may be addressed, it is a duty to the service of his country that he is fulfilling, and not to be considered an act of subserviency to the individual.

The Lieut.-gen. cannot, however, but regret that it should have been found necessary to assemble a court martial, at so great an expense and inconvenience, both to the individual and to government, and to have placed an officer of rank in a situation so painful to his feelings, on a trifling misunderstanding, which five minutes personal conversation, with a due suavity of manner, might have cleared up. He cannot but deprecate communications by letter between officers in the succession of command, where personal explanation can be obtained, independent of great waste of time, that might be more usefully employed: it must be in every one's observation, that a gentlemanly manner and tone of voice (always to be expected between officers) will often give a moderate and proper expression to a phrase, which may in a letter appear harsh and offensive; and when it is recollected how much the public service suffers by such misunderstandings, and what bad example they hold out, the Lieut.-gen. must require personal communication to be adopted, when practicable, on all matters of duty between officers in the immediate succession of command, when it is necessary to enter into explanation or detail.

The Lieut.-gen. must at the same time desire, that officers in superior command may abstain as much as possible from interfering in the interior details of regiments. Nothing but repeated irregularities can excuse this, as it must evidently imply negligence or incapacity on the part of the actual commander, and in so much weaken the respect necessary to his authority; and when irregularities or mismanagement, really requiring such interference, do actually occur, the case is of such a nature as necessarily to form a report to the superintending General, for the information of the Commander of the Forces. In the meantime the chain of responsibility must be kept up in all its links, giving as well as taking the respect due to each, and the Lieut.-gen. will feel

bound to notice any breach of it. Lieut.-col. Paterson is now released from his arrest, and is to re-assume his command.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE BERWICK,
13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

At a general court-martial, held at Bangalore on the 10th April, and continued by adjournment to the 2d May, 1826, Lieut. George Berwick, H. M.'s 13th light drag. was arraigned on the following charges; viz.

For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in involving himself in pecuniary transactions with non-commissioned officers under his immediate command, calculated to weaken the ties of authority and respect which are essential to the due preservation of military discipline.

In the following instances; viz.

1st. In having borrowed from Mr. Crmack, during the month of May last, through the instrumentality and upon the security of Troop-major M'Naughton, H. M.'s 13th drag. the sum of 1,500 rupees, or thereabouts, upon the plea that his commission was at stake, and undertaking to repay the same, by stated specified instalments, within a certain period, which engagement he did not fulfil, having at the expiration of the given time paid only 500 rupees, thereby rendering Serj.-major M'Naughton responsible for the payment (with interest) of the remaining part of the debt; or, in case of failure, subject to the penalties of the law.

2d. In having, during the month of Sept. last, borrowed the sum of 2,450 rupees, or thereabouts, from the said Serj.-major M'Naughton, to purchase a house from Quart.-mast. Minchin, which house he falsely represented for a considerable time as his own *bonâ fide* property, although he had previously stipulated, that it was immediately upon its purchase to become the property of the said Serj.-major M'Naughton, and though upon the title deeds a legal transfer thereof to Serj.-major M'Naughton is subscribed by Lieut. Berwick, dated 16th Sept. 1825, the day following that on which he purchased it from Quart.-master Minchin.

3d. In having agreed to hire the said house from Serj.-maj. M'Naughton at a monthly rent of 12 pagodas, the terms of which agreement he has not fulfilled, being now indebted to Serj.-maj. M'Naughton on that account in the sum of 150 rupees, or thereabouts.

4th. In having borrowed, on or about the beginning of Dec. last, from Troop-serj.-maj. Baxter, H. M.'s 13th drag. the sum of 1,100 rupees, or thereabouts, promising to repay the same, by transferring to Serj.-major Baxter, monthly, the surplus that might remain of the money to be received on account of the troop contract, after discharging the cost of such line articles as might be provided by the Serj.-major, thus rendering the duty of the Serj.-major inimical to his interest, and violating the spirit of regimental orders.

5th. In having neglected to fulfil the above engagement, entered into for the gradual liquidation of his debt to Serj.-major Baxter, and having, on the contrary, increased the same, by not paying even for the whole of the line articles furnished by the Troop-serj.-major since the agreement was made.

The whole of such conduct being in breach of the articles of war, and subversive of discipline, as especially set forth in general orders by the late Com.-in-chief in India, General the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G. C. B. and republished at Madras, on the 30th April, 1824.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed the evidence on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Lieut. Berwick, H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons, is guilty of the first part of the first charge, *viz.* in having borrowed from a Mr. Cormack, during the month of May last, through the instrumentality of troop Serj.-Major Alex. M'Naughton, the sum of 1500 rupees, or thereabouts, but do acquit him of all the remaining part of the charge.

The court fully and honourably acquit the prisoner of the second and third charges.

The court find the prisoner guilty of that part of the fourth charge, *viz.* in having borrowed, on or about the beginning of Dec. last, from troop Serj.-Major Baxter, H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, the sum of 1100 rupees, or thereabout, promising to repay the same by transferring to Serj.-Major Baxter, monthly, the surplus that might remain of the money to be received on account of the troop contract, after discharging the cost of such line articles as might be provided by the Serj.-Major; but ac-

quit him of the remaining part of the fourth charge.

The court fully and honourably acquit the prisoner of the fifth charge.

The court acquit the prisoner of ungentleman-like conduct; but, having found him guilty, as above stated, which conduct being unbecoming an officer, subversive of discipline, and in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, the said Lieut. Berwick, H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, to lose one step, by being placed immediately below the lieutenant who, at this date, stands next to him in the list of officers of H. M.'s 13th Dragoons.

Revised finding.—The court having re-assembled for the purpose of revising their finding and sentence, if there should appear grounds for so doing, in obedience to the orders of his Excellency the Com.-in-chief, as conveyed in the Dep.-Adj.-General's letter of the 24th April last, do, after mature deliberation, abide by their former opinion on the first charge. The court acquit the prisoner on the second charge. The court abide by their former opinion on the third and fourth charges. The court fully acquit the prisoner of the fifth charge. The court acquit the prisoner of ungentleman-like conduct; but, having found him guilty, as above stated, which conduct being unbecoming an officer, subversive of discipline, and in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, the said Lieut. Berwick, H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, to lose one step, by being placed immediately below the lieutenant who, at this date, stands next to him on the list of officers of H. M.'s 13th Dragoons.

The finding and sentence of the court (as on the preceding page) is hereby confirmed.

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,

Lieut.-General.

Observations by the Commander-in-chief.

After the patient investigation and attention with which the court has gone through the accompanying proceedings, however different the opinion of the lieutenant-general may be on the result, it is with great regret that he feels his duty to the public service will not allow him to attend to its recommendation, in favour of the prisoner. Under the generally known principles of the service, it would be imagined that every military, every gentlemanly feeling, would revolt at the idea of a pecuniary obligation a non-commis-

sioned officer or private, and that the most ignorant would be aware how much it must strike at the root of subordination and discipline; but in this instance obligations of this nature have been contracted in the very face of a clear and distinct order upon the subject, by the late Com.-in-chief of India, (Gen. Sir E. Paget) published to this army April 30, 1824. There cannot then be found the slightest colouring of an excuse for the conduct of the prisoner, and he may think himself most fortunate in the charitable construction of the court, and the slight sentence it has awarded for a crime of so mischievous a tendency. This sentence is to be carried into execution, and the prisoner released from arrest.

The lieutenant-general cannot, however, pass over this occasion of expressing his great surprise at the prevalence of so degrading a custom in one of his Majesty's regiments, as has been developed in these proceedings, a custom grown to such an extent, as to be quoted even in extenuation. Is it possible that this can have existed without the knowledge of the commanding officer, if he fulfils his duty to the corps placed under his command, and thus no less under his moral protection? The lieutenant-general must consider that it bespeaks great inattention on his part, and he must hold him responsible that it shall be eradicated. A band of money-lenders must be very unfit for the duties of non-commissioned officers; and officers, who borrow of them, as unfit to command; and he can have little doubt of the consequences which such a state of degradation will bring upon the corps, should any further example of it appear.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SHAPLAND BOYSE,
C. B. 13th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

At a general court-martial held at Bangalore on the 25th April, 1826, and continued by adjournments to the 9th May following, Lieut.-Colonel Boyse, 13th light dragoons, commanding the cantonment of Bangalore, was arraigned on the following charge, preferred against him by Major-General Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K. C. B. commanding the Mysore division of the army.

For disrespect to me, as the officer commanding the division, in treating my orders with contempt, by issuing a regimental order, bearing date 7th

Feb. 1826, in direct opposition to the instructions conveyed to him personally by me on that day, before the commanding officer and officers of H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, assembled for that purpose, and in communicating the same through the adjutant of the 13th dragoons, in direct and immediate disobedience of those my orders: such conduct on the part of Lieut.-Colonel Boyse being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to H. M.'s service, and subversive of all order, military regulation, and discipline.

(Signed) T. PRITZLER,
Major-General, commanding Mysore division.

Bangalore, 15th April, 1826.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Opinion.—The court having taken into mature consideration the evidence on the prosecution, together with what Lieut.-Colonel Boyse, C.B. has adduced in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Lieut.-Col. Boyse, C. B. of H. M.'s 13th light dragoons, is not guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and do, therefore, most fully and most honourably acquit him of all and every part thereof.

The above finding and sentence is confirmed.

(Signed) G. T. WALKER,
Lieut.-General.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

Although the Lieutenant-general has thought it expedient to confirm the finding and sentence of the court; taking, notwithstanding, a very different view of the course of its proceeding, he cannot add his approval; and should certainly have sent them back for revision, had it not appeared useless, after the court had allowed its opinions to be biased by the admission of a mass of papers and other matter, totally irrelevant to the subject before it; and thence, among other irregularities, licensing the prisoner to place upon the face of its proceedings, a most unjustifiable and wanton attack upon the character of an officer of rank not under its cognizance, and leaving him therefore without the means of justification. In fact, instead of confining itself to the sole evidence connected with the charge, viz., the instructions of Maj.-gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzler, and the regimental order issued by the prisoner; instead of giving its own unbiassed opinion upon

the subject submitted to its consideration, it appears to have surrendered its post to the subalterns of the 13th Light Dragoons, and allowed them to sit in judgment between their general of division and the prisoner, the natural consequence of which has been that the facts in issue, facts most important to the discipline of the army, however distinctly proved, have been lost sight of; viz. that Maj.-Gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzler had given instructions to Lieut.-col. Boyse, and the officers of the 13th dragoons, defining the command of the regiment vested in Lt.-col. Paterson, who in all respects was to be obeyed as such; forbidding at the same time, any other channel of communication to the officers, either to Lieut.-col. Boyse, or to himself, but through him. Now, as military discipline has never yet admitted of the anomaly of two commanding officers of the same corps, this might have been thought sufficiently explanatory, especially to an officer of 23 years standing. Nevertheless, after hearing these instructions, and on the very same morning, as if in defiance of them, it is proved and admitted that Lieut.-col. Boyse took home with him the adjutant of the regiment; and this officer, whom he had just heard forbidden to have any communication with him, but through the channel of his commanding officer, (Lieut.-col. Paterson,) was actually employed by him in the issue of a regimental order, contrary to the authority just defined by the maj.-gen., as vesting in Lieut.-col. Paterson; an order even going to the extent of weakening and degrading the power and respect necessary to the situation, by taking from it all means of reward and leaving with it all the odium of punishment—an order as if intended to keep up that spirit of party, which the instructions of the Maj.-gen. were specifically intended to upset—an order, above all, totally disregarding his Majesty's regulations, which strictly define all the restrictions necessary for officers in temporary command, in forbidding any change of orders and regulations previously established by the more permanent commanding officers, without superior authority; but no where providing for the double interference of both at the same time.

As to the remark of the Maj.-gen., that Lieut.-col. Boyse was the commanding officer of Lieut.-col. Pater-

son, as the latter was of the regiment, it could admit but of one military sense, that of his command of the cantonment, which gave him all necessary authority over the 13th dragoons, as of all other corps within it; and it can hardly be doubted that all proper instructions issued by him to its commanding officer, for its welfare, would be attended to; or if neglected, he had always the power of reporting that neglect to superior authority, though not of arbitrary interference with the internal management of his inferior, who, by signing the returns, became at once the only acknowledged and responsible commander, and of course, vested with all the power necessary to fulfil his duties.

The court, however, has honourably acquitted the prisoner, Lieut.-col. Boyse, of all this. He is consequently to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty and command. The Maj.-gen. of the division is now even desired to have the order in question expunged from the regimental books of the 13th dragoons, as trammelling the authority of the commanding officer, and contrary to the spirit and meaning of his Majesty's regulations, to which his attention must, however, be particularly called—at the same time, not losing sight of the probable return to command of his senior; he will of course, be expected to consult with, and attend to his recommendations on all important concerns of the corps, not inconsistent with his responsibility and the due authority necessary to his command.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

The right hon. the Com.-in-Chief in India, cannot promulgate to this army, the proceedings of the foregoing gen. courts martial, without expressing his full concurrence in all the remarks made upon them by His Exc. Sir G. T. Walker, and which he has in consequence, published for general information. The state of relaxed discipline into which H. M.'s 13th light dragoons has been permitted to lapse, owing to the unmilitary dissensions of the senior officers, is truly deplorable; and after a very attentive consideration of the subject, the Com.-in-Chief is sorry to be obliged to observe, that the decisions of the court now under notice, are not calculated either to re-establish order in

the corps, or support the proud honour of the army. The subject, as regards the individual officers who have been brought to trial, is of so serious a nature, that his lordship will refer it for the decision of superior authority; trusting that, in the meantime, a material benefit will be derived from the measures which have been adopted by the Com.-in-chief of the Madras presidency, for the restoration of discipline and order.

The general orders of this army, especially those relating to the trial of an officer at Buxar, by the late Com.-in-chief, and forbidding an officer borrowing money from a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, are so explicit, so consonant with the feelings of an officer and a gentleman, and so perfectly in accordance with justice and common sense, that his lordship would have supposed the necessity for offering any further remarks on the subject, could never have occurred. It appears, however, that a court-martial has been convened, entertaining different sentiments, and attending to what it considered the law of a part of the question, has given a judgment apparently without attention to the principle and substance of the charge which was under its consideration. Lieut. Berwick was found guilty of having borrowed two distinct sums of money from, or through the instrumentality of two non-commissioned officers of the corps, one of them the serj.-major of the troop under his immediate command: upon these grave and penal offences, an adequate sentence should have been passed: the other points on which he was acquitted were immaterial, and by no means affected the substance of the charges. It has caused serious concern to the Com.-in-chief to learn, that a system of borrowing money from non-commissioned officers could exist among the officers of any corps, and he now desires, that the officer commanding the 13th light dragoons, will adopt measures for the future prevention of so disgraceful a practice.

It is the peculiar province of the president of a court martial to attend to the nature of the evidence which may be brought before it, and prevent the introduction of matter foreign to the subject under investigation. Had this duty been attended to in the present case, much unnecessary

labour would have been spared, and the minds of the members of the court could not have been diverted from the subject of their inquiry.

As the dissensions amongst the officers of the 13th light-dragoons appear to have, in some measure, originated from the relative situations of an officer commanding a station where his regiment is quartered, and the officer in the immediate command of the corps, not having been clearly understood, the Com.-in-chief takes the opportunity of publishing his sentiments on the matter, and desires that they may, in future, be considered as the standing order of this army.

The senior officer of a corps, on being appointed to command a station, must give up entirely the command of his regiment, and from that time he will not, as regards its interior economy, consider it as more especially under his superintendence than any other corps in the cantonment. The officer who succeeds to the command of the corps, will be held responsible, in all respects, for its appearance, good conduct, and discipline. The full powers of the commanding officer devolve upon him, with the exception of altering any of the standing orders, or known established practices of the regiment, for which, by H. M.'s regulations, he must obtain the sanction of the senior and permanent commanding officer. The officer commanding the corps should invariably consult the senior officer respecting the officers to be recommended for promotion or exchange, and especially on the appointment of an officer to the Adjutancy: should any difference of opinion exist upon such points, it must be especially reported for the decision of the Com.-in-chief, or stated on the body of the return which is required periodically from the officer commanding the regiment.

H. M.'s regulations strongly enjoin unanimity and good understanding to be maintained amongst the officers of a corps: these feelings are essentially requisite in the superior officers, and where they exist, no difficulty can arise in carrying on the duties of the relative situations now alluded to. Courtesy will induce the junior to consult with the senior on all important matters connected with the regiment; whilst the senior, though freely giving his opinion, will see the necessity and justice of leaving un-

shackled the junior, who is individually responsible for the discipline and good order of the corps; even should a difference of opinion arise on the alteration of a standing order, which either may consider of importance, an early reference to the decision of the general officer commanding the district will decide the point, without any breach of good feeling or mutual confidence.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order-books, and read at the head of every regiment in H. M.'s service in India.

By order of the Com.-in-chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adj.-Gen. H. M.'s forces in India.

*Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain,
May, 1826.*

As from some late examples it appears there have existed doubts with some individuals of this army, with respect to the meaning of certain orders for the guidance of officers, who, being seniors of their corps, may hold at the same time superior commands at the same stations; and as the possibility of two persons interfering at the same time in one command, must be attended with the most mischievous effects to military discipline, in the creation of parties, the encouragement of trivial complaints, and the lowering of the proper authority; it is for the future to be distinctly understood as the rule of duty throughout this army, that officers accepting or executing superior commands, with or without salaries attached thereto, the duties of which require the signature of returns, and the details of their own corps to be left to the next in rank, resign thereby all authority to interfere personally in the internal management of it for the time being; the immediate and complete command of which is

vested in the officer, who, by his signature to the returns, is rendered alone responsible for its discipline and character. Junior officers, however, so situated, being expected to consult and attend to the recommendations of their seniors in all important concerns of their regiments not inconsistent with their own responsibility, or the due authority necessary to the maintenance of their commands, keeping always in view the spirit as well as letter of the principles laid down by H. M.'s regulations, of not allowing, during his temporary absence, any change in the written orders and regulations laid down by the more permanent commanding officer, in which, as all wholesome and necessary restriction is included, no further interference on the part of the senior can be allowed, than what is given by the superior command over that corps in common with all others in his cantonment, as in the case of a brigadier-general or colonel on the staff, where, in case of any failure of discipline, or inattention to his proper instructions, he has always in his power to report that neglect to superior authority, but in no case can be allowed an arbitrary interference in its internal management.

This regulation is not, however, to be construed to extend to the temporary changes of command arising out of the chance meeting of corps, or to any temporary command indeed that does not require the abandonment, on the part of the senior, of the signature of returns, and of the superintendence of the usual details and duties; and to prevent all doubts upon the subject, all previous orders inconsistent with the principle here laid down, are henceforward to be considered null and void.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Naval Courts Martial.

COMMANDER SPARSHOTT.

A COURT MARTIAL assembled on Friday, March 16th, on board the *Britannia*, in Hamoaze—present, Capts. E. D. King, *Windsor Castle*, president; J. Sykes, *Ocean*; P. Pipon, *Britannia*; Commanders, W. Morier, *Harrier*; C. Simeon (Acting Capt.), *Alligator*;—to inquire into the cause and circumstances attending H.M.'s sloop *Nimrod* being driven on shore

on the 14th of Jan. last, at about nine P. M. after having been two hours at anchor in Holyhead-bay, and to try Commander Sparshott, his officers, and company, for their conduct upon that occasion. The court, having heard Commander Sparshott's narrative of the circumstances attending the said event, and having examined several of the officers, and very maturely and deliberately considered

the said narrative and evidence, was of opinion, that H.M.'s sloop *Nimrod* was compelled, from stress of weather, and her own condition at the time, to take shelter in Holyhead-bay, and that her subsequent driving on shore there arose from a shift of wind and the breaking of an anchor. No blame could, therefore, be imputed to Commander Sparshott, the officers, or the ship's company, for their conduct on that occasion; and the court, therefore, adjudged the said Commander Sparshott, the officers, and company of his Majesty's sloop *Nimrod*, to be fully acquitted.

LIEUT. JOHN HARRISON BOWKER.

A court martial, composed of Capt. King, president, Capts. Sykes, Pipon, Morier, and Mitchell, assembled early in March last, on board the *Britannia* flag-ship, for the trial of Lieut. J. H. Bowker, lately in the command of the *Leveret*, tender to the *Windsor Castle*, upon the following charge, viz. "For scandalous and indecent conduct on board the *Leveret* tender, towards J. Sherwood, ordinary seaman; W. Sanders, boy; and M. Carnelly, landsman; all belonging to the said tender; within a period of

three years, and especially with J. Sherwood, on the night of the 26th Feb. 1827, and with regard to W. Sanders, at two different times, the latter about a month ago, in breach of the 2d article of war."—Acquitted.

Another court martial on this officer assembled on board the *Windsor Castle*, on the 14th April, to try him for his conduct while in the command of the *Leveret* brig, in a breach of the 23d article of war, and of the 5th article of the 9th chapter of H.M.'s regulations. The court adjourned from day to day until the 19th April, when the said Lieut. J. H. Bowker was pronounced guilty of the charges brought against him, and sentenced to be dismissed the service*.

MARINE—JAMES ROBERTS.

A court martial was held on the 21st March on board H.M.'s ship *Victory* (of which Rear Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy was president), for the trial of J. Roberts, a private marine of H.M.'s sloop *Columbine*, for having knocked down Lance Corporal Strange, of that ship, while in the execution of his duty. The charge being fully proved, the court sentenced him to suffer death.

Alterations in the Stations of Corps and their Depôts, since our last List. (Vide page 275.)

2d Drag. Gds. Dublin; 4th ditto, Dorchester; 6th ditto, Manchester; 7th ditto, Coventry; 1st Drags. New-bridge; 6th ditto, Nottingham; 7th ditto, Brighton; 8th ditto, Ireland; 15th ditto, Exeter; 4th Foot, Depôt, Winchester; 5th Foot, Bolton; 15th ditto†, Fermoy; 16th, Depôt, Halifax; 17th Foot, Galway; 19th ditto, Demerara; 27th ditto, St. Vincent; 28th ditto, Depôt, Fort Cumberland; §30th Foot, Madras; 32d ditto, Lime-rick; 36th ditto, Mullingar; 39th do. New South Wales, and Depôt, Chat- ham; 40th Foot||, New South Wales,

and Depôt, Hull; 41st ditto, Depôt, Dover; 47th Foot§, Bengal; 59th do.§ Bengal; 60th do.¶ (2d Bat.) Berbice; 66th ditto‡, Buttevant; 70th ditto§, Canada; 71st ditto, Depôt, Hull; 74th ditto, Depôt, Perth; 76th ditto§, Lower Canada; 79th ditto, Depôt, Belfast; 81st Foot, New Brunswick; 82d ditto, Depôt, Landguard Fort; 83d ditto§, Ceylon; 84th ditto, Depôt, 9 irr; 86th ditto, depôt, Armagh; 1st ditto, Depôt, Newry; 92d ditto, Edinburgh; 94th ditto, Depôt, Devon- port; 99th ditto, Depôt, Clare Castle; 2d Bat. Rifle Brigade, Depôt, Cashel.

* We are informed, that previously to the assembling of the court martial, Lieut. B. was offered the option of taking his trial, or retiring upon half-pay; and that, from a confident expectation of acquittal, he chose the former. As he has been distinguished by bravery, and has shed some blood in his country's cause, it is not un-

likely that his rank may be restored to him,—an indulgence of which there have been some instances in the service.

† Ordered to Lower Canada.

§ Ordered home.

|| Regiment to proceed to India.

¶ To be relieved at the end of the year.

General Orders to the Army—continued from p. 245.

(CIRCULAR.)

Horse-Guards, Feb. 17, 1827.

THE very general claims for passage allowance, on the part of officers arriving in England from the service companies of regiments, upon the plea of coming home to join their depôts, having been found to subject the public to an undue and unnecessary expense, I have the Com.-in-Chief's command to draw your attention to the subject, and to desire you will be pleased to restrict your certificate to those only who are actually ordered home on being relieved, or about to be relieved by an officer from the depôt. Officers returning to Great Britain or Ireland, whose passage will be allowed, must therefore be apprized, that they must proceed forthwith, on landing, to the depôt of their regiment; and that the certificate of the commanding officer of the depôt, of an officer's having joined immediately on landing, is indispensable towards his obtaining the regulated passage allowance.

I have, &c.

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.
To General Officers commanding
on foreign stations.

No. 449.] *Horse-Guards, 14 Mar. 1827.*

It appears that the general order of the 9th August, 1826, has not been properly understood throughout the army, and that much irregularity still exists, regarding the care of ammunition in the possession of regiments, and the return of it into store, as occasion may require. The Com.-in-Chief finds it necessary, therefore, to give more explicit instructions, in order to avert the evils likely to result from a want of attention to this subject.

1st. All regiments are to have, in the constant possession of the men, ten rounds of service ammunition, which is to be under the daily inspection of officers of companies.

2dly. When any emergent circumstance shall arise to call for a further supply, it will be afforded, to the extent of *fifty* rounds per man, so as to fill the pouches, which are calculated to hold *sixty* cartridges.

3dly. This ammunition must be carried by the soldier; and should the emergency require the possession of a still further supply, such excess

must be kept in the barrack store or magazine, and on the march be carried in the usual manner with other regimental stores, under the special charge of the quarter-master.

4thly. When the emergency shall cease, under which extra ammunition shall be issued, the excess in possession of the men, as well as that in charge of the quarter-master, shall be delivered into an ordnance store, when a regiment shall come within the immediate vicinity of any of the ordnance stations, named in the margin*.

5thly. When ammunition in possession of the men shall become loose, or broken, it shall be taken from them, and carried under charge of the quarter-master until an opportunity shall offer of delivering it into, or exchanging it at, an ordnance store.

6thly. Officers commanding regiments are to require the utmost attention from officers of companies, to the constant inspection and care of the ammunition in possession of the men, and to direct that no loose or broken ammunition shall ever be permitted to remain in the pouches.

7thly. All practice ammunition is to be kept and carried under charge of the quarter-master, who will preserve a correct distinction in his returns between *practice* and *service* ammunition.

Commanding officers of regiments are held strictly responsible for the exact observance of all these orders, so that no ammunition shall ever be left, under any circumstances, in barracks or quarters.

By command of his Grace,
the Commander-in-Chief,
HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

No. 450.] *Horse-Guards, 20 Mar. 1827.*
WITH reference to the regulations

* Carlisle, Chester, Dover, Gravesend, Hull, Hyde Park, Landguard Fort, Pendennis Castle, Keyham Point (near Plymouth), Priddy's Hard (near Portsmouth), Scarborough, Sheerness, Upnor Castle (near Chatham), Weedon. — Edinburgh, Fort George, Stirling Castle. — Dublin, Athlone, Charlemont, Cork, Cork Harbour, Charles Fort, Don-cannon Fort, Enniskillen, Limerick.

of the service upon the subject of leave of absence to officers belonging to regiments abroad, the Com-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that when general officers commanding on foreign stations shall grant the full period of leave authorized by those regulations, it is to be understood by officers so indulged, that they shall return to the service companies within the period of their leave, and that they shall not join the depôt, unless ordered and required to do so by the Adjutant-General.

Officers who may be ordered home, for the purpose of joining the depôt companies of their respective regiments, are to proceed immediately upon landing to the depôt quarters.

In order to prevent the charge of unnecessary expense to the public on account of passage allowances, commanding officers of regiments abroad are enjoined to grant certificates to those officers only who are ordered home on being relieved, or about to be relieved, by an officer from the depôt;—and commanding officers of depôt companies are also to certify,

that such officers have joined the depôt immediately upon arrival in this country. By command of his Grace, the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

No. 451.] *Horse-Guards, Apr. 30, 1827.*

NOTWITHSTANDING that Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington has found it necessary to lay at his Majesty's feet his resignation of the command of the army, with which his Majesty had been most graciously pleased to intrust him, he begs to assure the general officers, officers, and troops, of his constant solicitude for their honour and welfare.

By his Grace's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

No. 452.] *Horse-Guards, May 1, 1827.*

It is his Majesty's command, that the correspondence, which has hitherto been addressed to the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, Deputy Secretary at War. By his Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

War-Office Circulars, 1827—continued from p. 248.

No. 589.] *War-Office, 28 Feb. 1827.*

SIR,—With reference to the circular letter of the 6th February, 1826, regulating the allowances to officiating clergymen, in those cases in which it is found necessary to have a separate service performed for his Majesty's troops, I have to desire, that in the event of such separate service appearing to be requisite at any station where you may happen to be in command, and where an arrangement for that purpose has not previously been sanctioned, you will, in the first instance, transmit to the Chaplain-General the name of the clergyman who is willing to officiate, and enclose a statement and certificate according to the annexed form, containing information upon the several points specified therein.—I have also to desire, that when the state of the weather on any Sunday may be such as to make it inexpedient that service should be performed to the troops, you will send timely notice to the clergyman, so as to prevent his unnecessary attendance at the barracks or quarters.

PALMERSTON.

Officer commanding Regiment of

Form referred to.

Number of troops at

The name of the clergyman who is willing to officiate, whether he is the parochial minister, or has any cure of souls.

What churches are in the neighbourhood, and what the distance is from the barracks to each of them.

Whether it is proposed that the separate service shall be performed in the church, or at the barracks; and if at the latter, whether under cover or in the open air; also at what hours.

The following certificate should also be obtained:—

WE, the minister and churchwardens of do hereby certify, that no more than soldiers can be accommodated in the church of the said parish, with the ordinary congregation, during the usual time of divine service.

_____, Minister.

_____, Churchwardens.

*(Gazettes—continued from p. 322.)***TUESDAY, 27 Feb. 1827.****LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.**

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household has appointed Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. Serjeant of all trumpets, drums, and fifes, in ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Charles Rooke, Esq. deceased.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 17.

The King has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the great seal of the united kingdom, constituting and appointing H. R. H. William Henry Duke of Clarence, Adm. of H. M.'s fleet, to be High Admiral of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 1, 1827.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, H.M.'s Sec. at War, has appointed Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H. to be one of his Deputies.

FRIDAY, May 4.**ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2.**

H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence has

appointed Sir W. Johnstone Hope, G.C.B. Vice-Adm. of the White Squadron; the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B. Vice-Adm. of the White Squadron; W. R. K. Douglas, Esq.; and J. Evelyn Denison, Esq., to be his Council as Lord High Admiral of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands, and territories, thereunto belonging.

WHITEHALL, MAY 4.

The King has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the great seal, appointing Rear-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K. C. B. to be Master-Surveyor and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the great seal, granting to Sir G. Clerk, Bart. the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

TUESDAY, May 8.**WAR-OFFICE, MAY 7.**

Lt.-gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H. to be First and Principal Aide-de-camp to his Majesty.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of March, 1827.

Brevet—Maj. Kelly, h. p. 23 dr. Dep.-adj.-gen. to forces serving in Ava, Lt.-col. in the army, 20 May, 1826—J. Oke, late Maj. h. p. 61 ft. and Lt.-col. to have local rank of Lt.-col. on the continent of Europe only, 30 Dec.

2d Life-Guards—Cor. and Sub.-lt. Hon. C. F. Berkeley, Lt. by purch. vice Lyon, prom. 29 Jan.—Sir H. Webb, Bt. Cor. and Sub.-lt. by purch. *do.*

1st Dr.-Guards—Lt.-gen. Sir H. Fane, G.C.B. from 4 dr.-gds. Col. vice Gen. Cartwright, dead, 24 Feb.

2d ditto—Capt. Kearney, Maj. by purch. vice Chamberlain, prom. 30 Dec. 1826—Capt. Boyd, from 4 dr.-gds. Maj. vice Soulsby, dead, 1 Feb. 1827—Lt. Davies, Capt. vice Kearney, 30 Dec. 1826—Cor. Charlton, Lt. by purch. *do.*—Ens. Hickman, from 63 ft. Cor. by purch. *do.*

4th ditto—Lt.-gen. Sir G. Anson, K.C.B. Col. vice Sir H. Fane, 1 dr.-gds. 24 Feb. 1827—Lt. Shaw, Capt. vice Boyd, 2 dr.-gds. 1 *do.*—Cor. & Riding-mast. Lloyd, Cor. ret. his original situation in regt. *do.*—Hon. H. Fitzroy, Cor. by purch. vice Collingwood, prom. 22 *do.*

5th ditto—Regt. Serj.-maj. O'Brien, Qr.-mast. vice Atkinson, dead, 1 *do.*—Cor. Henley, from 4 dr.-gds. Cor. vice Goodlake, ret. 15 March.

7th ditto—Gent. Cadet Craven, from R. Mil. Coll. Cor. by purch. vice Atkinson, prom. 22 Feb.

1st Dragoons—Cor. Yates, Lt. by purch. vice Webb, prom. 1 *do.*—Hon. W. Rollo, Cor. by purch. vice Yates, prom. 15 *do.*—Serj.-maj. Kelly, Qr. mast. vice Waddell, ret. full pay, 1 March.

4th ditto—R. Fawkes, Cor. by purch. vice Gumbleton, prom. *do.*—D. Gordon, Cor. by purch. vice Elton, prom. 8 *do.*—T. Lloyd, Cor. by purch. vice Henry, 5 dr.-gds. 15th *do.*

6th ditto—Lt. Ratcliffe, from 3 dr. Capt. vice Ramsay, dead, 22 Feb.—R. D. Barbor, Cor. by purch. vice Hooper, ret. 15 March.

7th ditto—Capt. Dundas, from h. p. Capt. (pay diff. to h. p. fund) vice Strangways, dead, Feb.

13th ditto—M. Jones, Cor. by purch. vice Mahon, prom. 1 March.

15th ditto—Assist.-surg. Dealey, from 12 ft. Assist.-surg. vice Quincey, prom. 15 Feb.

16th ditto — Hosp.-assist. Ross, Assist.-surg. vice Mouat, 14 ft. *do.* — V. B. Simpson, Cor. by purch. vice Bere, prom. 1 *March*.

17th ditto — Cor. Shawe, Lt. by purch. vice Greville, prom. 1 *Feb.*

R. Wag. Train — Lt. Baldock, from h. p. of regt. Lt. 15 *March*.

3d Foot-Guards — E. W. Walker, Ens. and Lt. by purch. vice Parnell, ret. 8 *do.*

1st Foot — Capt. Wetherall, Maj. by purch. vice Hopkins, can. 13 *June*, 1826 — Lt. Bland, Capt. vice Harvey, dead, 12 *Feb.* — Lt. Holebrooke, Capt. 2 *Mar.* — Ens. Hoskins, Lt. by purch. vice Butler, prom. 1 *Feb.* 1827 — Ens. Going, Lt. by purch. vice M'Pherson, prom. 2 *do.* — Ens. Montgomery, Lt. vice Carter, dead, 18 *do.* — Ens. Curtis, Lt. vice John M'Gregor (2), dead, 19 *do.* — Ens. Hill, Lt. vice Dugald Campbell, dead, 20 *do.* — Ens. Ritchie, Lt. vice Gray, dead, 21 *do.* — Ens. Hornsby, from 33 ft. Lt. 22 *do.* — Vol. Ross, Ens. vice Montgomery, prom. 29 Jan. 1826 — Vol. Brown, Ens. vice Church, dead, 12 *Feb.* — H. M. Dalrymple, Ens. by purch. vice Hoskins, 1 *Feb.* 1827 — Gent. Cadet Vallance, from R. Mil. Coll. Ens. vice Curtis, 19 *do.* — W. Webster, Ens. vice Hill, 20 *do.* — T. J. Furnell, Ens. vice Ritchie, 21 *do.* — Ens. Bedford, Lt. by purch. vice Macpherson, prom. 31 *Jan.* — H. A. Dalton, Ens. by purch. vice Young, prom. 1 *Mar.* — G. R. Cathrow, Ens. by purch. vice Bedford, 8 *do.*

3d ditto — Hosp.-assist. Overton, assist.-surg. *do.*

4th ditto — Capt. Dutton, Maj. by purch. vice Anwyll, prom. 20 *do.* — Lt. Chetwode, Capt. by purch. *do.* — Ens. Alloway, Lt. by purch. *do.* — Lt. Kirsopp, from h. p. R. Art. Driv. Paym. vice Anderson, (rev. to his h. p. as Lt.) 1 *do.* — A. G. Craufurd, Ens. by purch. vice Alloway, prom. 15 *do.*

5th ditto — Lt. Yea, from h. p. Lt. vice Fitzgerald, prom. 13 *Mar.* — Ens. Shaw, from 6 ft. Ens. vice Collins, ret. h. p. 21 *do.*

6th ditto — Acting-qr.-mast.-serj. Hornby, Qr.-mast. vice Smart, ret. 1 *Feb.* — Assist.-surg. Goodrich, Surg. vice Trigge, dead, 8 *do.* — Hosp.-assist. Spence, Assist.-surg. vice Goodrich, *do.* — Ens. Curteis, Lt. by purch. vice Eyre, prom. 20 *Mar.* — B. W. Shaw, Ens. by purch. *do.* — Ens. Malcolm, from h. p. Ens. vice Shaw, 5 ft. 21 *do.*

11th ditto — Hosp.-assist. Thom, Assist.-surg. 8 *do.*

12th ditto — Hosp.-assist. Gillice, Assist.-surg. vice Dealey, 15 dr. *do.*

13th ditto — Lt. Barrett, Capt. vice Reed, dead, 25 *May*, 1826 — Ens. Croker, Lt. vice Pyne, dead, 1 *Jan.* — Lt. Keir, from 67 ft. Lt. vice Barrett, 25 *May* — G. J. Douglas M'Kenzie, Ens. vice Croker, 22 *Feb.* 1827 — G. J. Wade, Ens. vice Grierson, 87 ft. *do.*

14th ditto — Assist.-surg. Mouat, M. D. from 16 dr. Surg. vice Jackson, ret. h. p. 15 *do.*

16th ditto — W. Whitaker, Ens. by purch. vice Lane, prom. 8 *do.* — F. Fairtlough, Ens. by purch. vice Dowglass, prom. 22 *do.*

19th ditto — Assist.-surg. Finnie, from 1 ft. Surg. vice Savary, can. 26 *Oct.* 1826.

20th ditto — Assist.-surg. Griffith, Surg. vice Arnot, ret. h. p. 8 *Feb.* 1827. — Hosp.-assist. Moffat, Assist.-surg. *do.*

24th ditto — Lt. Forster, from 23d Ft. Lt. vice Nokes, prom. 15 *Mar.*

25th ditto — Capt. Young, from h. p. Capt. vice Macdougall, prom. 8 *Feb.* — J. L. Wilton, Ens. by pur. vice Grove, prom. 13 *Mar.*

30th ditto — Ens. Armstrong, Lt. vice M'Leod, res. 19 *April*, 1826. — Ens. Waldron, Ens. 22 *Feb.* 1827.

31st ditto — Qua.-mast.-serj. Palmer, Qua.-mast. vice Waters, dead, 8 *May*, 1826.

32d ditto — Ens. Thomas, Lt. by pur. vice Suckling, prom. 13 *Mar.* 1827. — J. T. Hill, Ens. *do.*

33d ditto — E. Borough, Ens. vice Hornsby, 1 F. 22 *Feb.* — Capt. Gray, from h. p. 34 F. Capt. vice Lougden, prom. 1 *Mar.*

34th ditto — Lt. Wood, from h. p. 65 F. Lt. vice Macfarlane, prom. 13 *do.* — Lt. Sturgeon, from h. p. Lt. vice Pickering, prom. *do.* — Lt. Vandeleur, from h. p. Lt. vice Weyland, prom. *do.*

38th ditto — Qua.-mast.-serj. Goold, Qua.-mast. vice Southall, dead, 19 *May*, 1826.

41st ditto — Capt. C. L. Bell, fm. 87 F. Maj. vice Chambers, prom. 12 *April*. — J. Bayley, Ens. vice Price, 47 F. 22 *Feb.* 1827. — Qua.-mast.-serj. Randle, Qua.-mast. vice Smith, dead, *do.*

42d ditto — Lt. Guthrie, from h. p. Lt. vice Robertson, prom. 21 *Mar.*

44th ditto — Lt. Scott, Adj. vice Gledstones, dead, 1 *Dec.* 1825.

45th ditto — Lt. Lloyd, from R. Staff Corps, Lt. vice Grant, prom. 1 *March*, 1827. — Assist.-surg. Campbell, M. D. from 30th F. Assist.-surg. vice Tower, dead, 15 *do.*

46th ditto—Ens. Zuhlcke, Lt. vice Read, dead, 4 *May*, 1826.—2d Lieut. Edwards, from Ceyl. Regt. Lt. by purch. vice Muttelbury, prom. 15 *Feb.* 1827.—J. Campbell, Ens. 22 *do.*

47th ditto—Ens. Lardner, Lt. vice Kyffin, 22 *F. 12 July*, 1825.—Ens. Robinson, Lt. vice M'Carthy, dead, 12 *Dec.*—Ens. Hewson, Lt. vice Douglas, dead, 3 *Jan.* 1826.—Ens. Clarke, Lt. vice Frome, dead, 1 *May.*—Ens. M'Nally, Lt. v. Milliar, dead, 20 *do.*—Ens. Price, from 41 *F. Lt.* vice Murray, dead, 23 *do.*—Gent. Cadet Fyers, from R. Mil. Coll. Ens. vice Lardner, 19 *Feb.* 1827.—W. Hope, Ens. vice Robinson, 20 *do.*—W. Wise, Ens. by purch. vice Clarke, 21 *do.*—H. Hutchinson, Ens. vice Hewson, 22 *do.*—Lt. Deverell, Adj. vice M'Carthy, dead, 12 *Dec.* 1825.—W. F. White, Ens. by purch. vice M'Nally, prom. 20 *Mar.* 1827.

48th ditto—Ens. J. A. Erskine, Lt. by purch. vice Weston, prom. 1 *Feb.*—H. D. Roebuck, Ens. by purch. vice Erskine, 22 *do.*—Lt. White, from h. p. York Chas. Lt. vice Hughes, prom. 13 *March.*

49th ditto—Lt. Sutton, from h. p. 9 *F. Lt.* vice Burrows, R. Afr. Col. Corps. 15 *Feb.*

51st ditto—As.-surg. Sibbald, from R. Afr. Col. Corps, As.-surg. vice Molyneux, canc. 18 *Jan.*

53d ditto—Lt. Lloyd, from h. p. Lt. vice Impett, prom. 13 *Mar.*—E. Bond, Ens. by purch. vice Ottebar, ret. 8 *do.*

54th ditto—Lt. Hill, Capt. vice Burnett, dead, 1 *April*, 1826.—Ens. Dodd, Lt. vice Frazer, dead, 5 *Jan.*—Lt. Kennedy, from 67 *F. Lt.* vice Hill, 1 *Apr.*—F. J. Chinery, Ens. by purch. vice Burton, prom. 15 *Feb.* 1827.—Lt. Lawless, Capt. v. Evanson, dead, 15 *Mar.*—Ens. Mann, Lt. *do.*

55th ditto—Lt. Cowell, from h. p. 24 *F. Lt.* vice Nicholson, prom. 13 *do.*

56th ditto—Lt. Mayne, from h. p. R. Art. Lt. vice Higgins, prom. *do.*

59th ditto—Ens. Marley, Lt. vice Coventry, dead, 30 *Jan.* 1826.—J. Mockler, Ens. vice Marley, 22 *Feb.* 1827.

60th ditto—Field Marshal His Royal Highness A. F. Duke of Cambridge, K. G. and G. C. B. Col. in Chief, vice His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dead, 22 *Jan.*—Hosp.-as. Burges, As.-surg. 8 *March.*

61st ditto—Lt. Hepburn, from h. p. Lt. vice De Lacy, prom. 13 *do.*—Lt. Walwyn, from h. p. Lt. vice Armstrong, prom. *do.*—Lt. Jones, from h. p. Lt.

vice Mackenzie, prom. *do.*—Gent. Cadet M. Blair, from R. Mil. Col. Ens. by purch. vice Dick, prom. 20 *do.*

62d ditto—Lt. Anstruther, Cadet by purch. vice Keppel, prom. *do.*—Ens. Grayson, Lt. by purch. *do.*—F. J. Ellis, Ens. *do.*

63d ditto—Hosp.-as. Breslin, As.-surg. 8 *do.*

65th ditto—Lt. Lane, from h. p. Lt. vice Cochrane, prom. 13 *do.*

66th ditto—Lt. Bunbury, from h. p. 70 *F. Lt.* vice M'Carthy, prom. *do.*—Lt. Crompton, from h. p. Lt. vice Edmonds, prom. *do.*

67th ditto—Capt. Poyntz, Maj. by purch. vice Taylor, ret. 28 *April*, 1826.—Lt. Warburton, Capt. vice Webster, dead, 5 *May.*—Lt. Fyans, Capt. by purch. vice Poyntz, 6 *do.*—Lt. Bolton, Adj. vice Warburton, prom. 15 *Feb.* 1827.

68th ditto—Ens. Macpherson, Lt. by purch. vice Smith, prom. 20 *Mar.* 1827.—G. Witham, Ens. by purch. *do.*

69th ditto—Lt. Sutton, from 89 *F. Lt.* vice Parker, prom. *do.*—Ens. Codd, from h. p. Ens. v. Bennett, canc. 1 *Mar.*

71st ditto—E. C. Fownes, Ens. by purch. vice Whyte, prom. 15 *Feb.*

72d ditto—Capt. Maclean, Maj. by purch. vice Maberly, 96 *F. 1 do.*

74th ditto—Lt. Gordon, from h. p. Lt. vice Alves, prom. 13 *Mar.*

76th ditto—Lt. Montgomerie, from h. p. Rifle Brig. Lt. vice Gould, prom. 13 *do.*

80th ditto—S. Lettsom, Ens. by purch. vice Christie, prom. 6 *March.*—Lt. Christie, from h. p. Lt. vice Edwards, prom. 13 *do.*

86th ditto—Capt. Richardson, Maj. by purch. vice Baird, ret. 8 *Feb.*—Lt. Barrett, from 89 *F. Capt.* by purch. *do.*—W. F. Theobald, Ens. by purch. vice Martyn, 88 *F. 15 Mar.*

87th ditto—Major Chambers, from 41 *F. Lt.-col.* vice Shaw, dead, 12 *Apr.* 1826.—Ens. Herbert, Lt. vice Doyle, 5 *Mar.*—Ens. Grierson, from 13 *F. Lt.* by purch. vice Doyle, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled, 15 *Feb.* 1827.—Hosp.-As. Wallace, M. D. As.-surg. vice Brown, 45 *F. 8 March.*

88th ditto—Lt. Fitz Roy, Capt. by purch. vice Bullock, ret. *do.*—Ens. M'Clintock, Lt. by purch. *do.*—G. De La Poer Beresford, Ens. by purch. vice E. H. Hutchinson, Ens. by purch. vice Knox, prom. 20 *do.*—Ens. Knox, from 80 *F. Ens.* vice Thompson, prom. 15 *do.*—Ens. Martyn, from 86 *F. Ens.* vice Onslow, prom. 27 *do.*

89th ditto—Lt. Kingston, from h. p. Lt. vice Sutton, 69 F. 20 *do.*—Capt. Dowson, from h. p. 55 F. Paym, vice Anderson, 35 F. 1 *do.*

96th ditto—Hosp. As. Murray, As. Surg. vice Wilson, 4 F. 8 *Feb.*

97th ditto—Ens. Handcock, Lt. by purch. vice Cheney, prom. 20 *Mar.*—S. Mansergh, Ens. by purch. *do.*

99th ditto—Lt. Mayne, Capt. by purch. vice Brev. Maj. Mordy, ret. 1 *Feb.*—Ens. Canney, Lt. *do.*—R. Jenkins, Ens. *do.*

Rifle Brig.—Maj.-gen. Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B. Colonel Commandant of a Battalion, vice Lt.-gen. Hon. Sir W. Stewart, G.C.B. dead, 27 *Jan.*

R. Staff C.—2d Lt. Humfrey, from R. Art. 1st Lt. vice Lloyd, 45 F. 1 *Mar.*

Ceylon R.—2d Lt. Powell, 1st Lt. by purch. vice Reyne, prom. 8 *Feb.*—C. H. Roddy, 2d Lt. by purch. 15 *Feb.*—Capt. Ingham, from h. p. 3d Ceylon Reg. Capt. vice Churchill, prom. 8 *Mar.*—F. R. Nash, 2d Lt. by purch. vice Powell, prom. 1 *do.*

Cape C. Inf.—Maj. Cox, from h. p. Maj. vice Forbes, 89 F. 8 *do.*—Capt. Aitchison, from h. p. of Regt. Capt. *do.*—Capt. Ashe, from h. p. of Regt. Capt. *do.*—Ens. Lavoine, Lt. vice Harrison, dead, *do.*—Ens. Boyd, from h. p. Ens. vice Macnamara, superseded, 7 *do.*—Lt. Guy, from h. p. Ens. 3 *do.*—T. Donavan, Ens. vice Lavoine, prom. 15 *do.*

R. Afr. Col. C.—Lt. Burrows, from 49 F. Lt. vice Miller, ret. h. p. 9 F. 8 *Feb.*—Lt. Mollan, Capt. vice Kelly, dead, 15 *Mar.*—Ens. Waring, Lt. *do.* Vol. J. Forsyth, Ens. vice Percival, dead, *do.*—Vol. W. Shaw, Ens. vice Waring, *do.*—Hosp. As. Molyneux, As. Surg. vice Sibbald, 51 F. 18 *Jan.*

R. Malta F.—Acting As. Sur. Montanaro, As. Surg. 1 *Mar.*

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Surg. Broadfoot, Dep. Insp. of Hospitals, 25 *Dec.* 1826.—Disp. of Medicines, Titterton, Apothecary to the Forces, 1 *Mar.* 1827.—Staff Surg. Macleod, from h. p. Sur. to Forces, 15 *do.*

To be Hospital Assistants to the Forbes.—A. Inlay, 25 *Jan.*—A. West, M.D. *do.*—J. Shiels, M.D. *do.*—E. G. Lloyd, *do.*—J. Archibald, 19 *do.*—R. H. A. Hunter, *do.*—H. N. Holden, 1 *Feb.*—D. J. Magrath, M.D. *do.*—J. Brooks, *do.*—J. O'Brien, *do.*—A. Muir, 8 *do.*—R. M. Robertson, vice Home, 2 *Dr.* Gds. 13 *do.*—J. Laing, vice Molyneux, 51 F. 15 *do.*—R. W. Scott, v. Tuthill,

52 F. *do.*—H. F. Gisborne, vice Foss, 59 F. 20 *do.*—A. Campbell, vice Linton, 66 F. 27 *do.*—M. Nugent, vice Stratford, 72 F. 1 *Mar.*—R. Macara, vice Watson, 83 F. 8 *do.*

GARRISONS.—Lt.-col. Debbieg, on h. p. 5 *Gar. Bn.* Fort Maj. of Dartmouth, vice Lt.-col. Belford, 15 *Feb.* 1827.—Lt.-gen. Sir W. Inglis, K.C.B. Lt.-gov. of Charles Fort, Kinsale, vice Lt.-col. Browne, dead, 6 *Mar.*

STAFF.—Brev.-maj. Gurwood, of 19 F. Dep.-adj.-gen. to Forces serving in Windward and Leeward Islands (with the rank of Lt.-col. in the Army,) vice Berkeley, res. 15 *Mar.* 1827.

COMMISSARIAT.—Dep. As. Com. Gen. Price, As. Com. Gen. 9 *Feb.* 1827.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Royal Art.—Maj.-gen. Smith, Col. Comm. vice Ramsay, dead, 10 *Feb.* 1827.—Maj.-gen. Shrapnell, *do.* vice Sir E. Howorth, dead, 6 *Mar.*—2d Lt. O'Brien, 1st Lt. vice Hutchins, dead, 2 *Feb.*—1st Lt. Wyatt, 2d Capt. vice Dewell, ret. h. p. 1 *Mar.*—2d Lt. Mudge, 1st Lt. vice Wyatt, *do.*—Vet. Surg. O'Connor, from h. p. Vet. Surg. 13 *Dec.* 1826. 2d Lt. Gossit, 1st Lt. vice Ward, dead, 2 *Mar.* 1827.—1st Lt. Hill, 2d Capt. vice Cubitt, ret. h. p. 15 *do.*—2d Lt. Beauchamp, 1st Lt. vice Hill, *do.*

Royal Eng.—Maj.-gen. Dickens, Col. Comm. vice Twiss, dead, 15 *Mar.* 1827.—Maj.-gen. De Butts, *do.* vice Johnston, dead, 20 *do.*

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieut.-col. of Infantry by purchase.—Bt.-lt.-col. Anwyl, from 4 F. 20 *Mar.* 27.

To be Majors of Infantry by purchase.—Capt. Hon. G. T. Keppel, from 62 F. 20 *Mar.* 1827.—Capt. Hon. A. F. Southwell, from 12 F. *do.*—Capt. J. H. Elliott, from 40 F. *do.*

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase.—Lt. Grant, from 3 F. 6 *Mar.* 1827.—Lt. Suckling, from 32 F. 13 *Mar.* 1827.—Lt. Eyre, from 6 F. 20 *do.*—Lt. Smith, from 68 F. *do.*—Lt. Vyner, fm. 1 Life G. *do.*—Lt. Hon. F. Howard, fm. 13 F. *do.*—Lt. Cheney, from 97 F. *do.*

To be Lieutenants of Infantry by purchase.—Ens. Christie, fm. 80 F. 6 *Mar.* 1827.—Ens. Grove, fm. 25th F. 13 *do.*—Ens. Hawthorn, fm. 29 F. *do.*—Ens. Dowglass, fm. 16 F. 6 *do.*—Ens. Stanton, fm. 25 F. 27 *do.*—Ens. Vereker, fm. 91 F. *do.*—Ens. Onslow, fm. 88 F. *do.*—2d Lt. Williams, fm. Rifle Br. *do.*—2d Lt. Cromer, from 60 F. *do.*

To be Ensigns by purchase.—W. Bromley, v. Turner, *canc.*—Hon. D. H. Murray, 20 Mar. 1827.

[The under-mentioned officers, having brevet rank superior to their regimental commission, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of 25th April, 1826.]

To be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry.—Bt. Lt.-Col. Hon. J. Finch, from 38 F. 12 Dec. 1826.

To be Majors of Infantry.—Bt. Major Logie, from 97 F. 20 Mar. 1827.—Bt. Maj. Antill, from Ceyl. Reg. *do.*—Bt. Maj. Gilland, *fm.* 1 W. I. R. *do.*—Bt. Maj. Loring, from 76 F. *do.*

[The undermentioned Lieutenants, actually serving upon full-pay in regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, have accepted the unattached rank of Captains upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th Dec. last.]

To be Captains of Infantry.—Lieut. Higgins, *fm.* 56 F. 6 Mar. 1827.—Lt. Impett, *fm.* 53 F. *do.*—Lt. Edwards, *fm.* 80 F. *do.*—Lt. Robertson, *fm.* 33 F. *do.*—Lt. Nicholson, *fm.* 55 F. *do.*—Lt. Forman, *fm.* 8 F. 13 *do.*—Lt. Weyland, *fm.* 34 F. *do.*—Lt. Picking, from 34 F. *do.*—Lt. M'Farlane, *fm.* 34 F. *do.*—Lt. Alves, *fm.* 74 F. *do.*—Lt. M'Kenzie, *fm.* 61 F. *do.*—Lt. M'Pherson, *fm.* 35 F. *do.*—Lt. M'Carthy, *fm.* 66 F. *do.*—Lt. Donnellan, *fm.* 82 F. *do.*—Lt. Smith, *fm.* 2 F. *do.*—Lt. Kean, *fm.* 25 F. *do.*—Lt. Miller, from 25 F. *do.*—Lt. M'Leod, *fm.* 36 F. *do.*—Lt. Daly, *fm.* 47 F. 20 *do.*—Lt. Evans, *fm.* 60 F. *do.*—Lt. Palmer, *fm.* 77 F. *do.*—Lt. Nokes, *fm.* 24 F. *do.*—Lt. Parker, *fm.* 69 F. *do.*—Lt. Robson, *fm.* 26 F. 27 *do.*—Lt. Irwin, from 45 F. *do.*

Exchanges.—Bt. Col. Waters, *Colds.* Gds. with Lt.-Col. Salwey, h. p.—Bt. Lt.-Col. Dorville, 1 Dr. rec. diff. with Maj. Marten, h. p.—Maj. Adair, 24 F. rec. diff. with Maj. O'Grady, h. p.—Maj. Onslow, 28 F. with Maj. Hailes, 88 F.—Maj. Wemyss, 2 Dr. rec. diff. with Maj. Wyndham, h. p.—Maj. Marlay, 3 F. with Maj. Cameron, h. p. 38 F.—Capt. Pilkington, 92 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Thorold, h. p.—Capt. Robinson, 4 Dr. rec. diff. with Capt. Ellis, h. p.—Capt. Chandler, 10 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Locke, h. p.—Capt. Falkiner, 23 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Den-

ham, h. p.—Capt. Baldwin, 50 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Foskett, h. p.—Capt. Godfree, 52 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Berkeley, h. p.—Capt. Boates, 64 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Michel, h. p.—Capt. Hart, 10 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Beaucherk, h. p.—Capt. Durie, 12 F. rec. diff. with Capt. O'Neill, h. p.—Capt. Greenland, 17 Dr. rec. diff. with Capt. Lawrenson, h. p.—Capt. Pinckney, 9 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Champain, h. p.—Lt. Lawson, 15 F. with Lt. Barey, 71 F.—Lt. M'Gregor, 1 F. with Lt. Bell, 45 F.—Lt. Huie, 22 F. rec. diff. with Lt. Reardon, h. p. 27 F.—Lt. Lewis, 36 F. rec. diff. with Lt. Trollope, h. p.—Lt. Knox, 45 F. with Lt. Brooke, h. p.—Lt. Walker, 65 F. with Lt. Whitaker, h. p. 34 F.—Lt. Butler, 97 F. with Lt. M'Donough, h. p. 35 F.—Lt. Lynam, 34 F. with Lieut. Hunter, h. p. 52 F.—Lt. Carr, 62 F. rec. diff. with Lt. Burges, h. p.—Lt. Webster, 4 Dr. Gds. with Lt. Chawner, 61 F.—Lt. Moore, 3 F. with Lt. Chatterton, h. p. 66 F.—Lt. Dodd, 29 F. with Lt. Bagenall, h. p. 87 F.—Lt. Macquarie, 98 F. with Lt. Davis, h. p. 4 W. I. R.—Lt. Jobling, 2 W. I. R. with Lt. Williams, h. p. 60 F.—Ens. Macdonell, 82 F. with Ens. Thompson, 2 W. I. R.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Wells, h. p. Insp. F. O of Mil.

Majors.—Taylor, 67 F.—Baird, 86 F.—Napier, h. p. Royal Art.—Pilkington, h. p. Unatt.—Barrington, h. p. Unatt.

Captains.—Blanckenberg, h. p. 103 F.—Moray, 99 F. (Bt. Maj.)—Bullock, 88 F.—Armstrong, h. p. Nov. Scot. F.—De Hurd, h. p. 60 F.

Lieutenants.—Pitt, h. p. 11 Dr.—M'Leod, 30 F.—Hawkins, h. p. 71 F.—Urquhart, h. p. 84 F.—Barrie, h. p. 4 W. I. R.—Armist, h. p. 57 F.—Lees, h. p. 11 F.—Chapman, h. p. 61 F.—Richardson, h. p. 2 Dr. Gds.—Cheatham, h. p. 46 F.—Radcliffe, h. p. 6 F.—Carter, h. p. 4 Irish Brig.—Davis, h. p. 6 Irish Brig.

Cornets and Ensigns.—Otlebar, 53 F.—Williams, h. p. R. Wagg, Train.—Goodlake, 5 Dr. Gds.—Parnell, 3 F. Gds.—Hooper, 6 Dr.

Paymasters.—Sir W. D. Todd, h. p. Rec. Dist.—Smeatham, h. p. Watteville's R.

Quarter-Master.—Smart, 6 F.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of April, 1827.

1st Drags.—Cor. Luxford, Lt. by pur. vice Hibbert, prom. 22 *Mar.* 1827.—

3d ditto.—Cor. Congreve, Lt. by pur. vice Ratcliffe, 6 Drag. Gds. 29 *do.*—

9th ditto.—Cor. Grant, Adj. vice Wright, res. Adj. only, 22 *do.*

11th ditto.—Lieut. Arnold, from h.p. 1 Drags. Lt. vice Maxwell, dead, 29 *do.*

16th ditto.—Cor. Cotton, Lt. by pur. vice J. Douglass, prom. *do.*—Lt. Vincent; Adj. vice Hilton, res. Adj. only, 16 *June*, 1826.—E. H. Donnithorne, Cor. by purch. vice Blood, prom. 22 *Mar.* 1827.

17th ditto.—Cor. Need, Lt. by purch. vice St. Quintin, prom. 29 *do.*—A. H. Mitchelson, Cor. by purch. vice Shawe, prom. *do.*

1st Foot.—Lt. Maclean, Capt. vice Wetherall, prom. *do.*

9th ditto.—Maj. Taylor, Lt. Col. by purch. vice Campbell, ret. 22 *do.*—Capt. Watkins, Maj. by purch. *do.*—Lt. St. John, Capt. by purch. *do.*

12th ditto.—Capt. Butler, from h.p. Capt. vice Southwell, prom. 20 *do.*—W. Bell, Ens. by purch. vice Parker, prom. 3 *April*.

13th ditto.—Ens. Moorhouse, Lt. by purch. vice Flood, prom. 22 *Mar.*—Z. Edwards, Ens. vice Hayes, dead, *do.*

23d ditto.—Lt. Ross, from h.p. 1st Lt. vice Forster, 24 F. 4 *April*.—A. J. Lawrence, 2d Lt. by purch. *do.*

25th ditto.—Lt. Grove, from h.p. Adj. and Lt. vice Millar, prom. 28 *Mar.*—Lt. Staunton, from h.p. Lt. vice Kean, prom. *do.*

35th ditto.—Qua. Mast. Serj. Howe, Qua. Mast. vice Price, dead, 29 *do.*

40th ditto.—Capt. Boscawen, from h.p. Capt. vice Elliott, prom. 20 *Mar.*

42d ditto.—Gent. Cadet Grant, from R. Mil. Coll. Ens. by purch. vice Grant, 92 F. 29 *do.*

45th ditto.—Capt. Cole, Maj. vice Stapoole, dead, 26 *June*, 1826.—Lt. Reed, Capt. by purch. *do.*—Ens. Lascelles, Lt. vice Forbes, dead, 18 *May*.—J. P. Meik, Ens. by purch. vice Armstrong, ret. 26 *June*.

48th ditto.—Ens. Eager, from 56 F. Lt. by purch. vice Roberts, prom. 22 *Mar.* 1827.

54th ditto.—E. Wheatstone, Ens. vice Mann, prom. *do.*—Assist. Surg. Russell, from 1 F. Assist. Surg. vice Macdonald, res. 29 *do.*

56th ditto.—Maj. Peddie, from h.p. Maj. (pay diff. to h.p. Fund) vice

Cairnes, prom. *do.*—Lt. Leighton, Capt. by purch. vice Thorne, ret. *do.*—Ens. Finniss, Lt. by purch. *do.*—A. Thorne, Adj. with the rank of Ens. vice Woulds, dead, 30 *do.*

59th ditto.—Ens. Jesse, Lt. vice M. C. Pitman, dead of his wounds, 23 *Feb.* 1826.

60th ditto.—J. St. J. Munro, 2d Lt. by purch. vice Crowie, prom. 29 *Mar.* 1827.

63d ditto.—D. M'C. Stubbeman, Ens. by purch. vice Hickman, 2 Dr. Gds. 22 *do.*

64th ditto.—Ens. Going, Lt. by pur. vice Macbean, 91 F. *do.*

70th ditto.—E. Kelsall, Ens. by pur. vice Harvey, prom. 10 *April*.

78th ditto.—Hosp. Assist. Wood, M.D. Assist. Surg. vice Duncan, dead, 19 *Nov.* 1826.

81st ditto.—Lt. Craik, from h.p. Lt. vice Smyth, prom. 3 *April*, 1827.

87th ditto.—Lt. Kenelly, Capt. vice C. L. Bell, 41 F. 29 *Mar.*—Ens. Creagh, Lt. vice Masterson, prom. 6 *Mar.* 1826.—Ens. M'Mahon, from 2 F. Ens. *do.*—J. Ralph, Ens. vice Herbert, prom. 1 *Jan.*

91st ditto.—Lt. Macbean, from 64 F. Capt. by purch. vice Fraser, prom. 22 *Mar.* 1827.

92d ditto.—Capt. Hon. J. Sinclair, Maj. by purch. vice Verity, ret. *do.*—Lt. Mackintosh, Capt. by purch. *do.*—Ens. Aird, Lt. by purch. *do.*—Ens. Grant, from 42 F. Ens. *do.*

93d ditto.—R. Jephson, Ens. by pur. vice Guthrie, prom. *do.*

98th.—Capt. Vaughan, Maj. by pur. vice Neame, ret. *do.*

Rifle Brig.—R. Eaton, 2d Lt. by pur. vice Williams, prom. 29 *do.*

2 W. I. R.—Capt. Anderson, Maj. vice Hill, dead, 22 *do.*—Lt. Webb, Capt. *do.*—Capt. Fitz Gerald, from h.p. Capt. vice Findlay, prom. 23 *do.*—Ens. Lardner, Lt. vice Webb, 22 *do.*—Ens. Hill, Ens. *do.*

Ceylon R.—Lt. Tronchell, Capt. vice Dieberg, dead, 9 *Oct.* 1826.—2d Lieut. Jefferson, 1st Lt. vice Woodford, dead, 1 *Sept.*—Lt. Delancey, from h.p. 1st Lt. vice Mason, cancelled.—29 *Mar.* 1827.

Cape Cor. (Cav.)—Cor. Robinson, Lt. by pur. vice Armstrong, prom. *do.*
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Royal Art.—Col. Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B. & K. C. H. Dep. Adj.-Gen. vice Lt.-Gen.

Sir J. Macleod, appointed Dir.-Gen. of Field Train, 16 April, 1827.—1st Lt. Freer, 2d Capt. vice A. M. Campbell, ret. h. p. 1 *do.*—2d Lt. Skinner, 1st Lt. *do.*—1st Lt. Dickens, Adj. vice Wyld, prom. 16 Sept. 1826.—2d Lt. Alcock, 1st Lt. 2 April, 1827.

Royal Eng.—2d Lt. Howorth, 1st Lt. vice Lagden, dismissed the service, 11 April, 1827.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—T. Fox, M. D. Hosp. As. to the Forces, vice Humfrey, 35 F. 15 Mar. 1827.—J. Johnston, *do.* vice Spence, 6 F. *do.*—J. Shapleigh, *do.* vice Moffatt, 20 F. *do.*—T. C. Gaulter, M. D. *do.* vice Murray, 22 *do.*

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry by purchase.—Maj. Cairnes, fm 56 F. vice Hon. J. Finch, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place, 29 Mar. 1827.

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase.—Lt. Lord C. D. F. Russell, fm. R. Horse Gds. 23 Mar 1827.—Lt. Lowe, fm. 16 Dr. 3 April.

To be Lieutenants of Infantry by purchase.—Ens. Ruddie, fm. 61 F. 26 Dec. 1826.—Ens. Parker, fm. 12 F. 3 April, 1827.—Ens. Ross, fm. 23 F. *do.*—Ens. Bordes, fm. 77 F. *do.*—Ens. Harvey, fm. 70 F. 10 *do.*—Ens. Tathwell, fm. 12 F. *do.*

[The undermentioned Lieutenants, actually serving upon full-pay in regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, have accepted promotion upon half-pay according to the General Order of the 27th Dec. 1826.]

To be Captains of Infantry.—Lt. Stephenson, from 76 F. 3 April, 1827.—Lt. Smyth, from 81 F.

Exchanges.—Lt.-Col. Burer, 37 F. rec. diff. with Lt.-Col. Le Blanc, h. p.

—Maj. Simcocks, 5 F. with Maj. Barrington, 20 F.—Maj. Dansey, 27 F. rec. diff. with Maj. Pratt, h. p.—Capt. T. N. Quicke, 1 Dr. Gds. rec. diff. with Capt. Macqueen, h. p.—Capt. Grant, 45 F. with Capt. Archer, h. p.—Capt. Lewis, 49 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Townshend, h. p.—Capt. Jordan, 63 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Lord W. Paulet, h. p.—Capt. Prideaux, 73 F. rec. diff. with Capt. Anstruther, h. p.—Capt. Wynne, 86 F. with Capt. Versturme, h. p.—Lt. Daubuz, 1 Dr. rec. diff. with Lieut. Barton, h. p.—Lt. Wright, 9 Dr. rec. diff. with Lt. Upton, h. p.—Lt. Fleason, 70 F. with Lt. Bender, h. p. 40 F.—Lt. H. Cameron, 79 F. rec. diff. with Lt. Macdonald, h. p.—Ens. Taylor, 36 F. rec. diff. with Ens. Gun, h. p.—2d Lt. Turnour, Ceyl. Regt. with Ens. Mac Carthy, h. p. 40 F.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Colonel.—Campbell, 9 F.

Majors.—Verity, 97 F.—Neame, 98 F.

Captain.—Thorne, 56 F.

Lieutenants.—Forbes, h. p. Rifle Brig.—Young, h. p. 8 F.—Rogers, h. p. 7 Gar. Bn.—Coleridge, h. p. 27 F.—Mackintosh, h. p. 5 F.—Walker, h. p. 85 F.

Ensign.—Armstrong, 45 F.

Second Lieutenant.—Strickland, Roy. Art.

Assistant Surgeon.—Macdonald, 54 F.

REMOVED FROM THE SERVICE.—Receiving the value of his commission, (the result of a General Court-Martial held in Bengal on 26 Nov. 1825,) Lieut. Francis Bernard, 38 F.

DISMISSED.—1st Lt. Lagden, Royal Eng.—Dep. Com. Gen. Drennan.—Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Duguid.—Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Finlay.

1st Dr.-Guards.—R. S. Thompson, gent. Cor. by purch. v. Handley, prom. 19 Apr. 1827.

7th ditto.—Capt. Curteis, from h. p. Capt. v. Dunne, exch. rec. diff. 12 *do.*

1st Dragoons.—F. Moore, gent. Cor. by purch. vice Luxford, prom. *do.*

3d ditto.—J. E. Spalding, gent. Cor. by purch. vice Congreve, prom. *do.*

4th ditto.—J. L. Paxton, gent. Cor. by purch. vice Ogle, prom. 19 *do.*

9th ditto.—Capt. Mills, from h. p. 22d dr. Capt. vice Wright, dead, 5 *do.*—Lt. Shawe, Capt. by purch. vice

Mills, prom. 27 *do.*—Cor. Willis, Lt. by purch. vice Shaw, *do.*

14th ditto.—Lt. Smith, Capt. by purch. vice Gooch, ret. 19 *do.*—Cor. Kennedy, Lt. by purch. vice Smith, *do.*

Gren.-Guards.—Lt.-col. Buckley, from h. p. Capt. and Lt.-col. vice Allix, exch. 12 *do.*

1st Foot.—Ens. Mayne, Lt. by purch. vice Ogilvy, prom. *do.*—J. W. H. Hastings, gent. Ens. by purch. vice Mayne, *do.*

2d ditto.—Ensign Ralph, Lt. vice Robertson, dead, 29 Aug. 1826.—J.

Hill, gent. Ens. vice Ralph; prom. 21 Oct.—H. T. Hutchins, gent. Ens. vice M^cMahon, 87 ft. 8 Nov.

4th ditto.—T. Faunce, gent. Ens. vice Massey, dead, 5 Apr. 1827.

7th ditto.—E. H. Pery, gent. Lt. by purch. vice Skynner, 2 W. I. R. 12 do.

9th ditto.—Ens. Bathurst, from 94 ft. Lt. by purch. vice St. John, prom. 5 do.

11th ditto.—Ens. Fyers, Lt. by purch. vice Westropp, prom. 27 do.—Gent. Cadet, B. C. Mitford, from R. Mil. Col. Ens. by purch. vice Fyers, do.

12th ditto.—Fred. Bell, gent. Ens. by purch. vice Tathwell, prom. 12 do.

13th ditto.—Bt.-lt.-col. Everard, from 14 ft. Maj. vice Thornhill, exch. 1 Nov. 1826.—Capt. Chadwick, from 59 ft. Capt. vice Triphook, exch. 3 Aug.—Capt. Fothergill, from h. p. 59 ft. Capt. vice Barrett, exch. rec. diff. 5 Apr. 1827.—Ens. Graham, from 17 ft. Lt. by purch. vice Howard, prom. 27 do.—Horatio Nelson Vigors, gent. Ens. by purch. vice Moorhouse, prom. 12 do.—Hen. Davis, gent. Ens. vice Sibley, 46 ft. prom. 13 do.

14th ditto.—Maj. Thornhill, from 13 ft. Maj. vice Everard, exch. 1 Nov. 1826.—Capt. Whitney, from 44 ft. Capt. vice Ainsworth, do. 16 Sept.—Lt. Dormer, from 31 ft. Lt. vice Bowen, exch. 18 Oct.

17th ditto.—R. A. F. Northey, gent. Ens. by purch. vice Graham, 13 ft. 27 Apr. 1827.

20th ditto.—Capt. Fyans, from 67 ft. Capt. vice Brookes, exch. 5 do.—F. M. Fraser, gent. Ens. vice Child, 46 ft. 12 do.—Qua.-mast.-serj. Conolly, Qua.-mast. vice Dodd, dead, 19 do.—As.-surg. Knox, from Ceyl. regt. As.-surg. vice Wood, cano. do.

25th ditto.—W. M^cDonald, gent. Ens. by purch. vice Stanton, prom. 5 do.

29th ditto.—Lt. Hathorn, from h. p. Lt. vice Acres, exch. rec. diff. do.

31st ditto.—Lt. Shaw, Capt. vice Stafford, dead, 30 July, 1826.—Ens. Shaw, Lt. vice Hayman, dead, 13 Sept. Lt. Bowen, from 14 ft. Lt. vice Donner, exch. 18 Oct.—T. Pender, gent. Ens. vice Shaw, 13 Sept.

34th ditto.—Lt. Cromie, from h. p. Lt. vice Sturgeon, cano. 5 Apr. 1827.

36th ditto.—Lt. Ruddle, from h. p. Lt. vice M^cLeod, prom. 19 do.—Ens. Hay, Adj. vice Shenley, res. Adj. only, 12 do.

37th ditto.—Gent. Cadet, Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, from R. Mil. Coll. Ens. vice Worth, dead, 5 do.

38th ditto.—Lt. Sparks, Capt. v. Wilson, dead, 5 Sept. 1826.—Capt. Hamilton, from h. p. 1 ft. Capt. vice Fothergill, 67 ft. 27 Apr. 1827.—Ens. Blake, Lt. vice Sparks, 5 Sept. 1826.—W. Martin, gent. Ens. vice Blake, do.

40th ditto.—Ens. Miller, Lt. vice Lewis, dead, 19 Apr. 1827.—Ens. Rawlings, gent. Ens. 12 do.—H. G. Alsop, gent. Ens. vice Miller, 19 do.

41st ditto.—Lt.-col. Chambers, from 87 ft. Lt.-col. vice Godwin, exch. 5 do.—Lt. Butterfield, Capt. vice Boulton, dead, 30 Oct. 1826.—Ens. Arata, Lt. vice Butterfield, do.—Ens. Dyer, from 81 ft. Lt. by purch. vice Guinness, prom. 5 Apr. 1827.—W. Morris, gent. Ens. vice Arata, 12 do.

44th ditto.—Capt. Ainsworth, from 14 ft. Capt. vice Whitney, exch. 16 Sept. 1826.—Ens. Douglas, from 66 ft. Lt. by purch. vice Ogilvie, prom. 5 Apr. 1827.

46th ditto.—Lt. Wm. Campbell, Capt. by purch. vice Willock, ret. 12 do.—Ens. Jones, Lt. vice J. Campbell, dead, 10 Aug. 1826.—Ens. Child, from 20 ft. Lt. vice Fraser, dead, 11 do.—Lt. M^cGregor, from 59 ft. Lt. vice Mahon, dead, 1 Oct.—Ens. Napier, Lt. vice Gray, dead, 11 do.—Ens. Sibley, from 13 ft. Lt. vice Simkins, dead, 16 do.—Vol. Smith, from 41 ft. Ens. vice Jones, 10 Aug.—E. D. Day, gent. Ens. vice Johnstone, dead, 22 Sept.—W. Green, gent. Ens. vice Napier, 11 Oct.

48th ditto.—Ens. Erskine, Lt. vice Nixon, dead, 16 Sept.—Vol. W. F. Stubbs, Ens. vice Erskine, do.

51st ditto.—J. Scriven, gent. Ens. by purch. v. Clayton, prom. 27 Apr. 1827.

54th ditto.—Ens. Parr, from 99 ft. Lt. by purch. vice Dodd, whose prom. by purch. has been cano. 12 Apr. 1827.

56th ditto.—J. P. Baillie, gent. Ens. by purch. vice Finnis, prom. do.

57th ditto.—Ens. Darling, from 3 ft. Ens. vice Caldwell, prom. 27 do.

58th ditto.—Lt. Parker, from h. p. Lt. v. Matteson, exch. rec. diff. 19 do.

59th ditto.—Capt. Triphook, from 13 ft. Capt. v. Chadwick, exch. 3 Aug. 1826.—Ens. Bolton, Lt. v. M^cGregor, 46 ft. 1 Oct.—G. B. Hamilton, gent. Ens. vice Bolton 12 Apr. 1827.

60th ditto.—Capt. Trevelyan, from h. p. Capt. (pay diff. to h. p. fund) vice Fawcett, prom. 5 do.—Capt. Ramsden, from h. p. Capt. vice Heslop, exch. rec. diff. 12 do.

67th ditto.—Maj. Hon. H. R. Molyneux, from h. p. Maj. vice Hore, exch. rec. diff. 5 do.—Capt. Brooke, from

20 ft. Capt. vice Fyans, exch. *do.*—
Capt. Fothergill, from 38 ft. Capt. vice
Bunce, prom. 27 *do.*—Lt. Loraine, fr. h.
p. Lt. v. Beaufoy, exch. rec. diff. 12 *do.*
69th ditto.—W. Blackburne, gent.
Ens. by purch. vice Codd, prom. 27 *do.*
70th ditto.—Lt. Harvey, from h. p.
Lt. vice Stevenson, prom. *do.*—J. Cock-
burn, gent. Ens. v. Rose, dead, 12 *do.*
72d ditto.—Capt. Montmorency,
from h. p. 18 dr. Capt. vice Maclean,
prom. 27 *do.*

76th ditto.—Lt. Thompson, from h.
p. Lt. vice Stephenson, prom. *do.*

78th ditto.—Ens. Macleod, Lt. by
purch. vice Gore, prom. *do.*—As.-sur.
Young, from 50 ft. As.-sur. vice Thom-
son, app. to Staff, 12 *do.*

79th ditto.—Lt. Johnstone, from
h. p. Lt. vice Campbell, prom. 27 *do.*

80th ditto.—Ens. Graham, Lt. by
purch. vice Jeffrey, ret. 12 *do.*—R. T.
Hopkins, gent. Ens. by purch. vice
Graham, *do.*—R. T. Sayers, gent. Ens.
by purch. vice Knox, 88 ft. 19 *do.*

81st ditto.—Ens. Guy, from Cape
Corps, Lt. vice Manning, dead, 12 *do.*
—Ens. de Rottenberg, Lt. by purch.
vice Reeves, prom. 27 *do.*—G. W.
Evelyn, *Earl of Rothes*, Ens. by purch.
vice Dyer, 41 ft. 5 *do.*—G. C. Symons,
gent. Ens. vice de Rottenberg, 27 *do.*

87th ditto.—Lt.-col. Godwin, from
41 ft. Lt.-col. vice Chambers, exch.
5 *do.*—Lt. Kennelly, Capt. vice Waller,
dead, 13 Aug. 1826.

89th ditto.—Ens. Macan, Lt. vice
O'Neil, dead, 18 Apr. 1827.—Ens.
Graham, Lt. vice Macleod, dead, 19 *do.*
—Gent. Cadet H. T. Griffiths, from R.
Mil. Coll. Ens. vice Macan, *do.*

91st ditto.—J. Thornhill, gent. Ens.
by purch. vice Vereker, prom. 5 *do.*

94th ditto.—W. H. Fielding, gent.
Ens. by purch. vice Bathurst, 9 ft. 12 *do.*

97th ditto.—Bt.-maj. Tyler, from
h. p. 53 ft. Capt. v. Lynch, prom. 27 *do.*

98th ditto.—Capt. Hawley, from h.
p. Capt. vice Vaughan, prom. 22 Mar.

99th ditto.—Lt. O'Halloran, from
44 ft. Capt. by purch. vice Colomb,
prom. 27 Apr.—H. T. Crompton, gent.
Ens. vice Parr, prom. 54 ft. 12 *do.*

Rifle Brigade.—Quar.-mast.-serj.
Hill, Quar.-mast. vice Surtees, ret.
full pay, 25 Dec. 1826.

1st W. I. R.—Lt. Brocklass, from
h. p. Lt. v. Cornwall, ret. 27 Apr. 1827.

2d ditto.—Lt. Skynner, from 7 ft.
Capt. by purch. vice Bluett, ret. 12 *do.*
—Ens. Nicolls, Lt. v. Henry, dead, *do.*
—J. Russell, gent. Ens. v. Nicolls, *do.*

Ceylon Regt.—Hosp.-as. Rumley,
M.D. As.-surg. vice Knox, 20 ft. 19 *do.*

R. Malta Fenc. Inf.—Lt. Ellul,
Capt. with local and temporary rank,
15 Jan. Ens. Mederico de Marchese
Alessi, Lt. *do.*—Ens. Maltei, Lt.
do. vice Ellul, *do.*—Vol. Cadet Gouder,
Ens. *do.* vice Maltei, *do.*—Vol. Cadet
Liugi Consolal, Ens. *do.* *do.*—Vol.
Cadet Rizzo, Ens. *do.* vice Alessi, *do.*

STAFF.—Lt.-col. Mair, from h. p. to
be Dep. Judge Advocate to the forces
serving in Portugal, 13 Dec. 1826.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—As.-surg. Thom-
son, from 78 ft. As.-surg. to forces, 12
Apr. 1827.—G. Woods, gent. Hosp.-
As. vice Ross, 16 dr. 15 Mar.—J. G.
Grant, gent. *do.* vice Overton, 3 ft. 29
do.—J. C. Minto, gent. *do.* vice Thorn,
11 ft. *do.*—C. M. Vowell, gent. *do.*
vice Gilliee, 12 ft. 30 *do.*—A. H. Hall,
gent. *do.* vice Burges, 60 ft. 12 Apr.
—R. Laing, gent. *do.* vice Breslin,
63 ft. 1 *do.*

UNATTACHED.

To be Majors of Infantry by purchase.
—Capt. Mills, from 9 dr. 27 Apr. 1827.
Capt. Colomb, from 99 ft. *do.*

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase.
—Lieutenants, Smart, from 62 ft. vice
Wilson, cane. 30 Dec. 1826.—Hyde,
from 16 ft. vice Vyner, cane. 5 Apr.
1827.—Reeves, from 81 ft. 27 *do.*—
Trant, from 95 ft. *do.*—Bowes, from
6 ft. *do.*—Gore, from 78 ft. *do.*—Cros-
bie, from 10 ft. *do.*—Morshead, from
3 ft. *do.*—Hare, from 11 dr. *do.*—West-
ropp, from 11 ft. *do.*

*To be Lieutenants of Infantry by pur-
chase.*—Ensigns Caldwell, from 57 ft.
27 Apr. 1827.—Digby, from 65 ft. *do.*
—Douglass, from 12 ft. *do.*—Clayton,
from 51 ft. *do.*—Codd, from 69 ft. *do.*
—Jackson, from 66 ft. *do.*

[The undermentioned Officers, having
Brevet rank superior to their regi-
mental commissions, have accepted
Promotion upon Half-pay, accord-
ing to the General Order of 25th
Apr. 1826.]

To be Majors of Infantry.—Bt.-maj.
Bunce, 67 ft. 27 Apr. 1827.—Bt.-maj.
Morris, 97 ft. *do.*

[The undermentioned Lieutenants,
actually serving upon Full Pay in
Regiments of the Line, whose Com-
missions are dated in or previous to
the year 1811, have accepted pro-
motion upon Half-pay, according to
the Gen. Order of 27th Dec. last.]

To be Captains of Infantry.—Lieuts.
Carden, from 30 ft. 27 Apr. 1827.—

Campbell, from 79 ft. *do.*—Stevenson, from 70th ft. *do.*—Ridel, from 3 ft. *do.*—Hancock, from 35 ft. *do.*—Halfhide, from 1 W. I. R. *do.*—Christian, from 27 ft. *do.*—Kearney, from 86 ft. *do.*—King, from 74 ft. *do.*

[MEMORANDA. The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their Half-pay.]

Lt. Miller, h. p. R. Wag. Train, 27 Apr. 1827.—Lt. Fairfield, 88 ft.—Maj. Cotter, unatt.—Capt. Barlow, 19 dr. Capt. Bourgeois, Meuron's regt.—Paym. Manley, 66 ft.—Capt. Bannister, 76 ft.—Lt. C. Campbell, Bourbon regt.—Lt. Thomas, 77 ft.—Paym. Henslow, 15 dr.—Capt. Williams, 10 dr.—Lt. Joyce, 60 ft.

Naval Promotions.

Commander H. Eden, of the *Herald*; and Commander W. Sandom, of the *Harlequin*, are promoted to the rank of Captain.—Capt. C. Elliot, Bustard, to the *Harlequin*; Capt. G. Sydney Smith, Bustard; Commander Walter Windeyer, and Lieut. Chegwyn, to the *Ordinary* at Portsmouth; Lieut. G. Smith, to the *Nightingale*; Lieut. D. J. Dickson, to the *Sylvia*, (a new cutter, on Capt. Symond's plan).

Capt. Huskisson, R. N. brother of the Treasurer of the Navy, is appointed to succeed the late Mr. John Smith*, as Paymaster of the Navy.

* Mr. John Smith was educated at Eton, where he contracted friendships with Mr. Canning and Mr. Frere, afterwards ambassador to Spain, which lasted till his death. In conjunction with them and Mr. Robert Smith, the late member for Lincoln, he was one of the chief authors of the "*Microcosm*," a work at the time much celebrated. From Eton he went to King's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he studied for the bar; but disliking the law, entered the army. Having attained the rank of captain, he quitted that, and sat in parliament for some time, when Mr. Pitt appointed him postmaster general of Jamaica. On returning to England, in consequence of ill health, Mr. Canning appointed him paymaster of the navy, which office, except during the short administration of "the talents," he retained till his death, under the successive treasurerships of Mr. Rose, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Huskisson. An unfortunate deafness with which he was affected, prevented his rising in public life, in which he was otherwise qualified to distinguish himself. Besides portions of the *Microcosm*, he was the author of "*Metrical Remarks on Modern Architecture*," of free translations of some of the Greek dramas, and of a great quantity of miscellaneous poetry, the major part of which

Capt. E. Chetham, C. B. (who commanded the *Leander* at the battle of Algiers), has been appointed to command the ships in ordinary at Portsmouth.

Capt. Sir J. Phillimore is appointed Superintendent of the E. I. Company's Bombay marine.

Assist.-Surgeon Mr. J. McConkey, from the ordinary at Portsmouth, is appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the Portsmouth division of R. Marines.

Mr. W. Morton to be Purser of the *Clio*, at Chatham.

Sir J. A. Gordon to be Governor of the Royal Naval Hospital, at Plymouth.

Mr. Emery, R. N. (of Portsea), late Governor of the island of Mombass, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.—Mr. R. Bonnor, to be Master of the *Redwing*.

Rear-Adm. Sir E. Owen, K. C. B. is appointed Surveyor-General of the ordnance.

G. B. Hamilton, Esq. late Private Sec. to Lord Melville, is appointed Private Sec. to the Lord High Admiral.

Adm. the Earl of Northesk, G. C. B. will assume the command at Plymouth, on the 7th May.

The *Victory*, 100, was paid off on the 24th April, and re-commissioned by Capt. the Hon. George Elliot, for the flag of Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, appointed Com.-in-Chief at Portsmouth.—Lieutenants R. Oliver, J. F. Appleby, and H. Roche; Mr. Hepburn, Master; and Mr. Shea, Purser, are appointed to the *Victory*.

Commander C. Hallowell is promoted to the rank of Captain; and Commander C. Gordon is appointed to the *Cadmus*.—Lieut. G. S. Dyer, of the *Ganges* (son of J. Dyer, Esq. Chief Clerk at the Admiralty), and Lieut.

has never been published. Shortly before his death, he had completed a work "*On the Odyssey and the Age of Homer*," which, it is hoped, will be given to the public by his family.

W. B. Greene, of the *Revenge*, are promoted to the rank of Commander, and the latter appointed to the *Medina*.—Capt. G. B. Martin is appointed to the *Musquito*; Capt. T. E. Cole, to be Inspecting Commander of the Preventive-service at Gravesend.—Lieut. G. Brereton, to the *Britannia*.—Mr. I. Wesley, Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Mutine Packet*, at Falmouth.

Commanders Edw. Thornbrough, of the *Ringdove*, and Hen. M. Blackwood, of the *Jasper*, are promoted to the rank of Captain.—Lieut. Chas. English, of the *Contest*, is promoted to the rank of Commander.—Lieuts. J. Smith, to the ordinary at Plymouth; W. R. Mansfield, to the *Dartmouth*; P. P. Wynn, to the *Dryad*; Mr. Jas. Murray, to the rank of Lieutenant; Lieuts. Lock and Warren, to the *Victory*; Rev. W. R. Payne, of the *Spartiate*, to be Chaplain of the dockyard at Kingston, Upper Canada; Mr. Rankin, to be Assist.-Surgeon of the *Victory*.

Adm. Sir G. Martin has resigned the command at Portsmouth to Adm. Sir R. Stopford.

By the naval promotion which took place early in May, five Commanders rose to the rank of Captain; eighteen Lieutenants to the rank of Commander; and all the Mates and Midshipmen serving in the navy, who had passed their examination twelve years (previous to 1815). The following are promoted:—Commanders Thornbrough, Robert Patton, J. B. Dundas, E. R. Williams, H. B. Martin, and H. M. Blackwood, to the rank of Captain.—Lieuts. Charles Bell, of the *Ariadne*; Percy F. Hall, *Victory*; H. E. Atkinson, *Weazel*; Josiah Oaks, *Zebra*; and P. D. Bingham, *Revenge*, to the rank of Commander.—Messrs. Cumbold, Groves, Gosling, Godden (of the *Victory*), Stephen Poyntz, and Macgowan,

to the rank of Lieutenant.—Capt. Bennett is appointed to the *Trinculo*; Lieut. Spencer Smyth, to the *Dartmouth*; Lieut. S. Poyntz, to the *Zebra*.

Capt. James Campbell is appointed to command the *Slaney* sloop of war, at Woolwich. She has been re-commissioned for the West India station. Lieuts. R. Keane and W. S. Tulloh, and Mr. J. Jones, Purser, are also appointed to her.

Rear-adm. Sir C. Ogle, Bt. has hoisted his flag in the Hussar frigate, Capt. E. Boxer, as Com.-in-chief on the North American station, and will proceed immediately to his command.

Capt. C. Wyvill is appointed to the *Camelion*; Capt. G. F. Hotham, to the *Parthian*; Capt. L. C. Rooke, to the *Jasper*; Com. F. Beaumont is promoted to Captain. Lieut. J. B. Maxwell, to Commander, and to command the *Chanticleer*; Com. J. G. Gordon, to the Ordinary at Sheerness. Lieuts. Christ. Smith, *Revenge*; Rd. Pearce, *Jas. West*, and J. B. Nash, *Tweed*; C. Inglis, (supernumerary) *Royal Charlotte* yacht; M. Foote, *Ocean*; E. Collier, *Windsor Castle*; R. S. Triscott, *Victory*.

The following Mates and Midshipmen have been promoted to Lieuts.:—Mess. H. C. Schomberg, Geo. Ramsay, T. C. Ponsonby, J. L. Gooch; G. W. Webber, J. Brooman, D. Mosberry, H. Broadhead, R. Robinson, G. Hotham, T. Graves, and C. Hopkins.

Capt. G. F. Seymour, C. B. is appointed to the *Briton* frigate, for the purpose of conveying his relative, the Marquess of Hertford, in that ship, on his mission to St. Petersburg.

Capt. N. Thompson is appointed to command the *Revenge* of 74 guns at Portsmouth; Lord J. S. Churchill, to the *Tweed*.

India Prize-Money.

[In conformity to Act of Parliament, the distribution of the actual captures made by the Deccan army, ceased to be made at the office of the agents, in London, on the 13th March. The unclaimed shares thereof may be applied for after the 1st of this month, June, to the Deputy Treasurer at Chelsea Hospital. The general distribution to that part of the army of the Marquis of Hastings, and of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop, which was engaged in the combined operations of the campaign, cannot take

place for a considerable time; and, previous to its taking place, due notice thereof will be published.]

Distribution of the booty captured by the army which served under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop, in the war against the Pindarees, and certain of the Mahratta States, in 1817 and 1818.

MAHIDPORE.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s 22d Lt. Drags. detach.; 25th do. do.; Rl. Scots 2d Bat. Fl. Cos.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—Engineers, Squadron Horse Artillery, Rocket Troop, Foot Artil., Russell Brigade Artil., Ordnance Nagpore Sub. Force, 3d Madras Light Cavalry, 4th 3 Squadrons, 8th 3 ditto, European Reg., 3d N. L. I. 1st bat., 6th N. I. 2d do., 14th do. 1st do., 14th do. 2d do., 16th do. 1st do., Rifle Corps 4 Comps., Russell Brigade 1st Bat., do. 2d do., Pioneers.

Forces of the Presidency of Bengal.—Detachment Bengal, N. I.

Europeans.—Com.-in-chief 725l. 0s. 4d. Brig.-Gen. 248l. 16s. 10½d., Lieut.-Col. 59l. 14s. 5½d., Maj. 39l. 16s. 3½d. Capt. 19l. 18s. 1¾d., Subaltern 9l. 19s. 0¾d. Troop Qr. Mast. 2l. 9s. 9d., Staff Serj. 9s. 11½d., Serj. 6s. 7½d., Rank and File 3s. 3¾d.

Natives.—Subadar 19s. 10¾d., Jemadar 6s. 7½d., Havildar 3s. 3¾d., Naigue, Drumm. 2s. 2¾d.

NAGPORE.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s Rl. Scots; 17th Foot.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—Engineers, Horse Artil., Foot Artil., Berar Regular Artil., 6th Cavalry, 2d N. I. Flank Cos., 11th do. 1st Bat., 12th do. do., 13th do. 2d Bat., 14th do. Detach., 20th do. 1st Bat., 24th do. do., 24th do. 2d Bat., Detach. of Pioneers, Berar Regular Inf. 2d Bat., Nagpore Brigade 1st Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Bengal.—6th Bengal Cavalry, 8th do., 8th N. I. 2d Bat., 22d do. 1st Bat., Pioneers.

Europeans.—Com.-in-ch. 2787l. 6s. 4½d. Brig.-Gen. 726l. 13s. 1½d., Lieut.-Col. 174l. 7s. 11½d., Maj. 116l. 5s. 3¾d., Capt. 58l. 2s. 7¾d., Subaltern 29l. 1s. 3¾d. Troop Qr. Mast. 7l. 5s. 3¾d., Staff Serj. 1l. 9s. 0¾d., Serj. 19s. 4¾d., Rank and File 9s. 8d.

Natives.—Subadar 2l. 18s. 1½d., Jemadar 19s. 4½d., Havildar 9s. 8d., Naigue, Drumm. 6s. 5½d.

SHOLAPORE.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s 22d Lt. Drags. detach.; Flank Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Bombay.—7th Regt. N. I. 1st Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—Engineers, Horse Artil. att'd. to 22d Drag. detach., Foot Artil., 5th Cavalry 3 Troops, 4th N. I. 2nd Bat., 9th do. do., 12th do. 2d do, 22d do. detach. Rifle Corps 4 Comps., Pioneers.

Europeans.—Com.-in-ch. 203l. 13s. 11d. Brig.-Gen. 88l. 2s. 6¾d., Col. 35l. 5s. 0¾d. Lieut.-Col. 21l. 3s., Maj. 14l. 2s., Capt.

7l. 0s. 11¾d., Subaltern 3l. 10s. 5¾d. Staff Serj. 3s. 6¾d., Serj. 2s. 4d., Rank and File 1s. 2d.

Natives.—Subadar 7s. 0½d., Jemadar 2s. 4d., Havildar 1s. 2d., Naigue, Drumm. 9¾d.

POONAH.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s 65th Regiment.

Forces of the Presidency of Bombay.—Engineers, Horse Artil., Foot Artil., Poonah Aux. Artil., Ordnance Depart., European Regt., Light Infantry Bat., 1st N. I. 2nd Bat., 2d do. 1st do., 3d do., 1st do. 6th do. 2d do., 7th do. 1st do., 9th do. 2d do, Resident Escort, Pioneers, Dooley Corps, Poonah Aux. Brigade, 1st Bat., do. do. 2d do.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—Madras Foot Artil., Pioneers.

Europeans.—Com.-in-ch. 5576l. 7s. 5½d. Brig.-Gen. 1619l. 14s. 9d., Lieut.-Col. 388l. 14s. 8¾d., Maj. 259l. 3s. 1¾d., Capt. 129l. 11s. 6¾d., Subalt. 64l. 15s. 9¾d. Troop Qr. Mast. 16l. 3s. 11½d. Staff Serj. 3l. 4s. 9¾d., Serj. 2l. 3s. 2¾d., Rank and File 1l. 1s. 7d.

Natives.—Sabadar 6l. 9s. 6¾d., Jemadar 2l. 3s. 2¾d., Havildar 1l. 1s. 7d., Naigue, Drumm. 14s. 4¾d.

SINGHUR.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s 22d Lt. Drags. detach.; Flank Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Bombay.—Engineers, Foot Artil., European Reg., 7th N. I. 1st Bat., 9th do. 2d do., Pioneers.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—Engineers, Foot Artil., 12th N. I. 2d Bat. 6 Cos., 15th do. do. 4 do., Rifle Corps 4 Cos., Pioneers 2d Bat. detach.

Europeans.—Com.-in-ch. 5280l. 14s. 8¾d. Brig.-Gen. 2359l. 1s. 6½d., Colonel 943l. 12s. 7¾d., Lieut.-Col. 566l. 3s. 6¾d., Maj. 377l. 9s. 0¾d., Capt. 188l. 14s. 6d. Subalt. 94l. 7s. 3d., Staff Serj. 4l. 14s. 4¾d. Serj. 3l. 2s. 10¾d., Rk. & Fl. 1l. 11s. 5¾d.

Natives.—Subadar 9l. 8s. 8¾d. Jemadar, 3l. 2s. 10¾d., Havildar 1l. 11s. 5¾d. Naigue, Drumm. 1l. 0s. 11¾d.

POORUNDER.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s 22d Reg. Lt. Drag. detach.; Flank Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Bombay.—Engineers, Foot Artil., European Reg., 7th N. I. 1st Bat., 9th do. 2d do., Pioneer's Detach., Poonah Super. Aux. Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—Engineers, Foot Artil., 12th N. I. 2d Bat. 6 Cos., Rifle Corps, Pion. Detach.

Europeans.—Com.-in ch. 459l. 15s. 2¾d.

Brig.-Gen. 203*l*. 10*s*. 2½*d*., Col. 81*l*. 8*s*. 1*d*.
Lieut.-Colonel 48*l*. 16*s*. 10½*d*., Major
32*l*. 11*s*. 2¾*d*. Capt. 16*l*. 5*s*. 7¾*d*., Sub-
altern 8*l*. 2*s*. 9½*d*., Staff Serj. 8*s*. 1½*d*.
Serj. 5*s*. 5*d*., Rank and File 2*s*. 8½*d*.

Natives.—Subadar 16*s*. 3½*d*., Jema-
dar 5*s*. 5*d*. Havildar 2*s*. 8½*d*., Naigue,
Drumr. 1*s*. 9½*d*.

SOUTH OF THE KISTNAH.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s 22*d*
Lt. Drags., detach.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—
Engineers, Horse Artil. attached to
22*d* Lt. Drags., Foot Artil. Detach.
5th Lt. Cavalry 3 Troops, 4th N. I. 2*d*
Bat., 9th do. 2*d* Bat. do. 5 Cos., 12th do.
do. 2 do., Pioneers 4 Cos.

Europeans.—Com.-in-ch. 259*l*. 12*s*. 3¾*d*.
Brig.-Gen. 233*l*. 9*s*. 8¾*d*., Lieut.-Col.
56*l*. 0*s*. 8½*d*., Maj. 37*l*. 7*s*. 1¾*d*., Capt.
18*l*. 13*s*. 6¾*d*., Subaltern 9*l*. 6*s*. 9½*d*.,
Staff Serj. 9*s*. 4*d*., Serj. 6*s*. 2¾*d*., Rank
and File, 3*s*. 1½*d*.

Natives.—Subadar 18*s*. 8*d*., Jemadar
6*s*. 2½*d*., Havildar 3*s*. 1¾*d*., Naigue,
Drumr. 2*s*. 0½*d*.

WASSOOTA.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s 22*d*
Lt. Drags. Detach. Flank Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Bombay.—
Engineers, Foot Artil., European Regt.
7 Cos., 7th N. I. 1st Bat., 9th do. 2*d*

Bat. 5 Cos., Pioneers Detach., Poonah
Super. Aux. Bat.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—
Engineers, Foot Artil., 12th N. I. 2*d*
Bat. 6 Cos., Rifle Corps 4 Cos., Pio-
neer's Detach.

Europeans.—Com.-in-ch. 6702*l*. 5*s*. 2½*d*.
Brig.-General 3189*l*. 13*s*. 5½*d*., Colonel
1275*l*. 17*s*. 4½*d*., Lieut.-Col. 765*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*.
Maj. 510*l*. 6*s*. 11½*d*., Capt. 255*l*. 3*s*. 5½*d*.
Subaltern 127*l*. 11*s*. 8¾*d*., Staff Serj.
6*l*. 7*s*. 6¾*d*., Serj. 4*l*. 5*s*. 0½*d*. Rank and
File 2*l*. 2*s*. 6½*d*.

Natives.—Subadar 12*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*., Je-
madar 4*l*. 5*s*. 0½*d*., Havildar 2*l*. 2*s*. 6½*d*.
Naigue, Drumr. 1*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.

HILL FORTS.

Forces.—General Staff; his M.'s Rl.
Scots 2*d* Bat. 2 Cos.

Forces of the Presidency of Madras.—
Engineers, Foot Artil., European Reg.
3 Cos., 2*d* N. I. 1st Bat., 13th do. 2*d*
do. Detach., Pioneers 5 Cos.

Europeans.—Com.-in-ch. 1048*l*. 3*s*. 2½*d*.
Brig.-Gen. 1051*l*. 3*s*. 3¾*d*., Lieut.-Col.
252*l*. 5*s*. 6¾*d*., Maj. 168*l*. 3*s*. 8½*d*.,
Capt. 84*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*., Subaltern 42*l*. 0*s*. 11*d*.
Staff Serj. 2*l*. 2*s*. 0½*d*., Serj. 1*l*. 8*s*. 0½*d*.
Rank and File 14*s*.

Natives.—Subadar 4*l*. 4*s*. 1*d*., Jema-
dar 1*l*. 8*s*. 0½*d*., Havildar 14*s*., Naigue,
Drumr. 9*s*. 4*d*.

Naval Prize Money.

[Prizes advertised for Payment in the
London Gazettes, as reported to
Greenwich Hospital, from 21st Sept.
to 21st March, 1827.]

WAR OF 1793.

JASON, for Le Petit Diable (Head
Money), *capt.* 28 Aug. 97—*pay.* Nov.

—*Agt.* A. C. Marsh, 7 Great Scot-
land Yard.

POMENE, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

SYLPH, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

TRITON, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

CAPTAIN, for La Reolaie, (Head
Money), *capt.* 17 Nov. 00—*pay.* 20
Mar. 27—*Agt.* John Chippendale, 10,
John-street, Adelphi.

IRIS, for De Pegasus, (ditto) *capt.*
1 Sept. 99—*pay.* 20 Feb. 27—*Agt.* T.
Stilwell, 22, Arundel-street, Strand.

KANGAROO, for French Privateer,
(ditto) *capt.* 13 June, 96—*pay.* 30 Mar.
27—*Agt.* F. M. Ommoney, 22, Nor-
folk-street, Strand.

MAGICIENNE, for Le Reolaie, (do.)
capt. 17 Nov. 00—*pay.* 20 Mar. 27—
Agt. John Chippendale, 10, John-st.
Adelphi.

NILE, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

SUWARROW, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

SIRIUS, for La Carlotta, (Head Mo-
ney) *capt.* 7 Jan. 01—*pay.* 20 Feb. 27
—*Agt.* T. Stilwell, 22, Arundel-street,
Strand.

STORK, for Le Leger, (ditto) *capt.*
6 Sept. 01, *pay.* 20 Feb. 27—*Agts.*
Cooke and Halford, 41, Norfolk-st.
Strand.

WAR OF 1803.

GRECIAN, (Cutter) for La Gata, a
Felucca, and two boats, *capt.* 20 Mar.
23—*pay.* —*Agt.* W. Slade, 21,
Cecil-street, Strand.

EMERALD, for Enriquetta, *capt.* 5
Jan. 04—*pay.* 5 Dec. 26—*Agts.* Cooke
and Halford, Norfolk-street, Strand.

PHILOMEL, for French Privateer,
name unknown, (Head Money), *capt.*
24 Aug. 12—*pay.* 14 Nov. 26—*Agt.*
W. Slade, 21, Cecil-street, Strand.

TYNE, for Zaragozana, *capt.* 31 Mar.
23—*pay.* 5 Jan. 27—*Agts.* for, R. Ro-
bertson, J. Muspratt, 9, New Broad-
street, City.

THRACIAN, for ditto ditto ditto.

VICTORY, and SCORPION, her Tender, for Seizures, including L'Eugene and Anne, *capt.* between 20 Dec. 25, and 13 Mar. 26, 7 Feb. 26, 13 Mar. 26—*pay.* 30 Oct. 26—*Agt.* T. Triphook, Portsmouth.

BELETTE, for La Confiance and La Revanche, (Head Money) *capt.* 23 Aug. and 5 Dec. 08—*pay.* 20 Feb. 27—*Agt.* Tho. Stilwell, 22, Arundel-st. Strand.

CURLEW, for a Piratical Bateel, *capt.* 21 May, 19—*pay.* 7 Feb. 27—*Agt.* John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-street.

GRENADA, for La Princesse Murat, (Head Money) *capt.* 5 Feb. 26—*pay.* 19 Feb. 27—*Agt.* F. M. Ommaney, 22, Norfolk-st. Strand.

HALCYON, for St. Anna, (ditto) *capt.* 29 Aug. 09—*pay.* 18 Jan. 27—*Agt.* Barnett & King, 37, Essex-st. Strand.

ICARUS, for Diablero, Pirate, (ditto) *capt.* 29 Aug. 24—*pay.* 30 Mar. 27—*Agt.* F. M. Ommaney, 22, Norfolk-st. Strand.

RAMILLIES, for Seizures, *capt.* between 15 May 05 and 28 Sept. 26—*pay.* 19 Feb. 27—*Agt.* D. Sparshott, Admiralty's Office, Deal.

SEMRAMIS, for Elizabeth and Grace, *capt.* 14 Apr. 26—*pay.* 22 Feb. 27—*Agt.* John Elliott, Fred. Goode, and G. Clarke, 15, Surrey-st. Strand.

TISPHONE, for Le Hasard, (Head Money) *capt.* 22 June, 11—*pay.* 20 Feb. 27—*Agt.* Thos. Stilwell & J. S. Hulbert, 22, Arundel-st. Strand.

TARTAR, for Hironnelle, (ditto) *capt.* 30 July, 04—*pay.* 16 Mar. 27—*Agt.* A. C. Marsh, 7, Great Scotland-yard.

WIZARD, for La Zenaide, (ditto) *cap.* 29 Apr. 12—*pay.* 16 Mar. 27—*Agt.* Wm. Slade, 21, Cecil-st. Strand.

[Prizes Adjudicated in the High Court of Admiralty, as reported to Greenwich Hospital, down to 21 Dec. 1826.]

ACASTA, for La Mutine, Va Toute, La Marie, and St. Josef de Victoire, *cond.* 18 April 26—*proc.* of Vessels of War, 80, 25, 10, and 50 Men.

BELLETTTE, for La Confiance, *cond.* 11 April, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 70 Men.

BALAHOU, Spanish Privateer, (name unknown), *cond.* 30 April, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 25 Men.

BLONDE, for French Privateer, (name unknown), *cond.* 13 June, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 50 Men.

CAPTAIN, for La Reolaise, *cond.* 11

April, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 135 Men.

CERES, for La Mutine, Va Toute, La Marie, and St. Josef de Victoire, *cond.* 18 April, 26—*proc.* of Vessels of War, 80, 25, 10, and 50 Men.

CIRCE, for La Constance, *cond.* 20 June, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 81 Men.

EMERALD, for Mosambique, *cond.* 23 May, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 60 Men.

GRENADA, for La Princess Murat, *cond.* 23 May, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 52 Men.

MAGICIENNE, for La Reolaise, *cond.* 11 April, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 135 Men.

MERLIN, for Les Sept. Freres, *cond.* 13 June, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 30 Men.

MILBROOK, for ditto ditto ditto.

NILE, Cutter, for La Reolaise, *cond.* 11 April, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 135 Men.

PORT D'ESPAGNE, for Mercede, El Rosario, & Spanish Privateer, (name unknown), *cond.* 30 May, 26—*proc.* of Vessels of War, 30, 34, and 20 Men.

SUWARROW, for La Reolaise, *cond.* 11 April, 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, 135 Men.

ANDREW MITCHELL, for French Gun-brig, (name unknown) *capt.* 31 Oct. 03—*cond.* 22 Nov. 26—*proc.* of Vessel of War, and 50 men.

ATTENTIVE, for Na. Sa. del Carmen, *capt.* 17 Oct. 07—*cond.* 22 Nov. 26—ditto, 58 men.

BELLONA, for La Legere, *capt.* 7 Jan. 97—*cond.* 7 July, 26—ditto, 48 men.

BACCHANTE, for San Antonio and Deseado, *capt.* 30 Aug. 06—*cond.* 7 Nov. 26—ditto, 30 men.

CAMBERIAN, for L'Alexandre, *capt.* 26 Mar. 04—*cond.* 7 Dec. 26—ditto, 69 men.

EL CORSO & ESPOIR, for French Privateer, (name unknown) No. 2, *capt.* 1 Dec. 98—*cond.* 22 Nov. 26—ditto, 25 men.

GALATEA, for Re-union, *capt.* 12 Nov. 06—*cond.* 22 Nov. 26—ditto, 32 men.

HUNTER, for La Libertie, *capt.* 12 June, 04—ditto—ditto, 37 men.

JASON, for Le Petit Diable, *capt.* 29 Aug. 97—*cond.* 7 July, 26—ditto, 100 men.

KANGAROO, for French Lugger Privateer, (name unknown) No. 1, *capt.* 18 June, 96—*cond.* 22 Nov. 26—ditto, 30 men.

MAGICIENNE, for Le Brutus, La Fortune, Le Poissant Volant, *capt.* 10, 12, 13 Jan. and 16 Feb. 97—*cond.* 7 July and 7 Nov. 26—*proc. of* Vessel of War, 50, 74, 80, and 129 men.

POMONE, for Le Petit Diable, *capt.* 29 Aug. 97—*cond.* 7 July, 26—ditto, 100 men.

PALLAS, for St. Joseph Na. Sa. de Begerea, *capt.* 29 Aug. 97—*cond.* 7 Nov. 26—ditto, 40 men.

PELICAN, for La Laurette, 21 Aug. 04—*cond.* 22 Nov. 26—ditto, 41 men.

RENOMMEE, for La Triomphante, *cap.* 20 Sept. 98—*cond.* 18 Dec. 26.—ditto, 56 men.

SPENCER, for Syren, *capt.* 16 Nov. 14—*cond.* 27 June, 26—ditto, 70 men.

SYLPH, for Le Petit Diable, Le Fouine, and Lugger (name unknown), *capt.* 29 Aug. 97 and 17 Nov. 98—

capt. 7 July and 7 Nov. 26—ditto 23 and 100 men.

SUPERIEURE, for Le Serpent, *capt.* 6 Feb. 04—*cond.* 7 Nov. 26—ditto, 55 men.

St. LUCIA, for Sally, *capt.* 16 Aug. 03—22 ditto—ditto, 28 men.

STORK, for L'Hirondelle, *capt.* 30 Mar. 04—29 ditto—ditto, 44 men.

SOPHIE, for Pioneer, *capt.* 31 Dec. 13—*cond.* 18 Dec. 26—ditto, 170 men.

TELEGRAPH, for Syren, *capt.* 16 Nov. 14—*cond.* 27 June 26—ditto, 70 men.

TRITON, for Le Petit Diable, *capt.* 29 Aug. 97—*cond.* 7 July, 26—ditto, 100 men.

TARTAR, for L'Hirondelle, *capt.* 30 July, 04—*cond.* 7 Nov. 26—ditto, 50 men.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 24, 1827.—At Clapton, the lady of Capt. T. Haviside, E. I. C. Service, of a son.

Mar. 17th.—At Llandoedmore Place, Cardiganshire, the lady of Major Vaughan, 85th foot, of a daughter.

18th.—At Clifton, the lady of Capt. Mairis, of a daughter.

25th.—At Mill-Hill, Billericay, Essex, the lady of Col. C. Bruce, C. B. of twin sons.

Apr. .—At Manchester, the lady of Col. Barclay, 56th regt., of a daughter.

3rd.—In Welbeck-street, the lady of Capt. Dallas, of a son.

—The lady of Capt. M. Riddle, 2d Bombay N. I., of a son.

—At Cleasby, Yorkshire, the lady of Capt. Wray, late of the Bengal army, of a son.

12th.—At Hambrook, near Bristol, the lady of Lt.-Col. Brereton, of a son, who only survived a short time after its birth.

May 6th.—At the house of her father, the Lord Chief Justice Best, the lady of Capt. Martin, R. N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Meerut, in Sept. last, Captain Luard, 16th Lancers, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Richard Scott, Bengal army.

Feb. 15th.—At Dublin, Capt. Blois, second son of Sir Chas. Blois, to Eliza Knox, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Barrett.

—At Charlton Kings, J. Samuel, only son of the late Adm. Graves, to Maria, second unmarried daughter of Lieut.-gen. Molyneux.

19th.—Capt. Johnstone, of Upper Wimpole-street, to Laura, eldest daughter of H. Rowles, Esq. of Stratton-street.

20th.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, A. W. Callicott, Esq. R. A. to Mrs. Maria Graham, widow of the late Capt. Graham, R. N.

—At St. Mary's, Islington, Adam Maxwell, Esq., of Mayen House,

Huntly, formerly of the Dragoons, to Miss Vandenberg, of Islington.

22nd.—At Cheltenham, Capt. W. H. Foy, of the E. I. C.'s Artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter of Col. W. A. S. Boscawen, late of the Coldstream guards.

—In the chapel of the Governor's Palace, Malta, by the Rev. J. Cleugh, the Government Chaplain, Lieut. G. St. Vincent Whitmore, R. E., eldest son of G. Whitmore, Esq. of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire, and of Puckenchurch, Somerset, a Col. in the same corps, to Miss Isabella Maxwell Stoddart, eldest daughter of Sir John Stoddart, President of the High Court of Appeal, and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, Malta.

27th.—At Hastings, Major John Littleale Gale, Bengal army, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the

late Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Edderston, Roxburghshire.

Mar. 1st.—At Hackney, C. H. Ferguson, Jun. Esq. of Mill-wald, to Sophia Frances, daughter of the late Capt. William Richardson.

— At Chatham, R. W. Croker, Esq. Lieut. 13th foot, 2d son of Maj. Croker, Quatertown House, Ireland, to Caroline Elizabeth, 4th daughter of J. N. Devenshire, of Elizabeth House, County Cork.

13th.—Lieut. H. Ogle, R. N., to H. A. Bracebridge, of Eastbourne, only daughter of the late W. Bracebridge, Esq. of Warwick.

15th.—At Willesden, Middlesex, Hugh Ferguson, Esq. of Wood-street, to Josephine, eldest daughter of the late James Lovell, Esq. and granddaughter of the late Gen. Murray, of Canada.

17th.—G. Hans Blake, Esq. R.N. to Harriette, second daughter of the late W. Leake, Esq. and granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. Isaac Vaillant.

— W. W. Yeates, Esq. Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. to the Forces, to Miss Knight, of Upper Harley-street, only daughter of the late Jos. Knight, Esq.

19th.—At Canterbury, Lieut. A. Warlock, 69th regt. to Harriet, third daughter of Capt. N. H. Holworthy, R. N.

— Capt. W. R. Best, E. I. C. Service, to Frances, eldest daughter of Thos. Sibley, Esq. of Luton, Beds.

20th.—At Dagenham, Essex, by the Rev. P. Fanshaw, H. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. youngest son of the late Chas. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. of Keckfield, Hants, to Helen, fourth daughter of the late General Le Marchant.

— At St. Clement Danes, Strand, Capt. Walter Raymond, to Ann Dianna Leckie, eldest daughter of J. Leckie, Esq. of Manchester-square.

22d.—James Pringle Gibson, Esq. R.N. to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late James Innes, Esq.

27th.—At Ipswich, Capt. Charles Steward, of the *Lord Lowther*, E. I. C.

Service, to Harriet, eldest daughter of A. H. Steward, Esq. of Stoke Park.

— At Preston, Paris Dick, Esq. M.D., of Clifton, son of Gen. Dick, E. I. C. Service, to Jane, widow of the late T. Monkhouse, Esq. and daughter of S. Horrocks, Esq. of Lark Hill, Preston.

Apr. 1st.—R. S. Howell, Esq. of Bucklersbury, to Catherine Emily, eldest daughter of Gen. Sir John Murray, Bart.

— Robert Mangles, Esq. of Whitmore Lodge, Sunning Hill, to Selina Theresa, widow of the late Capt. Athill, R. N.

3rd.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Macdonald, late of the 19th regt. to Emma, only daughter of G. Varnhain, Esq. of Wilton-place.

— At Hambledon, E. Hale, Esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Downman.

7th.—At Southampton, R. Woodward, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Gubbins.

17th.—At Islington, Capt. H. De la fosse, Bengal Artillery, to Miss Shiel, of Hornsey.

— At Leamington Priors, Capt. J. Alldrich, Madras Artillery, to Jemima, only child of Capt. Northey, R. N.

18th.—C. J. Bloxam, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, to Elizabeth, daughter of Commissioner Tucker.

22nd.—At St. John the Evangelist's, Westminster, Capt. C. J. Hope Johnstone, R. N. to Eliza, third daughter of Joseph Wood, Esq. of St. Michael's Terrace, and Manadon Park, Devon; the happy pair left the church for the seat of her father, Hayes, Middlesex.

24th.—At Langham Church, Rich. Lane, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late G. T. Tracey, Esq. R. N.

— 28th.—At North Stoneham, Hants, Capt. St. Leger, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. M. P.

DEATHS.

Jan. 8th.—In France, Capt. J. D. Hicks, half-pay 85th foot.

8th.—At Lisbon, Dep.-asst.-com.-gen. Pate.

14th.—Qr.-Master Eves, half-pay 25th Dragoons.

15th.—Surgeon Linn, half-pay 62nd Foot.

22nd.—In Rockingham-Row, Capt. W. Clark, of the E. I. C. ship *George*, aged 39.

26th.—At Chatham, Lieut.-col. Forrest, half-pay Unattached.

— Corn. Joyce, h-p. 4th Dr-Gds.

Feb. 1st.—At Woolwich, Lieut. Hutchins, Royal Artillery.

5th.—At Devonport, Surg. Dunn, half-pay 67th Foot.

9th.—At Shooters'-hill, Lieut.-gen. Ramsey, Royal Artillery.

— Lt.-gen. A. C. Jackson, late of 66th Foot.

— At Chelsea, Capt. Forrest, half-pay garrison company.

19th.—At Deal, John Nairne, Esq. late Purser of H. M.'s ship *Ramillies*, aged 60.

— At Brighton, Charlotte, wife of T. Lockwood, Esq. and third daughter of the late Gen. Manners Sutton.

20th.—At Bedford, Lieut. James Thomas, R. N.

21st.—At Stamford Hill, Capt. Jno. Bayly, aged 61.

— In Paragon-buildings, Bath, Amelia, wife of Maj. Chas. Stewart, late Professor of Oriental Literature in the E. I. College, and sister of Sir O. Gordon, Bart.

— At Rome, Miss De Montmorency, only daughter of Col. De Montmorency, h.-p. York Hussars.

23rd.—At Exmouth, at the house of Gen. Boye, after a short illness. Richards Horwood, Esq. late Com. of the ship *Milford*, of Bombay, aged 41.

24th.—Lieut.-col. Radclyffe, half-pay, Maj. of Brigade to the Inspector Gen. of Cavalry in Great Britain.

— At Rome, after a few days' illness, Col. T. Dalton, of Parrocks, Kent, and of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester's household.

26th.—Asst.-surg. Doyle, 57th Foot.

28th.—At Dublin, Lieut. A. Ward, Royal Artillery.

Mar. 2nd.—At Blackheath, near Kinsale, Gov. Arthur Browne, in the 84th year of his age. He had been 69 years in the army, and 36 years lt.-gov. of Charles Fort and Kinsale, in the vicinity of which he was buried, at the Cove Church, with the military honours due to his rank. The 12th and 98th depôts, under the command of Lieut.-col. Bayly, about 250 men, attended upon this mournful occasion. Lt.-gov. Browne served at the siege of the Havannah, in 1762, in the 58th regt., and also at that of Gibraltar, under the late Gen. Lord Heathfield, in this same corps. Previous to these periods he commanded two field-pieces, then a lieut. fireworker of artillery, in the plains of Abraham, in 1759,—was by the side of General Wolfe when he received his mortal wound, being acting aide-de-camp in the field to his relation, Brig.-gen. George Williamson, who commanded the Royal Artillery at Quebec under Wolfe. He was the last of that gallant band who fought under this hero. The deep affliction of all who have had any connexion with Gov. Browne attests his merit so unequi-

vocally, as to render panegyric superfluous. His private virtues, as a husband, father, and friend, were so unostentatiously exercised that we dare not indulge in dwelling upon them. But we have no scruple in holding up to view his conduct as an officer, a gentleman, and a landlord. His merits as a military man are not more entitled to credit and emulation than his salutary efforts as a peacemaker, when Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798,—martial law being in force,—was torn by discord and dissension; and the warm gratitude that still lives in the hearts of the peasantry within the precincts of his military command, likewise the poor in the neighbourhood of Kinsale, is perhaps the best tribute that can be paid to his memory; as a man and as a Christian. Upwards of five thousand friends, gentlemen, and peasantry, were assembled at the place of sepulture to pay their last mournful respects to this inestimable veteran.

— At East-Cottage, Bexley-heath, after a long and painful illness, the lady of Lt.-col. J. Hickes, of the E.I.C. Serv., Bombay Establishment.

5th.—Of a sudden spasmodic attack in the chest, near his house at Banstead, Surrey, Lt.-gen. Sir Edw. Howorth, of the Rl. Horse Artillery, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

8th.—At Edinburgh, Paymaster Paterson, Edinburgh Militia.

10th.—At Athlone, Lt. Manning, 81st Foot.

11th.—In Exmouth-street, Wilming-ton-square, Mrs. Dobie, relict of the late James Dobie, Esq. R.N. aged 59.

12th.—Lt. Gall, half-pay 93d Foot.

14th.—At Bingley, Yorkshire, Gen. Twiss.

15th.—Evs. Massey, 4th Foot.

17th.—At his residence near Hythe, after a short illness, Lieut.-gen. Wm. Johnston, Col. Commandant of Royal Engineers.

18th.—After a short illness, Harriet Sophia Drinkwater, eldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Drinkwater, of Fitzroy-square.

— At Christchurch, John Fidge, Esq. formerly Surgeon of H. M.'s Dock-yard at Portsmouth. He was a dresser at the Royal Hospital at Haslar, in 1755, when the front building of that magnificent establishment was first opened for the reception of patients. He shortly afterwards embarked as surgeon's mate in the

Venus frigate, on board of which ship H. R. H. the late Duke of Cumberland was then a midshipman. After serving as flag surgeon with Admirals Young and Barrington, in H. M.'s ships *Royal George*, *Namur*, *Barfleur*, *Impregnable*, and *Prince of Wales*, he was promoted to the *Royal Charlotte* and *Augusta* yachts (the only two then post ships), but quitted them to follow H. R. H. the present Duke of Clarence into the *Pegasus*, on the Newfoundland and West India Stations. He was then advanced to be Surgeon of Sheerness and Woolwich, and eventually to Portsmouth Dock-yard; from which office he voluntarily retired, when (to use his own expression), "his conscience gave him a hint that he was no longer able to discharge the duties of so important a professional situation." He resigned his breath in quietude, submission, and calmness, in the 84th year of his age. He was cousin to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gaselee.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on board His Netherland Majesty's ship *Waterloo*, at Sheerness, on the 18th March, on the body of the late Lieut. Pinet, and after examining the body, and a strict investigation of witnesses, the verdict was—"Died by the visitation of God." Lt. Pinet died in the arms of one of his brother officers; his loss is deeply regretted by the commander, officers, and crew of the *Waterloo*, having been indefatigable in his arduous duties during the gales and bad weather which the ship experienced during the time of six weeks she was in the North Sea, and the Dutch navy loses in the late Lt. Pinet a very active, gallant, and clever officer. He was formerly a midshipman in the British navy, and was present at the battles of Trafalgar and Copenhagen, but entered the Dutch navy when Holland was delivered from the French. He was buried at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, with military honours, and attended by the British officers of the navy, and the troops stationed at Sheerness.

19th.—Paymaster Jennings, late of 7th Dragoon Guards.

20th.—Lt. Roles, h.-p. 44th Foot.
23d.—At Cork, Ensign Worth, 37th Foot.

24th.—Elizabeth, wife of Col. M'Cleverty, com. of the Rl. Marines, Woolwich, aged 56.

25th.—At Endfield, in the 79th year of his age, Sir N. Dance, Knt. formerly a com. in the E. I. C.'s Service.

26th.—At Severn, Stoke, aged 67, Lieut.-col. C. Martin.

— At Belleyme, near Dublin, Lt. A. Ware, Rl. Horse Artillery.

29th.—Capt. Wright, 9th Dragoons.

— Lt. Tomkinson, half-pay 21st Dragoons.

— Ensign Reid, late 6th Rl. Vet. Battalion.

31st.—At Essuk, near Inverness, Capt. Jas. Macdonnell, late of E. I. C. Service.

Apr. 3rd.—At Brighton, the lady of Capt. Macpherson, formerly of the 5th Foot.

4th.—In the Rl. Arsenal, Woolwich, in the 83rd year of his age, Lt.-gen. Robert Douglas, senior Col. Comm. of the Rl. Regt. of Art. and Director-General of the Field Train.

— At Bushey Heath, Col. M. Beaufoy, aged 63.

5th.—At Bessell's Green, Kent, the infant son of Capt. H. Napier, R.N.

9th.—Surgeon Frere, half-pay.

11th.—At Clonmel, aged 79, Fran. Augusta, widow of the late Gen. Sir W. Meadows, K.B.

12th.—M. Kerrison, Esq. of Bungay, father of Maj.-gen. Sir E. Kerrison.

13th.—At Chatham, Lieut. Lewis, 40th Foot.

15th.—Surgeon Gallagher, half-pay 8th Gar. Bat.

20th.—Ens. Nicholls, 40th Foot.

— At Clapham, Lieut. G. Lowry, R.N. youngest son of the late Mr. W. Lowry, R.N. of Portsea.

May 4th.—In Jermyn-street, Phil. Dennis, Esq. late Capt. on half-pay 41st Foot.

May 9th.—In Hertford-street, the infant daughter of Col. and Lady Susan Lygon.

13th.—At Chatham, M.-Gen. D'Arcy, late of Royal Engineers.

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